Inscriptions of Orissa

(C.600 - 1100 A. D.)

Volume II.

S. N. Rajaguru

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Volume II.

By

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First Edition

Published by :—
SRI J. K. ROY, F.M.A. (Lond),
SUPERINTENDENT,
Research and Museum
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA.

Printed by:—
SRI P. K. MAHAPATRA, B. A. (Hons)
SRI SARADA PRESS,
BHUBANESWAR - 2
1960.

PRICE Rs. 15.00

Preface

The Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga have contributed the largest number of epigraphic records to the history of India and were responsible for promotion of culture and religion in this region. Their rule in Kaliṅga commenced from 626-7 A.D. (Vide Appendix-I) and continued up to 1434 A. D. Such a long period of rule, is quite rare in the fate of other ruling families in India.

The Gaṅgas, after reigning for about 400 years or so in the Vamśadhārā valley integrated thier kingdom with Orissa to form the greater Utkala, whereafter they shifted their capital to Cuttack. These records, therefore, throw sufficient light on the history of Orissa for its comprehensive studies. I believe that this volume will help those students who intend to review the history of the Eastern-Gaṅgas, published hither-to.

I accord my hearty thanks to Dr. H. K. Mahtab, the Chief Minister of Orissa, who, as the president of the Advisory Council for the Archives, Archaeology and Museum, recommended in a resolution passed in a meeting of the said Council, the publication of this volume during the financial year 1959 - 60. I am also thankful to Sri J.K. Roy, F.M.A.(Lond.), the Superintendent of Research and Museum, Orissa, who whole-heartedly co-operated for its speedy publication. Finally, I cannot but express my gratitude to my friend and colleague, Sri K. N. Mahapatra, Curator of the Museum, who took great pains on my behalf, to get the proof copies duly corrected.

The third volume of the series " THE INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA ", which is being published by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar, is expected to be out in near future.

Bhubaneswar,
The 1st, August, 1960.

S. N. Rajaguru.

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A. R. Archaeological Report.

A.R.M E. Annual Report of Madras Epigraphy.

E. Carn. *Epigraphia Carnatica.*

E.I. / *EI.* } *Epigraphia Indica*

I A. *Indian Antiquary.*

I.H.Q. Indian Historical Quarterly.

Ins. Or. Inscriptions of Orissa.

J.A.H.R.S. Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society.

J.A.S.B Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal,

J B.O.R.S. Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.

J.B.R S. Journal of the Bihar Research Society.

J.R.A.S. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,

(Bom. Br.) (Bombay branch)

Mad. E. R. / *Mad.Ep.Rep.* } Madras Epigraphic Report

O.H.R.J. Orissa Historical Research Journal.

S.I.Ep.Rep.Mad. South Indian Epigrphic Report, Madras.

No. 1
The Tirlingi Plate of Ganga-era 28

1. Donor .. .. .. ?

2. Title .. .. .. ?

3. Place of issue ... ... ?

4. Date ... ... Pravarddhamānarājya - samvatsarasya Ashṭā-vimśati - (ta)masya - Phālguno Kṛshṇā shṭamī (or *G.E.* 28, Phālguna Kṛ, 8th *tithi*)

5. Officers .. .. .. Vinayachandra, son of Bhānu-chandra (the writer and engraver)

6. Topography ... . ?

7. Donee .. .. ?

8. Authority .. .. *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. III, Pt.I, PP. 54-7 ff., Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rājaguru.

9. Remarks .. .. .. This is a single plate, containing the last part of the text. The other plates of the set are not discovered. The size of the plate is unusually small.

TEXT*

Obverse

१. दत्तम्त्रा यत्नाद्रत्त युधिष्ठिर [:] महीमहीमतां

२. श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (नम्) [॥] षष्ठिम्वर्ष सहस्रा-

३. णि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।] आच्छेप्ताश्चानुमन्ता

४. च तान्येव नरकेवसेदिति । [॥] प्रवर्द्धमानराज्यसम्व –

५. त्सरस्य अष्टाविंशति* [त]मस्य फाल्गुनोकृष्णा-
ष्टम्यामि[ति] ॥

Reverse

६ । लिखितं (त)मुक्तीएर्णचेदं भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना

७. बिनयचन्द्रेनै(णे)ति ॥

---

* Sri JogendraChandra Ghosh suggests to revise this as 'अष्टाशीति' Vide J. *B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. XX, P. 44. This suggestion is not convincing. (S.N.R)

NOTES.

In December, 1927, Pandit Lingaraja Misra of Parsurampur village near Tekkali secured the plate from a woman of the village of Tirlingi, who was just going to melt it to prepare a pair of bangles. Pandit Misra gave the plate to me and I edited it in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, Part 1, PP. 54-7 ff.

This is the last plate of a set and the other plates including the ring have not yet been discovered.

The plate is unusually small when compared with other plates of the Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅga. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$.

The writer and engraver of this inscription is Vinaya Chandra, son of Bhānu Chandra. The same man is also the writer of the grants, dated in the *Gaṅga-era* 64, 79,80, 87 and 91. (*Vide* Nos. 2-8). Thus it is proved that he was in the office for more than 63 years. In the *Gaṅga-era* 128 (No. 10) Vinaya Chandra's son Āditya māñchi came to the office and succeeded his father.

No. 2

Jirjingi plates of Indravarman

1. Donor . . . Indravarman.

2. Title .. .. .. *Trikaliṅgadhipati; Mahārāja; Mātapitṛpādānudhyāta.*

3. Place of issue .. ... Dantapura.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna Sam 30.9. ? Vaiśākha 20. 1. (= *E* : Vaiśākha, 21st day)

5. Officers ... ... *Sāndhivigrahika* Devasiṅgha-deva (writer).

6. Topography ... . Boṅkhāra Bhoga(Dt.), Jijjikā *grāma* (village).

7. Donee . . . Agnisvāmin, son of Rudrasvāmin of Vishṇu - vṛddhasa *gotra*, Taittirīya (*śākhā*) who was a *Brahmacharin*.

8. Authority . . . J. *A. H. R. S.*, Vol. III Pt. I PP. 49–53 ff; edited by Prof. R. Subba Rao.

9. Remarks . . . The village which was granted is called Jijjīkā. It is undoubtedly the village of Jirjingi where the plates were unearthed.

TEXT

First plate; second side

१ ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुरप्रतिस्पर्द्धि श्रीमद्दन्तपुराद्भगवतस्स(स)कलभु -
२ वनतलोत्पत्तिस्थितिप्रलयहेतोः परमेश्वरस्य सततप्रणा -
३ मावाप्त:(प्त)पुण्यसञ्चयप्रभावनिरस्ताशेषदुरितो गाङ्गामलकुल -
४ गगनतलसहस्ररश्मि: । अनेकचातुद्दन्तसमरविजय –
५ विमलविकोशनिस्त्रिंशधारासमाक्रान्तसकलसामन्त -
६ नृपतिमण्डलाधिपति:(ति)मुकुटनिहितरुचिरपद्मराग –
७ प्रभाप्रसेकपरिष्वङ्गपिङ्गाङ्गीकृतचरणयुगल: ।

Second plate; first side

८ अतुलवलसमुदयावाप्त (।) विपुलविभवसम्पल्लता -
९ मण्डपच्छायाविश्रान्तसुहृत्साधुवान्धवात्थि(र्त्थि)जन: ।
१० मातापितृपादानुध्यातस्त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमहा-
११ **राजेन्द्रवर्म्मा । वोङ्गारभोग** सम्वन्ध **जिञ्जिक** ग्रामे
१२ सर्व्वसमवेताङ्कुटुम्बिन[:] समाज्ञापयत्यस्त्य(स्ते)यं ग्रामो -
१३ स्माभिर्विष्णुवृद्धसगोत्राय त्तै(तै त्तिरीयस ब्रह्मचारिणे

Second plate; second side

१४ **रुद्रस्वामिसूनवे अग्निस्वामिने** तत्तनुजाय च **रुद्रस्वामिने** -
१५ सम्बिभज्यार्द्धिना समुद्राद्रिशशितारकार्क्कप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा
१६ स्व पुण्यायुर्यशोवलवद्धनात्थं(र्थं) मातापित्रोश्च पुण्यावाप्त -
१७ ये सर्व्वकरपरिहारै: परिहृत्य चायं ग्राम:
१८ प्र[द]त्त: [।।] तदेवं भवद्भि: पूर्व्वोचित मर्य्यादयोपस्थेयम् [।।]
१९ भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयामि [।।] धर्म्मक्रमविक्रमा -

Third plate; first side.

२० णामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य भूमण्डलाधिराज्यैरपि मा[ं]

२१ महीमनुशासद्भिम् (:) क्रमागतदानमित्यनुपालनीयम् ॥

२२ अपि च श्लोकोद्भवत: ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष

२३ युधिष्ठिर [॥] महीमहीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन[म्] [॥]

२४ षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिद[:] आच्छे (त्तेा)त्ता (प्रा) चानुम -

२५ न्ताच तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] प्रवर्द्धमान सं ३० - ६ वैशाख
दि २२ ॥

२६ लिखितमिदं महाराज्ञो सांधिविग्रहिक देवसिङघदेवेनेति ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates was discovered from Jirjingi, a village near Tekkali and secured by the late Sir A. P. Patra of Berhampur, who handed over it to Prof. R. Subba Rao in May, 1928. Prof. Rao edited the same in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, Pt. I, pp. 49-53 ff.

The plates are three in number and each measures about $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3''$. They are attached to a ring on which there was a royal seal, probably broken at the time of digging out the plates.

The purport of the grant, as given by Prof. R. Subba Rao, is quoted below :—

L. I :— The inscription records that, from the city of Dantapura, the rival of Amarapura,

L. 2 – 3 :— the illustrious Mahārāja Indravarman who had all his sins removed by the greatness of the accumulation of virtue which was obtained by his constantly performing obeisance to God Parameśvara, who is the creator, supporter and destroyer of all the world;

L. 3-4 :- who is the sun in the firmament of the spotless Gaṅga family;

L. 4-7 :- whose feet were resplendent with the bright lustre of the precious stones contained in the crowns of vassals who were defeated in many a battle of four-tusked elephants;

L. 8–9 :— whose creeper bower of wealth gave shelter to many friends, relatives, the meek and the helpless;

L. 10 :— who meditates on the feet of his parents and who is the lord of the Tri-kaliṅgas;

L. 11-15 :— issues a command to all the assembled cultivators of the village of Jijjikā belonging to Voṅkhāra district to the effect that the said village is constituted into an *agrahāra* to last as long as the oceans, mountains, moon, stars and sun endure, and is given by him in two equal parts to Rudrasvāmi's son Agnisvāmi and to the latter's son, Rudrasvāmi who belonged to Vishṇuvṛddha *gotra* and who were religious students of the Taittirīya school.

L. 16 :— The grant was made for his (king's) attainment of merit, life, fame, strength and prosperity and also for his parents' attainment of virtue.

L. 17 :— The said village was granted free from all abstacles and dues.

L. 18 :— All the assembled cultivators are ordered to observe towards this grant all the previous and customary rights belonging to it.

Ll. 19-21 :— The future kings are also requested to protect this gift and to continue it as coming from their dynastic members.

Ll. 22-25 :— Then follow the usual benedictive and imprecatory verses.

The latter part of the 25th line contains the date in numerical symbols, *viz.* the 30. 9th year of the augmenting reign and the 21st day in the month of Vaiśākha.

The 26th line records that the grant was written, at the royal command, by the Foreign Secretary, Devasiṅgha Deva. *

* Prof. Subba Rao translates it as Lord Singha Deva. According to him, a Sandhi-vigrahika is a Foreign Secretary. But, it should be a Minister of war and peace.

No. 3

Ponnuturu plates of Samantavarman

G. E. 64

1. Donor - - - Sāmantavarman.
2. Title - - - *Trikaliṅgādhipati; Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue - - - Srīnivāsa.
4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya - Samvatsara Chatuhshashṭhika, Pushya śuklapaksha Trayodaśī. Sam. 60. 4 Pushya. dina 20. 8. (=*G.E.* 64, Pushya śukla 13th tithi)
5. Officers - - - (1) Adityarāja *alias* Adityavarman (king's 'māmā' or uncle and the order-bearer)

   (2) Vinaya Chandra, son of Bhānu Chandra (writer and engraver).
6. Topography - - - (1) Dāgha Pañchāli (Dt.)
   (2) Saumyavana (Village ?)
   (3) Pratisṭhāpura (Village)
7. Doneės - - - (1) Yajña śarmā
   (2) Gauri śarmā
   (3) Agni śarmā
   (4) Uma śarmā

   All are Brahmachārins and belonged to Vājasaneya branch and had the Vatsa *gotra.*
8. Authority - - - *E. I.* XXVII, PP. 216-20 ff. Edited by. Somasekhara Sarma.
9. Remarks - - - The phraseological order of the royal epithet is somewhat equal to that of the Gañgas of śvetaka.

TEXT*

1st Plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति[।।]जयश्रीनिबासात् सौम्यबना च्चराचरगुरोर(:)

२ सकलशशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य जगतः स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रल -

३. यहेतोर्म्महेन्द्राचलशिखरनिबासिनो गोकर्ण -

४. स्वामिनः सततप्रणामपरिचर्य्यादि भिः(भि)र्न्नि[र्द्धौ](द्धू)तका -

५. लेयदोषो गाङ्गामलकुलगगनतलसहस्ररश्मिः

६. स्वासि[धा]रापरिस्पन्दाधिगतराजशब्दस्त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपतिः

७. श्रीमहाराजमहासामन्तबर्म्मा दाघपश्चालिबिषये

2nd Plate ; 1st side.

८. प्रतिष्ठापुर निबासिन सर्व्वसमुपेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समा -

९. ज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्रामस्सर्व्वकरान्परि

१०. हृत्य। चन्द्रार्क्कतारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारङ्कृत्वा मामादित्य -

११. राज प्रतिबोधितै रस्माभिर्म्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्या -

१२. भिवृद्धये वाजसनेयसब्रह्मचारिभ्यो बत्ससगो[त्रे]भ्यो

१३. यज्ञशर्म्मा गौरिशर्म्माग्निशर्म्मोमशर्म्मे(र्म्म)भ्यः
उदकपूर्व्वमु -

---

* The place mentioned as Srinivasa is probably the same as Kalinganagara which is found in No. 13

१४. त्तरायणे प्रत्त:[।।]तदुपलभ्य यथोचितं भागभोगमुप -

2nd Plate ; 2nd side

१५. नेयं भवद्भिरिति[।]अस्य च दानधर्म्मस्यानुपालने भविष्या -

१६. त्राज्ञ: स्व वङ्श्या(वंशा)[ना]ज्ञापयत्यन्यांश्च बोधयति धर्म्मक्रमविक्क्र-

१७. मैरुपलभ्य भूमिं भूमिपालैरयं दानधर्म्मोनुपालनीय[:][।।]

१८. अपि च [।।][माभू][द][फ]लशङ्का व: परदत्तेतिपा[र्थि]वा: [।]स्वदा -

१९. नात्फलमानन्त्यं परदानानुपालने ।। तथा च व्यासगीता[:]

२०. श्लोका भवन्ति [।]वहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[।)

२१. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फल[।।]स्वदत्ताम्पर -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२२. [द]त्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्षयुधिष्ठिर(।)महीमहीमतां श्रेष्ठ दाना -

२३. च्छ्रेयोनुपालनं।(।)षष्ठि[।]म्व(व)र्ष सहस्राणि मोदते दिवि भू

२४. मिद:[।]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके बसेत्[।।]प्र -

२५. बर्द्धमानबिजयराज्यसम्वत्सरस्य चतु[:]षष्टिकस्य

२६. पुष्यशुक्लपक्षत्रयोदशीदिनं।[।]राजाज्ञाप्रदश्चादित्यबर्म्मा(।।)

२७. लिखितमुत्कीर्णञ्चेद भानुचन्द्र सूनुना बिनयचन्द्रे णेति ।।

२८. गाङ्गान्वयाम्बरशरच्चन्द्रस्योर्ज्जिततेजस:(।)शासनं ।

3rd Plate ; 2nd side

२९. [शासिता]रा[ते:]श्रीमत्सामन्तवर्म्म[ण:] ।

सं. ६०. ४. पुष्य दिन २०. ८.

NOTES.

The plates were discovered in 1941 from the village of Ponnuturu in ex-zamindari of Parlakimedi in the present Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam district. This village is situated on the northern bank of the Vamśadhārā and within a mile from Somarājapura which may be identified with the Saumyavana of the inscription. The plates have been edited by M. Somasekhara Sarma of Guntur in *E. I.* Vol XXVII, pp. 216–20 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing a rectangular seal bearing the emblem of a couchant bull facing proper right. Each plate measures about 4 6″×2.1″.

There are two grants of Sāmanta Varmā issued from Svetaka and the phraseological order of the *Praśasti* used by the Gaṅgas of Svetaka mostly coincides with that of Sāmantavarmā of the present grant. The place of issue is Srīnivāsa of Saumyavana instead of either Kaliṅganagara or Svetaka. Therefore it is very difficult to fix his place in any of these two branches of Kaliṅga. Again, the date is given as *sam* or *samvat* 64 unlike the dates put in other grants where "Pravar–ddhamāna–vijayarājya-samvatsara' is the common epithet, Anyway, we are not oble to place him among the Gaṅgas of Svetaka line or any other line than the Kaliṅganagara branch for the reason that the writer of this document is Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra, who appears as the writer of Nos. 1 and 3-8. viz. betwen the Gaṅga-era 28 and 91.

V. V. Mirashi has discussed about the starting point of the Ganga-era in *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 236 f. and arrived at the conclusion that the above *era* started from the 14th, March, 498 A. D. Subsequently he cited the Tekkali plates of Anantavarman (*E.I.* XXVI, p. 174 f.) to corroborate his theory. In *E. I.* XXVIII, pp. 171-4 f. he again published a note to confirm his theory with the help of this charter of Sāmantavarman. According to him, this grant is issued in Gaṅga–*era* 64 " on the occasion of the Uttarāyana or Makara Saṅkrānti. The date on which the plates were actually issued is given at the end as the 13th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Pushya. " He fruther goes on saying :— "According to the epoch fixed by me, the expired Gaṅga year should correspond to S. 484 (A. D. 562-63). Now, the Makara Saṅkrānti in S 484 occurred 1 *h*, 15 *m*. after mean sunrise on the 20th

Dec. A. D. 562. The *tithi,* Pushya śu, di, 13, in the same year ended 10 *h.* 20 *m.* after mean sunrise on the 24 th Dec. A.D. 562. The plates were thus issued 4 days after the grant was made ". This opinion of Mirashi is not accepted by me. A detailed discussion regarding the epoch of the Gaṅga *era* is given in the Appendix. I.

Sri Somasekhara Sarma gives the purport of the grant in an abridged form as quoted below :—

" The inscription pertains to Sāmanta Varman (1. 29), or Mahāsāmanta Varman (1-7) of the Gaṅga dynasty of Kaliṅga. It is issued from Saumyavana, the abode of the Goddess of victory (जयश्री). Its object is to record the grant of the village of Pratishṭhāpura, situated in the district of Dāgha-pañchāli, on the occasion of the Uttarāyana,to four Brāhmaṇas,Yajñaśarman, Gauri śarman, Agni śarman and Uma śarman by name, of the *Vatsa gotra,* who were students of the Vājasaneyī śākhā, for the increase of the merit of the king and of his parents. It is stated that the king made this grant at the request of his (?) uncle, Adityarāja (मामा- आदित्यराज)

The date of this grant is given both in words and in figures. In words it is the sixty-fourth year of the victorious reign, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of *Pushya.* In figures, it is the year 64, *Pushya-dina* 28. *

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* Sri S. Sarma infers, from this, about the system of reckoning of lunar months as stated below :-

" This grant makes one point very clear, and that is about the system of reckoning of lunar months then in vogue in Kalinga. The 13th day of the bright half of *Pushya* in the given year was equal to the 28th day of *Pushya.* It can, therefore, be safely concluded that the *Purnimanta* system of reckoning was in vogue in Kalinga during the rule of the early Gangas. "

No. 4

Narasimhapalli plates of Hastivarman

(*G. E.* 79)

1. Donor . . . Hastivarman.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara Mahāraja;* * Raṇabhīta (?)

3. Place of issue — Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya – samvatsara Ekonāśītih 70. 9. Jyeshṭha śukla Dvādaśi. (= *G. E.* 79, Jyeshṭha śu, 12th tithi)

5. Officers . . . (1) Rājasiṅgha (?)
   (2) Vinayachandra (writer), son of Bhānuchandra

6. Topography :— (1) Varāhavarttini (Dt.)
   (2) Rohaṇaka (Village).

7. Donee . . . Nārāyaṇa (god).

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIII, PP. 62 - 7 ff. Edited by Dr. R. C. Majumdar

9. Remarks . . . The village Rohaṇaka may be identified with the modern Roṇaṅki village in Srikakulam District.

   The writer of this grant is the same man whose name is found in No. 1 above.

* Although he is a '*Paramamahesvara*' or a Siva worshipper, he made this grant in favour of Narayana (god).

TEXT*

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति[।।]सर्व्वर्त्तुसुखरमणीया द्विजयकलिङ्गनगरा त्सरल भुवन
२. नि[र]म्म[ा]णैकसूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण कमल -
३. युगलप्रणामादपगतकलिकलङ्को विनयनय - सम्पदा(द)
४. माधारः स्वासिधाराप्परिस्पन्दाधिगतसकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य -
५. श्चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रवितताम जयशाः अनेक -
६. समरसंक्षो भजनितजयशब्दो गङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रता -
७. पातिशयानामितसमस्तसामन्तचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. पुञ्जरञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वर
९. श्रीमहाराजो **हस्तिवर्म्मा वराहवर्त्तिनीविषये रोहणाक्यां**
१०. सर्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्विनस्समाज्ञापयति[।] विदितमस्तुवो य -
११. थास्मिन् ग्रामे षण्णाहलानां भूच्छेदीकृत्य चतुर्न्निवे -
१२. शनसहिता भगवते सप्तार्णवशायिने सप्तसामोप -
१३. गीताय सप्तलोकैकनाथाय रणभीतोदयाभिधानाय
१४. नारायणाय बलिचरुसत्रप्रवर्त्तनाय खण्डस्फुटित -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. संस्काराय च सर्व्वकरैः परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क्कप्रतिष्ठं देवाग्रहारं
१६. कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्चपुण्याभिवृद्धये बुद्धमञ्जिभोगिकेनप्रति
१७. बोधितैरस्माभिर्द्दत्ता[।].तद्विदित्वा नकेनचित् परिबाधा कार्य्या[।].
१८. सीमान्तलिङ्गानि चात्र[।] पूर्व्वेणास्य ग्रामगर्त्ता दक्षिणेन
१९. वरण्डकः पश्चिमेन विषयगर्त्ता कुरबकमूल सहिता उत्त
२०. रेण सहतालबाटिकयेति । भविष्यद्राजभिश्चायन्दान
२१. धर्म्मोनुपालनीयस्तथा च व्यासगीतां श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति ।

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२२. बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[।] यस्य यस्य

२३. यदाभूमिस्तस्यतस्यतदाफलं(लम्)[॥]स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्र-

२४. क्ष युधिष्ठिर[।] महीम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठदानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं(नम्) [॥]

२५. षष्ठिं वर्ष सहस्राणि मोदते दिवि भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता चा-

२६. नुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति। प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्यसम्व

२७. त्सरः एकू(को)नाशीति[:]७०.६. जे[ज्ये]ष्ठ शुक्ल द्वादश्यां ।।
इदं विनयचन्द्रेण

२८. भानुचन्द्रस्यसूनुना[।]शासनं राजसिंहस्य लिखितं स्वमुखाज्ञया॥

3rd plate; 2nd side.

२९. मण्डलाग्राग्रनिष्पेष निष्पिष्टारातिसंघ(ह)ते [।]

३०. श्रीमता प्रतिघाज्ञस्य रणभीतस्य शासनं(नम्) [॥]

NOTES.

Some time before 1934 this set of copperplate grant was discovered by one Suran Naidu in a field in the village of Narasingapalli in Srikakulam district. One Sri Byri Appalaswami secured the plates and gave them to Sri M. Somasekhara sarma to examine. Sri Sarma edited the grant in the Telugu journal the *Bhāratī*, Vol. XI, (Sept. 1934), p. 461 ff. Subsequently Prof (now Dr.) R. C. Majumdar re-edited it in E. I. XXIII, pp. 62-7 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 6¼″ × 2¾″. They are attached to a ring bearing an indistinct seal with the figure of a couchant bull, facing right.

Dr. Majumdar gives the translation of the text as follows :—

" Om Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅganagara, which is pleasant in all seasons, the glorious *Mahārāja* Hastivarman......* commands (*as follows*) all the ryots assembled at Rohaṇaki in the district of Varāhavarttanī :—

Be it known to you, that having constituted six *halas* of land, with four cottages, in this village, as (*a separate*) section, and making it an *agrahāra* for god, which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, and having exempted it from all taxation, we have, at the request of (*lit. being informed by*) Buddhha-mañchi, the Bhogika, and for increasing the religious merit of (*our*) parents and ourselves, granted it to god Nārāyaṇa,- who lies on the seven seas, who is sung in seven hymns (*Rathantara, etc.*), who is the sole lord of seven worlds;* and who has the designation Raṇabhītodaya.- for the sake of performing (*oblations known as vali, charu and satra,*) and for the repairs of dilapidations (*of the temple*).

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* The long epithets of the king have been omitted.

* The learned editor (Dr. R. C. Majumdar) quotes here a verse from the *Raguvamsa* (X, 21.) to show the similarity with it the expressions recorded in this inscription :—

"सप्तसामोपगीतं सप्तार्णव जलेशयम् ।
सप्तार्चिमुखमाचख्युः सप्तलोकैकसंश्रयम् ॥"

Having known this, nobody should cause any hindrance.

The boundary marks are as follows :— On the east, the trenches of the village; on the south, the mound of earth; on the west, the trenches of the district with the kuravaka-thicket; on the north, the palm-grove.

The future kings should maintain this religious gift. And likewise the verses sung by Vyāsa are quoted.

[Here follow three of the customary verses].

In the year seventy nine 70. 9 of the victorious reign, on the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of *Jyeshṭha*.

(Verse 4) :— At the command of his *(the king's)* own mouth, this charter of Rājasimha has been written by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

(Verse 5) :— *(This is)* a charter of the glorious Raṇabhīta, whose commands are irresistable and who has totally crushed the hostile confederacy by the strokes of the point of *(his)* scimitar.

No. 5

Urlam plates of Hastivarman.

G. E. 80

1. Donor . . . Hastivarman.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāhesvara; Mahārāja;* Raṇabhīta.

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya - samvatsara Aśītih 80, Kārttika, dina 8. (G. E. 80, Karttika, 8th day)

5. Officers . . . (1) Rājasiṅgha
   (2) Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra (writer).

6. Topography . . . (1) Kroshṭuka varttini (Dt)
   (2) Hoṇḍovaka (village)
   (3) Uramalla (village)

7. Donee . . . Jaya śarma of Vatsa *gotra,* Vājasaneya *(charaṇa),* a *Brahmachārin.*

8. Authority . . . *E. I* XVII, pp. 330–34 ff. Edited by Prof. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D.

9. Remarks . . . The village named Uramalla where the donee lived may be identified with the modern Urlam where from the plates have been discovered.

TEXT

First plate; second side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति(।।)सर्व्वर्त्तुसुखरमणीयाद्विजयकलिङ्गनगरा[त्]सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैक
२. सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगलप्रणामादपगत -
३. कलिकलङ्को बिनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दाधिग -
४. त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यश्चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रवि -
५. ततामलयशा[:]अनेकसमरसंक्षोभजनितजयशब्दो गाङ्गा -
६. मलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामित समस्तसामन्तचूडा -

Second plate; first side

७. मणि प्रभा मञ्जरीपुञ्ज रञ्जित चरणो माता पितृपादानुध्यातः परम -
८. माहेश्वरः श्रीमहाराजोहस्तिवर्म्मा केरुकवर्त्तन्यां हण्डोवक ग्रामे स-
९. र्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति(।)विदितमस्तु वो यथास्माभिः (:)
१०. अस्मिन् ग्रामे (ऽ)ग्रहारिक सकाशात्क्रीत्वाद्यर्द्ध हलस्य भूच्छेदीकृत्याचन्द्रार्क्क-
११. प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारंकृत्वा सर्व्वकरैः परिहृत्य मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये
१२. उरमल्लनिवासिने वत्सगोत्राय वाजसनेयसब्रह्मचारिणे ज(य) -

Second plate; second side

१३. शर्म्मणे कार्त्ति क कृष्णाष्टम्यामुदक पूर्व्वसंप्र[द]त्ता[।]तद्विदित्वा सभूमिमनुपाल -
१४. यतां नकेनचित्परिबाधा कार्य्येति । सीमालिङ्गानिचात्र [।]
१५. क्षेत्रपाली ततः घोषण वाप्या(प्याः) पश्चिमपालो ततः पुनरपि क्षेत्रपाली[।]
१६. दक्षिणेन हृत्तरवन्न सीमान्तिका एव[।]पश्चिमेन क्षेत्रपालो ततो वल्मी(ल्मी)कः
१७. ततः कृतृ(त्रि)मा पाषाणपडक्तिः[।]उत्तरेणापि क्षेत्रपाली ततो वल्मीकः पुनर्व्वल्मीकः
१८. ततो पूर्व्व वल्मकमनुप्राप्तेति । भविष्यद्राजभिश्चायन्दानधर्म्मोनुपालनीयः [।]

3rd plate ; 1st sid.

१६. तथा च व्यासगीताः[।]बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[ ]यस्य यस्य
२०. यदाभूमिस्तस्यतस्य तदाफलं[।।]स्वदत्ता[ं]परदृत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर[।]मही
२१. म (म्म)हिमतां श्रेष्ट दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं(।।)षष्ठि(ं)बर्षसहस्राणि मोदते दिबि
२२. भूमिदः(।)श्राच्छेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्नेव नरकेबसेदिति(।।) प्रवर्द्धमान बिजय –
२३. राज्य संबत्सर अशीतिः ८० ।। इदं बिनयचन्द्रेण भानु –
२४. चन्द्रस्य सूनुना (।)शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं स्वमुखाज्ञया ।।

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२५. मण्डलाग्राग्र निष्पेष निष्पिष्टारातिसंहृतेः(।)
२६. श्रीमतो प्रतिघाङ्कस्य रणभीतस्य शासनम् ।।

NOTES.

This set of plates was the private property of the Raja of Urlam, in the Visakhapatna District. The Raja gave them to Sri K. Nagesvara Rao, who was the editor of the 'Andhra Patrika' At the time the text of the inscription was published by Sri T. Rajagopala Rao in his journal "South Indian Research" in July, 1919. After this H. Krishna Sastri, the then Government epigraphist, got the plates and subsequently Dr. Hultzsch edited them in *E. I.* XVII, pp 330-4 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring 7½"×2½". They are attached to a ring, containing the royal seal on which no legend could be traced out.

The translation of the text as done by Dr. Hultzsch is quoted below :—

(Line 1) Om. Hail ! From Kaliṅganagar, (the city) of victory, which is pleasant (on account of the simultaneous presence) of the comforts of all seasons, the glorious Mahārāja Hastivarman, a fervent worshipper of Maheśvara, who meditates on the feet of (his) mother and father ...... commands (as follows) the the ryots, accompanied by all (others), at village of Hoṇḍevaka in (the district of) Kroshṭuka-varttanī.

(L. 9) "Be it known to you that we have purchased two and a half ploughs (हल) of land in this village from the *Agrahārikas*, have constituted this land a separate section, have made (it) an *agrhhāra* which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, have exempted (it) from all texes, and that, for the sake of the increase of the religious merit of (our) mother and father and of ourself, on the eighth *(tithi)* of the dark (fortnight) of Kārttika, with libations of water, We have given it to Jaya śarman, who resides at Urāmalla, belongs to the Vatsa *gotra,* (and) studies the Vājasaneya (śākhā). Knowing this, nobody should cause obstruction to (the new owners) while they are preserving their own land.

(L. 14) And the marks of the boundaries of this (land are) :— In the east, an anthill; then the bank (पालि) of a field; then the western bank of the Ghosani tank, and then again the bank of a field. In the south, only the boundary of Hattara vanna. In the west, the bank of a

field; then an anthill; then an artificial row of stones. And in the north, bank of a field; then (the boundary) reaches the ant hill in the east.

(L. 18) And future kings should preserve this meritorious gift. There are also the following (verses) sung by Vyāsa.

[Lines 22-22 contain three of the customary ślokas.]

(L. 22) Eighty— (in figures) 80 - years of the reign of increasing victory, the 8th day of Kārttika.

(Verse 4). At the command of his (the king's) own mouth, this edict of Rājasimha has been writeen by Vinaya chandra, son of Bhānu chandra.

(V. 5) (This is) an edict of the glorious Raṇabhīta, whose ordere are irresistable, (and) who has crushed the combination of (his) enemies by the strokes of the point of (his) scimitar.

No. 6

Achyutapura Plates of Indravarma

(*G. E.* 79)

1. Donor . . . Indravarman.

2. Title . . . *Paramamahesvar; Maharaja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya–samvatsarāh Saptaśītih, 80,7. Chaitrāmāvāsyā. (=*G.E.* 87, Chaitra, amāvāsy ā)

5. Officers . . . (1) Rājasiṅgh
   (2) Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra

6. Topography . . . (1) Varāhavarttinī (Dt.)
   (2) Siddhārtthaka (village)

7. Donee . . . Durggaśarman of Gautamasa *gotra*, Chhandogya (*charaṇa*), a *Brahmacharin*.

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* III, pp. 127-30 ff. Edited by - Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D.

9. Remarks . . . The village Siddharatthaka may de identified with the modern village of Siddhantam in the Srikakulam District.

The occasion for the grant is "उत्तरायन" which fell on the Chaitra Amāvāsyā of the *G. E.* 87.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।]सर्व्वतु रमणीयाद्विजयकलिङ्गनगरात्सकल भुवन निर्म्माणैक
२. सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण कमलयुगल प्रणामा –
३. दपगतकलिकलङ्को बिनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरि -
४. स्पन्दाधिगत सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनित -
५. लप्रविततामलयश[:] अनेकसमरसंक्षोभजनितजयशब्दो
६. गाङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामितसमस्तसामन्त –

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. चूड़ामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः
८. परममाहेश्वरःश्रीमहाराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा । वराहवर्त्तन्यां सिद्धर्थक ग्रामे
९. सर्व्वसमवेताङ्क(नकु)टुम्बिन स्समाज्ञापयति [।।] विदितमस्तु वो यथास्मिन् ग्रा-
१०. मे राजतटाकक्षेत्रे हलस्य भूच्छेदीकृत्य सर्व्वकर परिहा
११. रेणाचन्द्रार्क्कप्रतिष्ठं कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये गौत -
१२. म सगोत्राय छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिणे दुर्ग्गशर्म्मणे मातृभट्टारिक (का) -
१३. पादानान्तटाक प्रतिष्ठापरमुदगयने* उदकपूर्व्वमस्माभि स्संप्रदत्ता [।]
१४. तद्विदित्वा स्वभूमिमनुपालयता[न्न]केनचित्परिबाधा कार्य्या [।।] सीमालिङ्गानि
१५. पूर्व्वेण राजतटाकपाली [।] सैव दक्षिणेन[।]पश्चिमेन परिपाट्या बल्ली(ल्मी)क त्रयं [।]
१६. उत्तर[तः]पाल्या कपाटसन्ध्युपरि पाषाणस्ततः सेष्टकोन्यः पाषाण -
१७. स्ततो धिमारतरुद्वयं ततः कारकवृक्षश्चेति । तटाकोदक बन्ध मोक्षे न केनचि –
१८. द्विघातः कार्य्येति । भबिष्यतद्राजभिश्चान्दानधर्म्मोनुपाल्यस्तथा च ब्यासगीता [।]

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. वहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता वहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य -

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* Read प्रतिष्ठापन उदगयन

२०. तस्य तदाफलं [।।] षष्ठिवर्षं सहस्राणि मोदतेदिवि भूमिदः [।]आच्छेत्ता चानु -

२१. मन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।।] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर

२२. महीम(म्म)(हि)मतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालन मिति । प्रवर्द्धमान विजय -

२३. राज्य सम्वत्सरः सप्ताशीति(:) ८०. ७ चैत्रामावास्यां । इदं बिनयचन्द्रेण

२४. भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना (।) शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं स्वमुखाज्ञया ।।

NOTES.

These plates were the private property of one Mallapragada Suryaprakasa Rao of the Achyutapuram village near Mukhalingam in the Srikakulam district. The late Pandit G. V. Ramamurati Pantulu of Parlakimendi borrowed the plates form the owner and sent them to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D .who edited them in *E. I.* III, pp. 127–30 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring $3\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2''$. They are attached to a ring containing an oval shaped seal with some indistinct emblems.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation ef the text as quoted below :-

(Line 1.) Om Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅganagara, which is pleasant in all seasons,— the devout worshipper of Maheśvara; the glorious *Mahārāja* Indravarman,— who adores the feet of (his) mother and father; whose feet are reddened by the dense clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of all vassals, prostrated by (his) excessive valour; who has (effected) the establishment of the spotless race of the Gaṅgas; who has caused the cry of "victory" to resound in the turmoil of many battles; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth which, is girt by the waves of the feur oceans; who has acquired the sovereignty over the whole (country) of Kaliṅga by the quivering of the edge of his own sword; who is a receptacle of modesty at the pair of lotus-feet of the god Gokarṇasvāmin, the sole architect of the construction of the whole world,— addresses (the following) order to the ryots and all (other inhabitants) of the villaeg of Siddhārthaka in (the disrict of) Varāhavartanī :—

(L. 9.) "Be it known to you that, at the consecration of a tank (in honour) of the feet of the lady (our) mother, during (the sun's) progress to the north (उदगायन), we have given, with libations of water, (one) plough of land in a field (near) the Rājataṭāka in this village,— having portioned (it) off, with inmunity from all taxes, having made (the grant) to last as long as the moon and the sun, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) mother and father and of ourselves,—to Durgaśarman, a member of the Gautama *gotra* (and) a student of the

Chhandoga (śākhā). knowing this, nobody shall cause hindrance to (the donee and his descendants) while they preserve (*i. e.* cultivate and enjoy ?) their own land.

(L. 14). " The marks of the boundaries (are the following) :— In the east, the bank (पार्ली) of Rājataṭāka in the south, the same; in the west, three ant-hills in succession; on the northern side, a boulder on the top of a gate, then another bouleder (covered) with bricks, then a couple of *ḍhimira* (or *adhimira* ?) trees, and then a *kāraka* tree. Nobody shall oause hindrance (to the donee) if (he) opens the sluice (उदक-बन्ध) of the tank.

(L. 18.) "And the future kings should preserve this meritorius gift; for there are (the following) verses composed by Vyāsa :—

[Three of the customary verses]

(L. 22.) (In) the year eighty-seven, (in figures), 80 (and)7,- of the prosperous and victorious reign, on the New-moon of Chaitra.

(L. 23.) This edict (शासन) of Rājasimha was written at the command of his (the king's) own mouth by Vinayachandra, the son of Bhānuchandra.

No. 7

Santabommali plates of Indravarman.

G. E. 87

1. Donor - - - Indravarman.

2. Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅgnagara

4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya - Samvatsara 80. 7. Jyeshṭha divasa 30.*

5. Officers - - - (1) Rājasiṅgha
   (2) Vinaya Chandra, son of Bhānu Chandra

6. Topography - - - (1) Kroshṭuka Varttinī (Dt.)
   (2) Haribhaṭa (Village)
   (3) Dantayavāgvu (Village)

7. Donee - - - (1) Rāmeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka (god)

8. Authority - - - *J. A. H. R. S.*, IV, pp. 21–24 ff. Edited
   (1) by L. N. Harichandana Jagadeva.
   (2) *E. I.* XXV. pp. 194-8 ff.
   Re-edited by R. K. Ghoshal, M. A.

9. Remarks - - -

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* L. N. Harichandana Jagadeva reads 10 in place of 30,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] सर्व्वर्तु सुखरमणीयाद्विजय **कलिङ्ग**नगरात्सकल भुवन निर्म्मा -
२. णैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणा -
३. मादपगत कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारा -
४. परिस्पन्दाधिगत सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखला
५. वलितलप्रविततामलयशः अनेक समरसंक्षोभजनित जय श -.
६. ब्दो गाङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामित समस्त सामन्त चूडा -

2nd plate; 1st side.

७. मणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्ज रञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परम मा -
८. हेश्वरः **श्रीमहाराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा । क्रोष्टुकवर्त्तन्यां हरिभट** ग्रामे सर्व्वस -
९. मवेतान्कुटुम्बिन स्समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथास्मि -
१०. न् ग्रामे हलद्वयस्य भूश्छित्वा **दन्तयवाग्वां** भगवतो **रामेश्वर भट्टारक** -
११. स्य वलि चरु सत्र प्रवर्त्तनाय खण्ड़स्फुटित संस्कार करणाय च **दन्तय** -
१२. **वाग्** वीया च हलस्य भुरस्यैव सर्व्वकरैः परिहृत्या चन्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठ

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१३. देवाग्रहारं कृत्वा मातापित्त्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये तलवरदेव
१४. भोगिकेन प्रतिबोधितै स्संप्रदत्ता [।] तद्विदित्वा न केनचित्परिवाधाकार्य्येति [।]
१५. **हरिभट** क्षेत्रस्य च सीमालिङ्गानि [।] उत्तरेण क्षत्रियतटाक परिवाहः
१६. पूर्व्वेणार्जुनवृक्षस्ततो वल्लीक पङ्क्ति स्ततः कृत्रिमा पाषाणपुञ्ज पङ्क्ति [:]
१७. ततो निम्ववृक्षः दक्षिणेनापित क्ष (त) टाकपरिवाह एव पश्चिमेन कूपस्तत[:]
१८. यमलकार्जुनवृक्षो ततो राजमार्ग्गश्चेति । भविष्यद् राजभिश्चायं दान

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. धर्म्मा(र्म्मो)नुपालयस्तथा च व्यासगीतां श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति [।।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता

२०. बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्तां

२१. परदत्तां बा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] मही[ं]महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं[।।]

२२. षष्ठिं बर्ष सहस्राणि मोदते दिवि भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येब

२३. नरके बसेदिति ।। प्रबर्द्धमान विजयराज्यसम्वत्सराः ८०. ७. ज्येष्ठ दिवस ३०[?]

२४. इदं बिनयचन्द्रेण भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना [।] शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं स्वमुखाज्ञया [।।]

NOTES.

In 1925 this set of copperplate inscription was secured by the late L.N. Harichandan Jagadeb of Tekkali from a farmer of Santabommli village in the Srikakulam district. L.N. Jagadeb published the text first in *Utkal-Sahitya* an Oriya monthly of Cuttack, Vol. XXXI, and afterwards in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. IV, PP. 21-24 ff After this Sri R.K. Ghoshal, M.A. of Calcutta re-edited the inscription in *E.I.*, XXV, PP. 194-8 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates, each measuring $6\frac{3}{5}'' \times 2\frac{3}{5}''$ They are attached to a ring bearing the royal seal with the emblem of a bull.

Sri Ghoshal gives the translation of the text as quoted below :-

(Lines I-4). Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kalinga-nagara, which is pleasant in all seasons, the glorious *Mahārāja* Indra-varman.........addresses (the following) order to all the householders *en masse* at the village of Haribhata in (the district of) Kroshṭuka vartanī :

" Be it known to you that we have granted, after portioning it off, and on being informed by Talavaradeva, the Bhogika, and for increasing the religious merit of (our) parents and of ourselves, two *halas* of land in this village for the sake of performing (rites known as *bali, charu* and *satra* , and for the repairs of dilapidations (of the temple) of god Rāmeśvara-bhaṭṭāraka (situated) in (the village called) Dantayavāgū and (in addition to that) another *hala* of land in (the same) Dantayavāgū, having constituted it as an *agrahara* for god (Rāmeśvara-Bhattāraka) which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, and having exempted it from all impositions.

Having known this, no body should cause any hindrance.

(Ll. 15-18). The boundary marks of the land (granted) in (the village of) Haribhaṭa are as follows :—On the north, the storm-water channel of the tank (called) *Kshatriya-taṭāka*; on the east, an *Arjuna* tree, after that a row of ant-hills, then up to the artificial line of heaped-up stones, then a *nimba* tree; on the south, the same channel of that tank (क्षत्रिय तटाक) on the west, a well, then the twin *arjuna* trees, then the royal road.

(Le. 18-23). the future kings should maintain this religious gift. And likewise the verses sung by Vyāsa are quoted :—

[Here come three of the customary verses]

(Ll. 23-24) The year 87 of the prosperous and victorious reign; (the month) Jyeshṭha, the day 30.

This edict *(sasana)* of Rājasimha has been written at the command of his (the king's) own mouth by Vinaya-chandra, the son Bhānuchandra.

No. 8

Parlakimedi Plates of Indravarman

(G. E. 91)

1 Donor .. Indravarman.

2. Title ... *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja.*

3. Place of issue ... Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date ... Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarāḥ Ekānavatiḥ 90 1. Māgha dina triṁśat (= *G.E.* 91, Māgha, 30th day)

5. Officers ... (1) Rājasiṅgha
(2) Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra

6. Topography ... (1) Devannapañchā'i (Dt.)
(2) Kettaṭa (village)

7. Donee ... Dhṛvaśarman of Gārggeya *gotra* and Chhandoga (*charaṇa*), a *Brahmachārin.*

8. Authority ... *I. A.* Vol. XVI, pp. 131 - 4 ff. Edited by Dr. J. F. Fleet

9. Remarks ...

TEXT

First plate; second side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] सर्व्वतु सुखरमणीयाद्विजय **कलिङ्गनगर** वासकात्सकल भुवन निर्म्माणै -

२. क सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद -

३. पगत कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दाधिगत स -

४. कलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रविततामलयशाः अनेक -

५. समर संक्षोभजनित जयशद्वो गङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशया नामित -

Second plate; first side

६. समस्तसामन्तचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्जरञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यात -

७. परममाहेश्वरः **'श्रीमहाराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा । देवन्नपश्चिल्यां केत्तट** ग्रामे सर्व्व -

८. समवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [।] विदितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्राम सर्व्व -

९. करैः परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठ मग्रहारङ्कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि -

१०. वृद्धये **कलिङ्गनगर** सामान्याय गार्ग्येयस गोत्राय छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिणे

Second plate; second side

११. धृवशर्म्मणे **कोण्डवल्लकेन** प्रतिबोधितै रुद्रपूर्व्वमस्माभि स्स[°] प्रदत्त स्तद्विदित्व(त्वा)

१२ यथोचित भगभाग मुपनयन्तः सुखं प्रतिवसथेति । भविष्यद् राजभिश्चायं

१३. दानधर्म्मोनुपाल्यः (ल्य) स्तथा च व्यासगीताः श्लोकाभवन्ति [।। बहुभिर्व -

१४. सुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तद (दा) -

१५. फलं [।।] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीं म्म(मं)हिमतां श्रेष्ठ

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१६. दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं [।।] षष्ठिं बर्षसहस्राणि मोंदते दिवि भूमिदः [।] आ -

१७. च्छेत्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके बसेदिति[।।]बिघ्नतां भर्तृ गोबिप्रबालश्रेषिद्वि -

१८. पश्चिनां या गतिस्सा भवेद्भुमिं हरत श्शासनाङ्किता मिति [।।] प्रवर्द्धमान बिजयरा-

१९. ज्य सम्वत्सराः एकानबति (तिः) ९०. १. माघ दिन त्रिंशत्तिम ३० [।।] इदं बिनयचन्द्रे-

२०. ण भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना [।] शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं सूमुखाज्ञया ।

NOTES.

These plates were presented to the Madras Museum by Mr. W. Taylor who was working under the Rajah of Parlakimedi (Ganjam district) in 1884 when they were noticed in the journal of *The Indian Antiquary*, Vol XIII, p. 120 by Dr. J. F. Fleet. Subsequently he edited them in *I.A.* Vol. XVI of 1887, pp. 131-4 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates, measuring about $5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with an indistinct emblem.

Dr. Fleet gives the purport of the grant as follows :—

The inscription records that, from the victorious city of Kaliṅganagara (line 1), the most devout worshipper of the god Maheśvara, the *Mahārāja* Indravarman (l. 7.),— who had all the stains of the Kali age removed by performing obeisance to the god Siva under the name of the divine Gokarṇaśvāmin (l. 2); who acquired the authority of *Adhirāja* over the whole of Kaliṅga by the power of his own sword (l. 4.); who is the establisher of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas (l. 5); and who meditates on the feet of his parents,— issued a command to all the cultivators at the village of Kettaṭa in the Devanna-*Pañchāli* (l. 7), to the effect that, on the admonition of a person named Koṇḍavallaka (1. 11), the said village of Kettaṭa is constituted an *agrahāra*, and is given by him to Dhruvaśarman (l. 11), of the Gārgeya *gotra*, belonging to the community of Kaliṅganagara, and a religious student of the *Chhandoga* school.

Lines 12-18. contain an address to future rulers, about continuing the grant; followed by four of the customary benedictory and imprecatory verses.

And lines 18 to the end contain the date, in both words and numerical symbols, of the ninety-first year of the augmenting victorious reign, and the thirtieth solar day, without any reference to the fortnight of the month Māgha (January -February); followed by a verse recording that the Charter was written by Vinaya Chandra, the son of Bhānuchandra, at the personal command of Rājasimha.

No. 9

Andhavaram plates of Indravarman.

G. E. 133

1. Donor - - - Indravarman *alias* Lokārṇavadeva.

2 Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara

4. Date - - - Sri Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya - Tumvuru vamśa Rājya samvatsaraṇā-śate trimśatyadhike samvatsarāh 100. 30.3 śrāvaṇamāsa Amāvāsyā dinām Vyatipāta, (— Tumvuru vamśa-era (?) 133, śrāvaṇa, Amāvāsyā, Vyatipāta yoga)

5. Officer - - - (1) *śreṭha* Prabhākara (writer)

6. Topography - - - (1) Koshṭṛka varttanī (Dt)
   (2) Toṭavāṭakā (Village)
   (3)Andoraka (Village)

7. Donees - - - Brahmaṇas of different *gotras* and *Charaṇas*

8. Authority - - - *The Hindu* (Daily News paper of Madras, 17th May, 1953, p. IV. Ed. by— N. Ramesan. Re-edited by — R. Subhramanyam in *E. I.* XXX, pp. 37-42 ff.

9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse which fell on Srāvaṇa Amāvāsya, in the 133rd year of Tumvuruvamśa Rājya samvatsara, which is a peculiar nomenclature of Samvat only used in the this grant

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] सर्व्वर्तु सुखरमणीयाद्विजय कलिङ्गनगरात्स[क]ल भुवन निर्म्मा
२. णैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवत(:)गोकर्न्न(र्ण)स्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणा म(मा)-
३. दपगत कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दा -
४. धिगत सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रवि -
५. ततामलयशाः अनेक समरसंक्षोभजनित जयशद्बो गाङ्गामल कु -
६. ल प्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामित समस्त सामन्त चूडामणिप्रभामञ्ज -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. रीञ्ज(पु)ञ्ज रञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वरः श्रीमद्दा -
८. राजेन्द्रवर्म्मा क्रोष्टुकवर्त्तन्यां तोटवाटक ग्रामे सर्व्वसमबेतान्कुटुम्बिन -
९. स्समाज्ञापयति[।]विदितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्रामोस्माभि स्सर्वकरैपरि -
१०. हृत्या चन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठ मग्रहारङ्कृत्वा मातापित्त्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्यायु -
११. र्यशसा मभिवृद्धये अन्दोरकाग्रहार व(वा)स्तव्येभ्यो नानागोत्र बहृच चर -
१२. ण ब्रह्मचारिभ्यः श्रावणमास अमावास्यामादित्य ग्रहोपरागे

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१३. उदकपूर्व्वन्दत्तस्तद्विदित्वा यथोचित भोगभागमुपनयन्त स्स (स्सु)खं
१४. प्रतिवसथेति [।।] भविष्यद्राजभि श्चायन्दानधर्म्मानुपालनीयस्तथा च व्या -
१५. सगीताः श्लोकार्भवन्ति [।] बहुभि र्व्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।]
१६. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा
१७. यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] मही म्महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रे योनुपाल -
१८. नं [।।] षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि मोदते दिवि भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. तान्येव नरके वसेदिति । [ ] श्रीप्रवर्द्धमान तुम्बुरुवङ्श राज्य सम्वत्सरा -

२०. ण्यं(णां) शते त्रिङ्शत्यधिके सम्वत्सरा:*१००. ३०. ३. श्रावणमास अमा-
वास्या दि •

२१. नानि च निघ्नन्तां(तां) भर्तृ गो विप्र बाल योषिद्द्विपश्रित(ता)या: गतिसा भ -

२२. वेद्भूमि हरते शासनाङ्कितां यथाप्सुपतिताशक्रतैलबिन्दु र्ब्ब(प्र)सर्प्पति [।]

२३. एवं भूमि क्रि(कृ)तं दान सस्ये सस्ये विसर्प्पति [॥] श्रीलोकार्णवदेवस्य

२४. विजितानेकत्रिद्विष[:] [।] आज्ञया लिखितं श्रेष्ठंप्रभाकरेण शासनं ॥

* It should have been 'त्र्यस्त्रिंशत्यधिके' for the succeeding numerical symbols are 100. 30. 3. (=133). (S. N. R.)

NOTES.

This set of copper plate inscription is one of the four sets discovered from under a banyan tree near the village of Adhavaram on the left bank of the Vanśadhārā river in Srikakulam district. For other details regarding the discovery, the notes given in my *Inscription of Orissa* Vol. I, pt. ii, pp. 14-15 may be seen.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7·3″ × 2·5″ They are held by a ring containing the royal-seal with the usual symbol of a lying bull.

It is interesting to note here that this is the only record where in line 19 "तुम्बुरु वंश राज्य सम्वत्सर" is mentioned instead of "प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर" which was used by the Gaṅgas upto the end of 3rd century of that era For the first time in No. 22 which was issued by Anantavarma in the year 304, the above name of the Samvat was changed into " गाङ्गेयवंश प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर ". Now, the question is whether " तुम्बुरु वंश राज्य सम्वत्सर " is the same as " प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्य सम्वत्सर " or it is a different Samvat. In this connection I would like to discuss the question with the evidence of phraseological arrangement of the Gaṅga Praśasti which upto the year 91 was uniform and after 128 went a great change, as is shown in the Appendix-A. The royal Praśasti used in the present grant belongs to the first cotegory. Therefore it may be fixed in between 91 and 128 Gaṅga era, which, according to my calculation correspond to 717 A. D. and 754 A. D.

Now, the grant was made on the auspicious day of solar eclipse which fell on the śrāvana - Amāvāsyā. When we consult the Indian Ephemeris of Swami Kannu Pillai we find that there were three years, namely 725, 726, and 735 when there were solar eclipses in śrāvana. Therfore "तुम्बुरु वंश राज्य सम्वत्सर" cannot be taken as the auspicious year of the Gaṅgas.

We are not able to throw any light on the idenfification of Tumburu-era and cannot explain why Indravarma only in this record and no where else has used this *era*, For illucidation of these points

we have to wait for future discovery. According to Hemachandra it is the name of a disciple of Arhata. According to the Monier William's Sanskrit-English dictionary he is the disciple of the 5th Jaina-guru, Probably this era refers to some royal dynasty, not yet discovered. An abridged purport of the grant as given by Sri R. Subrahmanyam is quoted below :—

"This inscripiton opens with the usual *praśasti* of the early Gangas and registers the command of *Mahārāja* Indravarman to the residents of the village Toṭavāṭaka, situated in the Kroshṭuka vartanī *vishaya*, that the said village, which was constituted an *agrahara* and exempted from all taxes, was given to the Brāhmaṇa residents of Andorakāgrahāra, belonging to various *gotras*, who were students of *Rig-veda* (वह्रृच चरण), on the new moon day of Śrāvaṇa when there was a solar eclipse, so that merit, longeuity and fame may accrue to his father and mother and also to himself.

The record is dated in the augmenting year of the Tumburu-vamśa, and, curiously; the date mentioned in the symbols does not agree with that given in words. While expressing the date in words as (शतेत्रिंशत्यधिके) the engraver has given the numerical symbols for 100, 30 and 3. The record is said to have been written by Prabhākara at the command of Lokarṇavadeva who is described as "one who vanquished many foes" (विजित्यनेक विद्विष:)

No. 10

Chicacole plates of Indravarman.

G. E. 128

1. Donor - - - Indravarman.

2 Title - - - *Mahārāja.*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date - - - Pravarddamāna– Vijayarājyā – Samvatsarāh 100. 20. 8. chaitra di. 10. 5.
(= G E. 128, Chaitra, 15th day)

5. Officers - - - (1) *Rahasika* śaṅkaradeva, son of *Amātya* Devachandra (the writer of *Praśasti*)
(2) Aditya mañchi, son of Vinayachandra (engraver)

6. Topography - - - (1) Varāhavarttini (Dt.)
(2) Tāmaracheruva (Village)

7. Donee - - - (1) Kuma (ā) raśarman } Vajasaneyins.
(2) Devaśarman }
(3) Narasimhaśarman.
(4) Vehna (w) śarman.
(5) Sivaśarman.
(6) Mātṛśarman.
(7) Kumāraśarman.
(8) Mātṛśarman.
(9) Devaśarman.
(10) Vehnuśarman.
(11) Mahāsena (na) śarman.
(12) Mātṛśarman
(13) Raviśarman. etc. Brahmaaṇs of different gotras.

8. Authority - - - *I A.* Vol. XIII, pp. 120-23 ff. edited by Dr. J.F.Fleet.

9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the day of सोमपराग in the month of मार्गशिर

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] विजयवतः (तः) **कलिङ्गनगर** वासका[त्] महेन्द्राचलामल-शिखर प्रतिष्ठित -

२. स्य सचराचरगुरो[:] यकल भुवन निर्म्माणैकसूत्र(त्र) धारस्य भगवतो गोक -

३. र्ण स्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगलित कलिक -

४. लङ्को गङ्गामलकुल तिलक[:] स्व (स्वा)सिधारापरिस्पन्दाधिगत सकल कलि -

५. ङ्गाधि [रा ज्य[:] परि (प्रवि) ततचतुरुय (द)धि सलिलतरङ्ग मेखला वनितला-यशा[:] अने -

६. क समर संघट्ट विजयजनित जयशद्व प्रतापोपनतसमस्त सामन्त -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. चूड़ामणि प्रभामञ्ज (ञ्ज)री पुञ्ज रञ्जित चरणो मातापितृ पादानुध्या(ध्या)त[:]* श्री-

८. मन्महाराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा वराहवर्त्तनि विषये तामरचेरुव ग्रा(ग्रा)मं वाटका सहि -

९. त['] सर्व्वकर परिहारैश्च परिहि(ह्र)त्या चन्द्रार्क्कप्रतिष्ठ मग्र(ग्र)हारं कृत्वा म(मा)ता -

१०. पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भि वृद्धये मार्ग्गशिरपौर्णमास्यां सोमो प -

११. रागे सलिलपूर्व्वान् कृत्वा । विदितमस्तु व (वो) नानागोत्र चरण(णे)भ्यो ब्राह्मणे भ्य (भ्यो) वाज -

१२. सनेय कुम(मा)रशर्म्म देवशर्म्म प्रमुखं नरसिंहशर्म्म वेह्न(ह्न)सम्म(शर्म्म) शिव -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. शर्म्म मातृशर्म्म कुम(मा)रशर्म्म मातृशर्म्म देवशर्म्म वेह्नशर्म्म महासेण(न)श -

१४. र्म्म मातृशर्म्म रविशर्म्म [भ्य:] सम्प्रत्त (दत्त) ।।] तन्दे (दे)व[']* विदीत्वा यथोचित भोग भागमुप न -

* The phraseology of the Praśasti is modifind.

१५. यन्ता(न्तः) सुख[ं] प्रमिवसथ (ते)ति [।।] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो बिज्ञापयति धर्म्मक्क(क मा -

१६. र्णं(णा)मन्यतम यो।गादबाप्यं (प्यां) मही्मनुशासद्भि रयंदानधर्म्मोनुपाल -

१७. नीयो(यः) [।।] व्यासगीतौ चात्रश्लोकौ भवत[:] [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ताराजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:]

१८. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. युधिष्ठिर मंही न्म(म्म)हि (ही)मतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति[।।] आज्ञा स्वयं

२०. प्रबद्ध मान बिजयराज्य सम्वत्सर[:] १००. २०. ८. चैत्त्र (त्र) दि १०. ५ [।।] कृता च (चे)य -

२१. म्प्रशस्तिरमात्य **देवचन्द्र** सूनुना रहशिक **शङ्करदेवे** -

२२. न [।] उत्कीर्ण(र्णा) **विनयचन्द्र** सूनुना **आदित्यमश्विनेति**

NOTES.

This is one of the four sets of Gaṅga copperplate inscriptions discovered from Chicacole (Srikakulam) town, while digging the foundation of a wall and kept in a large pot. * The plates were purchased by Mr. W. F. Grahame, and they are now in the Government Museum, Madras.

This set contains three plates each measuring about $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal on which there are the figures of a lying bull and a couchant one to the proper right.

It was edited by J. F. Fleet in I.A. Vol. XIII, pp. 120-22 ff. He gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

"Hail ! From (his) victorious (residence) situated at the city of Kaliṅganagara, the glorious Mahārāja Indravarmā, — who had the stains of the Kali - Age washed away by obeisance at the two feet of holy Gokarnasvāmī, the religious preceptor of (all) things movable and immovable, the soul architect for the formation of the universe, established on the pure summit of the mountain Mahendra; - who is the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, — who has attained the supreme sovereignty over the whole of Kaliṅga by the quivering of the edge of his own sword; whose fame is stainless over the earth, which is girt about by the waves of the four widespreading oceans; whose feet are tinted with the lustre of the crest-jewels of all the chieftains who have been bowed down by the prowess of (his) triumph produced by victory in the contests of many battles; — and who meditates on the feet of (his) parents - having exempted the village of Tāmaracheruva in the Varāhavarttini Vishaya, together with its hamlets, from all taxes, (and) having made (it) an Agrahāra, established to continue as long as the moon and the sun may last, (and) having for the increase of the religious merit of (his) parents and of himself, accompanied (this act) with libations of water, at the time of an eclipse of the moon on the full moon day of (the month) Mārgaśira,— [issues his commands to all the assembled cultivators] :—

* For another set please refer to my *Inscriptions of Orissa* Vol. I-Pt. ii, P. 41. For further details Sewell's *Archaeological Survey of Southern India*, Vol. I. P.7. may Kindly be seen

(L. 11) ' Be it known to you ; (this village) has been given (by me) to Brahamins of various *gotras* and *Charaṇas,(viz)* to Narasimha śarmmā, Benhu śarmmā, śiva śarmmā, Mātṛ, śarmā, Kumāra śarmmā Matṛ śarmā, Deva śarmmā,and Ravi śarmmā,headed by Kumāra śarmmā and Deva śarmmā of the Vājasaneya (śākhā). Having known this, dwell ye in happiness tendering the proper shares of enjoyment.

(L. 15) - And he makes the request to future kings, (that) this religious act of charity should de preserved by (all) who rule over the earth, which may be acquired by any one or other of the metheds of religion or succession (by inheritance) or prowess.

(L. 17) - And, in the songs of Vyāsa, there are (these) two verses on this point :— ' Land has been given by many kings, commencing with sages; he who for the time being possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of the grant that is now made) ! o Yudhishṭhira, best of kings ! , carefully preserve land that has been given, whether by thyself or by any other; the preservation (of a grant) is better than making a grant.

(L. 19) - The command is by himself. The year of the augmenting victorious reign 100 (and) 20 (and) 8; (the month) Chaitra; the day 10 (and) 5.

(L. 20)- This *Praśasti* has been composed by Rahaśika Saṅkaradeva,the son of the Amātya, Devachandra; (and) it has been engraved by Mañchī Aditya, the son of Vijaya chandra *.

* Here the editor has written Vijaya chandra for Vinaya chandra by mistake (S.N.R.)

No. 11

Chicacole plates of Indravarman.

(G. E. 146)

1. Donor . . Indravarman.

2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara; Mahārāja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarā 100. 40. 6. Māgha dina 10. 3. (= *G.E.* 146, Māgha, 13th day)

5. Officers . . . (1) Mahāmahattara Gauri śarmman (order bearer)
   (2) *Amātya* Nkikaṭa's son Bhavadatta (writer)
   (3) *Akshaśālin* Bhogika (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Korosoṭaka pañchāli (Dt.)
   (2) Tālamūla (village)
   (3) Avareṅga (village)

7. Donees . . . (1) Skandaśarman
   (2) Lalitaśarman of Kautsasa *gotra* and Chhandoga *Charaṇa Brahmachārins.*

8. Authority . . . *I. A.* Vol. XIII, pp. 122 - 24 ff. edited by Dr. J. F. Fleet

9. Remarks . . .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. स्वस्ति [।।] जलधिजलतरङ्ग करपल्लवालिङ्गित सकल कलिङ्गावनितल ति -
२. लकायमानाद्विजय **कलिङ्गनगरात्** सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैकसूत्रधारस्या (स्य)
३. सकल शशाङ्क चूडामणे र्म्म हाहिभोगपरिकरस्य महेन्द्राचल शिखर -
४. निवासिनो गोकर्णस्वामिनो[ऽ]नवरण(त) प्रणामाद्विगतकलिकलङ्कः
५. सहज विनयाद्यास्तारि षड्वर्गोदयः शक्तित्रयप्रकर्षावनत समस्त -
६. सामन्त शिरोमुकुलि(ट)मणि प्रभा पल्लवितचरणाम्भोज युगलः

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. स्वधिगतानेकविद्या कलाकलाप प्रसादावाप्ताच,र्य्यकः प्रथित वि -
८. पुलामल गङ्गान्वयाम्बर सकल शरच्छशाङ्को मातापितृ पादा -
९. नुध्यातः परममाहेश्वरः **श्रीम(म)हाराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा कोरोसोटकप** -
१०. **ञ्चाशत्यां तालमूल** ग्रामे सर्व्व(र्व्वा)[न्] समवेतान् कुटुम्बिनः समा -
११. ज्ञापयत्यस्ति परिगतमस्तु भवद्भिर्य्यथायं ग्रामः सर्व्व कर -
१२. भरैः परिहृत्य,चन्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारंकृत्वा मातापित्रो

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. रात्मनश्च पुण्याय वृद्धयर्थं **अव‌ङ्ग कलिङ्गनगरे** (रो)भय स्था -
१४. न वास्तव्याभ्यां कौत्सक(स गोत्राभ्यां च्छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिभ्यां स्कन्द -
१५. शर्म्म ललित शर्म्म भ्यां माघसप्तम्या मुदकपूर्व्वमस्माभिः
१६. सम्प्रत्त,तदेवं बुध्वा यथोचितं भागभोगमुपनय -
१७. न्तः सुखं प्रतिवस्तेति [।।] भविष्यद् राजनि भि,श्चायदानधर्म्मो,नु पा -
१८. लनीयो [।। व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लोका भवन्ति [।।] बहुभि र्व्वसुधा

3rd plate ; 1st side

१९. दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्त -

२०. स्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्तं परदत्तं बा यत्माद्रच युधि -

२१. ष्ठिर मही म (म्म)हीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रे योनुपालनं [।।] षष्ठि बर्ष -

२२. सहा(ह)स्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठतिभूमिद: आक्षेप्ताचानुमन्ताच तान्येब न -

२३. रके बसेदिति [।।] प्रबर्द्धमान बिजयराज्यसम्ब्वत्सर: १००.४०.६. माघ दि.१०.३.

२४. आज्ञा महामहत्तर गौरिशर्म्म(र्म्मा) [।] लिखितमिद ममात्य ङ्कि कटे*सूनुना

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२५. भवदत्तेनोत्कीर्णमाक्षशालिक भोगिकेनेति ।]

* From the facsimile it looks like 'ङ्किकटे (S. N. R)

NOTES.

This is one of the four sets of the Gaṅga copper plate grants discovered from Srikakulam while digging the foundation of a wall. at Srikakulam. These plates were purchased by W.F. Grahame and presented to the Madras Museum, where they are now (see also the notes in No. 10 above)

The set consists of three copperplates each measuring about $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{5}{16}''$. They are attached to a ring containing an oval shaped seal with the emblem which is not distinct. The inscription was edited by J. F. Fleet in *I. A*.Vol. XIII (1884), pp 122-4 ff· Fleet gives the following translation of the text :—

Hail ! From the victorious city of Kaliṅganagara, which is the ornament of all the land of Kaliṅga that is embraced by the fingers of the waves of the water of the ocean,the *Mahārāja* Srī Indravarmā who had the stains of the Kali age removed by unceasing obeisance to Gokarṇasvāmī, the sole architect for the formation of the universe, who has the full-moon for (his) crest jewel.(and) who is clothed with the coils of great serpents, (and) who dwells on the summit of the mountain Mahendra;—

Who, by his innate propriety of conduct, has prevented the development of the six enemies; — the water - lilies of whose feet are covered with young buds which are the lustre of the jewels in the diadems of all the chieftains, who have been bowed down by the excess of (his) three constituents of power;— who has attained the proficiency of a holy teacher by the purity of all the numerous sciences and accomplishments that have been well mastered (by him) ;— who is the full autumn moon of the sky which is the famous, great and spotless lineage af the Gaṅgas;— who meditates on the feet of his parents:— (and) who is a most devout worshipper of (the god) Maheśvara,— issues his commands to all the assembled cultivators in the village of Tālamūla in the Koroshṭaka *Pañchali*,—

(L. II) " Be it understood by you that, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) parents and of ourself, this village, having been exempted from the burden of all taxes, and having been made an *agrahāra*, established to continue as long as the moon and the sun may last, has been given by us, on the seventh day of (the month) Māgha, with libations of water, to Skandaśarmā, and Lalitaśarmā, inhabitants

of the two places of Avareṅga and Kaliñganagara, members of the Kautsasa *gotra*, (and) religious students of the Chhandoga *(śākha)*. Having known this, dwell ye in happiness, tendering the enjoyment of shares in accordance with what is proper."

(L. 17)— And this religious act of charity should be preserved by future kings.

(L. 18.)—And there are the verses sung by Vyāsa on the point.
[Here follow three customary verses]

(L. 23)—The years of the augmenting victorious reign 100 (and) 40 (and) 6 ; (the month) Māgha ; the tenth day. The command is (by) the *Mahamahattara* Gauriśarmā. This (charter) has been written by Bhavadatta (?), the son of the *Amātya* Nkiñkate,*(and) engraved by the Bhogika who is the *Akshaśālika.*

* Fleet reads with hesitation Ankakade,

No.12

Purle Plates of Indravarman

G. E. 149

1. Donor - - - Indravarman.

2 Title - - - *Mahārāja.*

3 Place of issue - - - Dantapura.

4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna-Vijayarājyā-Samvatsara 100.40.9.Pushya di. 30.
(=G. E. 149, Pushya, 30th day)

5. Officers - - - (1) *Sarvādhikṛta* Sāmbapuropādhyāya, son of Dharma chandra, the Hastyadhyksha, (writer)
(2) Khaṇḍichandra, son of Adityabhogi (engraver)

6. Topography - - - Kurakarāshṭra (Dt. ?)
(2) Bhukkukura (Village ?)
(3) Tiriliṅga (village)

7. Donee - - Bhavadattaśarman of Kauśika *gotra*, Vahṛcha (*śākha*) a *Brahmachārin* acquainted with the *Vedas* and *Vedāṅgas*.

8. Authority - - - *E.I.* Vol. XIV, pp. 360-63 ff. edited by G. Ramadas

9. Remarks - - - This is the first grant where the father's name of the donor has deen recorded and this system is followed by all succeeding kings. Dr. Hultzsch reads the date as *G. E.* 137 (Vide *E. I.* XVIII, p. 308)

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] बिजयवतो दन्तपुर बासकान् महेन्द्राचल शिखर प्रतिष्ठि -
२. तस्य चराचरगुरोस्सकलभुवन निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गो -
३. कर्णस्वामिश्च चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगतकलि कलङ्को गा -
४. ङ्गामल कुलतिलक स्वासिधारा परिस्पन्दाधिगतसकल कलिङ्ग धि -
५. राज प्रवितत चतुरुदधि सलिलतरङ्ग मेखलावनितलाम -
६. ल यशः अनेक समर सङ्क्षोभ संघट्ट विजय जनित जयशद्ब प्रतापोपन -
७. त समस्त तामन्तचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरीपुञ्ज रञ्जितचरणो माता -
८. पितृ पादानुध्यातः श्रीमद्दान र्णवसूनुः श्रीमान्महाराजेन्द्रव ।

Second plate; first side

९. र्म्मा कुरकराष्ट्रे भुक्कुकर च्छेद कर्षकान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [।] वि -
१०. दितमस्तु वो यथायंच्छेद सर्व्व करै परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठं कृ -
११. त्वा मातापित्रो रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये कार्त्तिकपौर्णमास्यां सलिल पू [र्व्व] -
१२. कं कौशिक गोत्राय [व] ह्वचस ब्रह्मचारिणे तिरिलिङ्ग वास्त -
१३. व्याय वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाय भवदत्तशर्म्मण सम्प्रदत्त [स्त । देव
१४. विदित्वा यथोचि त भो]गभागमुपनयन्त[:] सुख प्रतिवसेति [ति] [।।] सीमा -
१५. लिङ्गानिचात्र प्रदक्षिण क्रमेण वोधव्यानि [।।] पूर्व्वेण वल्मीकादारभ्य पुरुप
१६. च्छायवार्जुनवृक्ष स्ततो वल्मीकस्तता वल्मीकसहित करञ्जवृक्षः दक्षि -

Second plate; second side

१७. णेन करञ्जवृक्षात्प्रभृति पुरुपच्छायया पाषाणत्रयः [। पश्चिमे -
१८. न पाषाणात्प्रभृति पु[रु]प च्छायया पाषाण एव त तोर्जुनवृक्ष स्तत -
१९. पाषाण: [।] उत्तरेण पाषाणात्प्रभृति पुरुपच्छायया तिमिर वृ -
२०. क्ष स्तत पाषाणस्तत कपाटसन्धि क्रमेण पाषाण स्तत
२१. पाषाण एव तत वल्मीक इति ।। भविष्यतश्च राज्ञप्रज्ञा -

२२. पयति [।] धर्म्मक्रमविक्रमाणामंन्यतम योगादवाप्य मही -
२३. मु(मं)नुशासद्भिरयन्दान धर्म्मोनु पालनीयो(यः) [।] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लो -
२४. काः [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।] यस्य यस्य

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२५. यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलम् [।।] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष
२६. युधिष्ठिर [।] मह्म्मह्रीमतां श्रेष्ठदानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् [।।] षष्ठि -
२७. वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्ग्गेतिष्ठति भूमिदः [।] आच्चेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव
२८. नरके वसेदिति [।।] आज्ञा महामहत्तर **शिवशर्म्मा** [।] प्र[व]र्द्धमान
२९. विजयराज्यसम्वत्सरा(ः) १००, ४०, ६, पुष्य दि ३०, [।] लिखितमिदं शास -
३०. नं हस्त्यध्यक्ष **धर्म्मचन्द्र** सूनुना **सर्व्वाधिकृतेन शाम्बपुरोपाध्याये** -
३१. न क्षीर्ण मादित्य भोगिक तनयेन **खण्डचन्द्रेणे** ति ।।

NOTES.

These plates were secured from a cultivator of Purle, a village near Pālakonda of the Srikakulam district. It is stated that they were discovered in a pot exposed to view in a crumbling wall on the river near Purle.

The set consists of three plates each measuring $6\frac{3}{10}'' \times 2\frac{9}{10}''$. The ring which passed through the plates contains the royal seal, oval in shape, with figure of a standing bull facing to the proper right.

The date of this inscription is written in numerical symbols which, according to Sri G. Ramadas are 149 and according to Dr. Hultzsch 137 (E. I. XVIII, p. 308).

Sri Ramadas gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

" Om ! Hail ! From (his) victorious residence at (the city of) Dantapura, the glorious Mahārāja Indravarman,— who had the stains of the Kali - age washed away by obeisance at the lotus - feet of the divine (God) Gokarnnasvāmin, the lord of the movable and immovable (creation), the sole architect for the creation of the whole universe, who is established on the summit of the mountain Mahendra — who is the ornament of the family of the Gaṅgas – who has obtained the supreme sovereignty over the whole of Kaliṅga by the quivering of the edge of his own sword; whose fame is stainless over the earth, which is girt about by the waves of the water of the four oceans; whose feet are tinted by the mass of the clusters of blossoms, which are the lustre of the crest-jewels of all the chieftains who have been made to bow down by his prestige of the cries of triumph occasioned by victory in the contests of many battles; and who meditates on the feet of (his) parents – issues the (following) order to all the husbolders cultivating the division of Bukkukura in Kuraka Rāshtra :—

(L 10) ' Know ye ! this land, having been exempted from all taxes (and) having been established (as a gifted village) to continue as long as the moon and the sun may last, has been given, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) parents and of ourselves, with an accompaniment of libations of water on the full-moon-day in

the month of Kārttika to Bhavadatta śarman, of the Kauśika *gotra*, a student of the Rig-Veda, a resident of Tiriliṅga and will-versed in Vedas and Vedāṅgas. Having known this, dwell ye in happiness, tendering (to him) the proper share of the profit therefrom.

(L. 14) The marks of the boundaries in the '*Pradakshiṇa*' (righ to left) order may here be noted thus :—

On the east, beginning with an ant–hill, there are at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, an Arjuna tree, then an ant-hill, then a Karañja tree, together with an ant-hill. On the south, from the Karañj tree, at adistance which equals the shadow of a man, three boulders. On the west, beginning with the boulder, at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, there is a boulder only, then an Arjuna tree, then a boulder. On the north, beginning with the boulder at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, there is a Timira tree, then a boulder, then in the form of a doorjoining there is a boulder and then a single boulder (and) then an ant-hill.

(L. 21) And he (king) admonishes future kings :—

This meritorious gift should be preserved by those (kings) who rule the earth, having obtained it by right of inheritance or conquest. With reference to this (subject) there are verses sung by Vyāsa :—

[Then three customary verses]

(L. 28) (By) the order of the Mahāmahattara Sivaśarma— this edict was written by Sāmbapura Upādhyāya,son of Hastyadhyaksha (the chief of the elephants)—the Sarvādhikṛta Dharmachandra, on the 30th day in the month of Pushya of the year 100. 40. 9. of the augmeting victorious reign; and was engraved by Khaṇḍichandra, son of Aditya Bhogika.

No. 13

Tekkali plates of Indravarman.

(G. E. 154)

1. Donor . . . Indravarman the son of Dānārṇava.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarā 00. 50. 4.
 (= *G.E.* 154,)

5. Officers . . . (1) Mahāmahattara Hariśarman
 (2) *Sarvādhikṛta* Sāmbapuropādhāya, son of *Hastyadhyaksha* Dharmma Chandra (writer)
 (3) Khaṇḍichandra son of Adityabhogi (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Rūpyavatī *Vishaya* (Dt.)
 (2) Tuṅgannā (village)
 (3) Garakhonna (village)
 (4) Vidyudgaṅgā (River)

7. Donee . . . Skandaśarman of Śāṇḍilya *gotra*, Vājasaneya (*Charaṇa*), a *Brahmachārin* having knowledge in the *Vedas* and *Vedāṅgas*.

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XVIII, pp. 307-11 ff. edited by Dr. E. Hultzsh

9. Remarks . . . The village Tuṅgannā may be identified with the village Tuṅgm near Tekkali. The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] सर्व्वर्तु सुखरमणीया द्विजय श्रीनिवासात् **कलिङ्गन** -

२. **गर** वासकान्महेन्द्राचलामलशिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर गु -

३. रो स्सकल भुवन निर्म्माणैकसूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्ण -

४. स्वामिनश्चरणकमल युगल प्रणामाद्विगत कलि कल -

५. ङ्को गङ्गामलकुलतिलको नयविनयसम्पदामाधार[:] स्वाम्नि -

६. धारा परिस्पन्दाधिगत सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य प्रवितत चतुरुदधि -

७. सलिलतरङ्गमेखलावनितलामलयशः अनेकसमर -

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. संघट्ट विजय जनित जयशद्ब प्रतापोपनत समस्त साम -

९. न्तचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्ज रञ्जित चरण परम मा -

१०. हेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यात **श्रीमद्दानार्णव** सून **श्श्रीमान्मह्रा** -

११. **राजेन्द्रवर्म्मा रूप्यवती** विषये **तुङ्गन्ना** ग्रामे सर्व्व समवेतान्कुटु -

१२. म्बिन स्समाज्ञापयत्यस्ति विदितमस्तु वो यथास्मिन्ग्रामे हल -

१३. स्य भूमि त्र्यं ह्मदेयदण्डमानंमितासर्व्वकरभरैपरिहृत्या च -

१४. न्द्राकं प्रतिष्ठाङ्कृत्वा **अम्म अचिवपोटि भट्टारिकाया**पुण्याभिवृ -

१५. द्धये सूर्य्योपरागे सलिलपूर्व्वकं **गरखोन्न**वास्तव्याय शाण्डि -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. ल्यस गोत्राय बाजसनेयस ब्रह्मचारिणे वेदवेदाङ्गपारगा -

१७. य स्कन्द शर्म्मणे सम्प्र[द]त्ता [।] तदे तं विदित्वास्य स्वकीयां भूमिं भुञ्जानस्य न

१८. केनचिद् बाधङ्कार्य्यः [।] सीमा लिङ्गान्यप्यस्य क्षेत्रस्य प्रदक्षिण क्र -

१९. मेण वोद्धव्यानि [।] पूर्व्वेण विद्युद्गङ्गा [।] दक्षिणेण (न) पुरुष च्छा -

२०. येणाि सैा विद्युद्गङ्गा [।] तुङ्गनतडाकोदकमध्ये [त]क्षेत्रं कारख -

२१. एङ्क्याः ब्राह्मणपला(पाल)न्याश्च नर्गात्य प्रबिशति याबत् पच्यते [।।] भबिष्य
२२. तश्चराज्ञ प्रज्ञापयति [।।] धर्म्मक्रम बिक्रमा णामन्यतमं

3rd plate ; 1st side

२३. योगाद्बाप्य महीमनुशासद्भिरयन्दान धर्म्मोनुपालनीयो [ ] या-
२४. सगीत श्चात्रश्लोका भबन्ति [।।] बहुभिर्ब्बसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।]
२५. यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्बा
२६. यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीम्महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेय नु -
२७. पालनम् [।।] षष्ठि बर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [।] आ -
२८. क्षेप्ता चानुमंन्ता च तान्येव नरकें बसेदिति [।] आज्ञा महाम हत्त -
२९. र हरिशार्म्मा [।।] प्रबर्द्धमान बिजयराज्य सम्वत्सर[:] १००. ५०. ४. लिखितं -
३०. मिदं शासनं हस्त्यध्यक्ष धर्म्मचन्द्र सूनुना सर्व्वाधिकृतेन श(शा)म्ब पुरो -

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३१. पाध्यायेनोत्कीर्ण मादित्य भोग(गी)क सूनुना खण्डिचन्द्रेणेति [।।]

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered by the late L. N. Jagadeba of ·Tekali in Srikakulam district; who sent an ink inpression to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D, through H. Krishna Sastri. Dr. Hultzsch edited the plates in *E. I.* XVIII, pp. 307-11 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates, each measuring about $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring with the royal seal which contains the emblem of of a standing bull, facing the prorer left.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the abridged translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Lines 1-12) From the residence of Kaliṅganagara (l. lf.), the worshipper of the God Gokarṇasvāmin (l. 3f.) on the Mehendra mountain (l. 2.), the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas (l. 5.), who has obtained the sovereignty over the whole cf Kaliṅga(l.6.), the fervent devotee of Mahcśvara, who meditates on the. feet of (his) mother and father, the son of the glorious Dānārṇava, the glorious *Mahārāja* Indravarman, commands (as follows) the ryots, accompanied by all (others), at the village of Tuṅgannā in the Rūpyavati district *(vishaya)* (ll. 9-12).

(Ll. 12-17) " Be it known to you that (one) plough (हल) of land in this village, measured by the rod (used for) *brahmadeyas*, exempting (it) from the burden of all taxes, making (it) to last as long as the moon and the sun, has been granted, for the increase of the spiritual merit of (my) mother, the lady Achchipoṭi,* at an eclipse of the sun, with previous (libations of) water, to Skandaśarman, who resides at Garakhonna (and) belongs to the *gotra* of the Sāṇḍilya, a student of the Vājasaneya *(charaṇa)*, who has mastered the Vêdas and Vedāṅgas.

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* The lady Achchipoti Bhattarika is addressed Amva (Amva or Amma or mothor) of the king Rajendravarma. (S. N. R.)

(Ll. 18-22) " And the marks of the boundaries of this field are to be known in the order from right to left. To the east, the Vidyud gaṅgā. To the south a row of boulders for a distance which equals the shadow of a man. To the west, the boundaries of śarkaravāṭaka. And to the north, the same Vidyutgaṅgā and the water of the tank *(taḍāka)* of Tuṅgana, flowing out of the *Karakhaṇḍī* and Brāhmaṇapālanī (canals ?), enters this field until (the crop) ripens.

[Ll. 24-28 contain three verses sung by Vyāsa].

(Ll. 29-31.) " The executor *(ājñā)* (was) the *Mahamahattara* Hariśarman. 100 (and) 54 years of the kingdom of increasing victory (had then passed). This edict (śāsana) (was) written by the *Sarvādhikṛta* S [ā] mbapuropādhyāya, the son of *Hastyadhyaksha* Dharmachandra, (and) engraved by Khaṇḍichandra, son of Aditya – Bhog [i] ka."

No. 14

Chicacole plates of Devendravarman.

(G. E. 183)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Gunārṇava.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Maharaja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya–samvatsara śatam triráśīti, 100. 80. 3. śrāvaṇa māsi, dine vimśati 20, (= *G.E.* 183, śrāvaṇa, 20th day)

5. Officers . . . (1) Pallavachandra, son of Mātṛchandra, of Apūrva Naṭa vamśa (writer)
   (2) *Mahattara* Savara Nandiśarma (witness)
   (3) Sarvachandra, son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogika (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Kroshṭuka *Varttani* (Dt.)
   (2) Sarauṭamva (village)
   (3) Poppaṅgika (village)
   (4) Kuruḍumvi (village)

7. Donees . . . Chharampaśarma (2) Bhavaśarma (3) Sivaśarma (4) Vishṇuśarma (5) Somaśarma (6) Kumāraśarma of Kṛshṇā treya *gotra*, who studied the *Vedas* and *Vedaṅgas.* and belonged to the Chhandoga- *charaṇa.*

8. Authority . . . *E.I.* III, pp. 130-34 ff. edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D

9. Remarks . . . The villages named Sarautamva, Poppaṅgika and Kuruḍumvi may be identified with the modern villages of Sarvokota, Poppangi and Kurudingi in the Sirkakulam district.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्व[स्ति] [।।] सकल वसुमतीतलतिलकायमान (ना)[त] सर्व्वतु सुख-
रमणीयाद्विजय व -

२. त कलिङ्गनगरा न्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो स्सकलभुवन

३. निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्वि -

४. गलित कलिकलङ्को गाङ्गामलकुलतिलको निज निस्त्रिंशधारोपार्ज्जित स्सकल -

५. कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] प्रवितत चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितलामलयश[:]अनेका -

६. हवसङ्खोभ जनित जयश[ब्द:] प्रतापावनतसमस्त सामन्तचक्र चूडामणि प्रभा म-

७. ञ्जरी रञ्जित चरण परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो नयविनय -

Second plate; first side

८. शौर्य्यौदार्य्य सत्यत्याग सम्पदामाधारभूत[:] श्रीगुणार्णवसूनुर्म्महाराज[:]
श्रीमान् देवेन्द्रवर्म्मा

९. क्रोष्टुकवर्त्तन्यान् सरभटम्वे पोप्पङ्गिक ग्रामे सर्व्वं समवेतान्कुटुम्बिन-
स्समाज्ञापयत्यस्ति [।।] विदि -

१०. त मस्तु भवतां यथास्माभिरयं ग्राम[:] सर्व्वकरभरैपरिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठ
मग्रहारं कि (ङ्कृ) त्वोदक पू -

११. र्व्वं मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये माघमात्युदगयने शुचाष्टम्यां *
कलिङ्ग(ङ्ग)नगर वास्त -

१२. व्येभ्य च्छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिभ्या['] कृष्णात्रेयस गोत्रेभ[:] वेदवेदाङ्गपारगेभ्यो
चङ्करम्पशर्म्म

१३. भवशर्म्म शिवशर्म्म विष्णुशर्म्म सोमशर्म्म कुमारशर्म्मेभ्यो भ्रातृभ्य[:]
सम्प्रत्तस्तदेवं विदित्वा यथो -

१४. चित भागभेागमुपनयन्त[:] सुखं प्रतिवसथ इति [।।] च ग्रामस्य सीमा वधयो
भवन्ति [।] पूर्व्वस्यां

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* Read शुक्लाष्टम्यां

Second plate; second side

१५. दिशि बिषय गर्त्ता गता [।] दक्षिणस्यां दिश्यपि गर्त्तेव [।] पश्चि[म]स्यान्दिश्यपि **पोरपङ्गिक** पर्व्वतोद -

१६. कं सायदक पर्व्वतोदकञ्च यत्रैकीभूत्वा बहति यावद्दक्षिण दिक्या गर्भेति [।] उत्तरस्यां दिशि को -

१७. सम्ब वृक्षः गिणिगिणि वृक्ष ततः **कुरुड्म्बि** ग्रामस्य च सीमाने (त)स्तिन्दुक वृक्ष पुनरपि तितिन्दुक[:]

१८. कुटजम्बू वृक्ष वेणुगुल्मं सहितः प्लक्तम्ब वृक्ष[:] अतः पुरुपच्छायया यावत् पूर्व्वदिक्या विष -

१९. य गत्तति [॥] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञ प्रज्ञापयति [।] धर्म्मक्क्रम ·विक्कमाणां मन्य तमयोगा]दवाप्य म -

२०. ही मनुशासद्भिरयन्दान धर्म्मोनुपालनीयो [।] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लोका भवन्ति[।] बहुभि र्व्वसुधा -

२१. दत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तदा फल [॥] स्व दत्तां परदत्त -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२२. म्बा यन्ना द्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं [॥] षष्ठि ·

२३. बर्ष्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्ग्ग मोदति भूमिदः[:] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येक नरके ·

२४. व[से]दित्य पूर्व्वनट वंशेन **मात्तृचन्द्रस्य** सूनुना [।] लिखित[:] **पल्लवचन्द्रे** -

२५. ण शासन स्वमुखाज्ञया [॥] महत्तर **शवरनन्दिशर्म्म** प्रत्यक्ष मिति [॥] प्र -

२६. वर्द्धमान बिजयराज्य सम्वत्सर शतं त्रिराशीते(तिः) १००, ८०, ३ श्रावणमासि दिवे(ने) वि -

२७. ङ्गति·२० [॥] उत्कीर्ण **खण्डिचन्द्रभोगिक** तनयेन **सर्व्वचन्द्रे** णेतिः (ति) ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates was presrved in the office of Assistant Collector of the old Ganjam District at Chicacole (the modern Srikakulam). They were sent by Mr. C.J. Weir, I. C. S., the then Acting Collector of Ganjam to Dr. Hultzsch who edited them in E I. III, pp. 1 0-4 ff. According to the late G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu of Parlakimedi this set was one of the missing six sets of copperplate inscriptions which were discovered at Srikakulam and purchased by Mr. Grahame*.

The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring $8\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$. They are held by a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a recumbent bull surmounted by a crescent.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Line I.) Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅga-nagara, which is the ornament of the whole earth (and) which is pleasant on account of the simultaneous existence of the comforts of all seasons,--the son of the glorious Guṇārṇava, the glorious *Mahārāja* Devendra-varman,— who has become a receptacle of wisdom, modety, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness, liberty, and wealth; who adores the feet of (his) mother and father; who is a devout wroshipher of Maheśvara; whose feet are reddened by the dense clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of the crowd of all vassals, prostrated by (his) valour; who has caused the cry of "victory" to resound in the turmoil of many battles; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth, which is girt by the waves of the four oceans; who has acquired the sovereignty over the whole (country) of Kaliṅga by the edge of his own sword; who is the ornnament in the spotless rece of the Gāṅgas; (and) who is freed from the stains of the Kali (age) by (his) prostrations at the pair of lotus-feet of God Gokarṇasvāmin, who is

* Vide Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I. P. 7; *I. A.* Vol. XIII, p. 48.

the sole architect for the construction of the whole world, who is the lord of the animate and inanimate creation, (and) who is established on the sinless peak of the Mahendra mountain,-addresses (the following) order to the ryots and all (other inhabitants) of the village of Poppaṅgika in Sarauṭamba,*(a subdivision of the district) of Kroshṭruka-vartanī :—

(L. 9.) "Be it known to you that we have given this villgae, — having exempted (it) from the burden of all taxes, having converted (it) in to an *agrahara* which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, with libations of water, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) mother and father and of ourselves, in the month of Māgha, during (the sun's) progress to the north (उद्गायन) on the eighth *(tithi)* of the bright (fortnight),— to the brothers Chchharmpaśarman: Bhavaśarman, Sivaśarman, Vishnuśaman, Somaśarman, and Kumāraśarman, who reside at Kaliṅganagara, who are students of Chhandoga *(śakha)*,who are members of the Kṛshṇātreya *gotra*,(and)who have thoroughly studied the Vedas and Vedāṅgas. Knowing this, dwell ye in peace, delivering (to the donees) the customary shares and enjoyments.

(L 14.) The boundary-limits of this village are (the following);- In the eastern direction lies the trench (which marks the boundary) of the district. In the southern direction, likewise a trench. In the western direction, a trench in which the water from the Poppaṅgika hill and the water from the Śāyadaka hill unites and runs, (and) which extends as far as the southern direction. In the northern direction, a *kosamba* (?) tree and a *giṇigiṇi* (?) tree; then the boundary of the village of Kuṇḍumbi;* then, a *tinduka* tree; agai, a *tinduka* (and) a *kadamba* tree, together with a crooked *jambu* tree and a bamboo clump; (and) then, for a distance which equals the shadow of a man, the district trench, which extends as far as the easern direction.

* Poppaṅgika may be identified with the modern village of Voppangi and Sarautamba with Sarokota of the Srikakulam district. (S. N, Rajaguru)

* It may be identified with the modern village Kurudingi not far from Sarokota (S. N, Rajaguru)

(L. 12.) And (the king) addresses (the following) request to future kings :— "Having obtained possession of the earth by means of right, or inheritance, or conquest, (and) ruling (it), (you) should preserve this meritorious gift; and with reference to this (subject), there are (the following) verses composed by Vyāsa :—"

[Three of the customary verses.]

(L. 24.) (This) edict was written at the command of his (the king's own mouth by Pallavachandra, the son of Mātṛchandra (and) a descendant of the family of Apur-vanaṭa

(L 25.) (It was written) in the presence of the *Mahattara* the Savara Nandiśarman.

(L. 26.) (In) the year one hundred and eighty-three, (in figures), 100 80 3,— of the prosperous and victorious reign, in the month of Srāvana, on the twentieth,— (in figure), 20, — (solar)day.

(L. 27.) (This edict) was engraved by Sarvachandra, the son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogika.

No. 15

Dharmalingesvara plates of Devendravarman.

(G. E. 184)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Gunārṇava.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya–samvatsara śate chatruraśiti 100. 80. 4.

5. Officers . . . (1) Pallavachandra, son of Mātṛchandra, of Apūrvanaṭa vaṁśa (writer)
(2) Savara Nandiśarma the *Mahāmahattara* (witness)
(3) Sarvachandra, son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogika (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Pushyagiri Panchāli *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Haḍuvaka (village)

7. Donees . . . Bhagavata Pataṅga Sivāchārya, the "*guru*" who is a scholar and author of a religious code and also well versed in the *Vedas, Vedāṅgas, Itihāsa, Purāṇas.* and *Nyāya.*
(2) Yāgesvara Bhaṭṭāraka (god)

8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. II, pp. 275-6 ff. edited by Satyanarayan Rajaguru and re-edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal in *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 62 - 5 ff.

9. Remarks . . . The village Haḍuvaka may be identified with Aḍava where the plates were discovered. It is in the Parlakimedi Taluk of the Ganjam District.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्व[स्ति] [।।] सकल वसुमतीतलतिलकायमान स्सर्व्वर्त्तु सुखरमणीया-
द्विजयवत **कलिङ्गनगर**

२. वासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरोस्सकल भुवन-
निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य

३. भगवतोगोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण कमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगलितकलिकलङ्को गाङ्गा-
मल कु -

४. लतिलको निज निस्त्रिंश धारोपार्ज्जित स्सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] प्रवितत
चतुरुदधि तरङ्ग मे -

५. खलावनितलामलयशाः अनेकाहव संक्षोभजनित जयशब्द[:] प्रतापावनत
समस्त सामन्तचक्र चू -

६. ड़ामणि प्रभामंजरी पुञ्ज रञ्जितचरण परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो
नयविनयशौर्य्यो -

2nd plate; 1st side

७. दार्य्य सत्त्य(त्य)त्त्या(त्या)ग सम्पदामाधारभूतः **श्रीगुणार्णव** सूनुर्म्महाराजः
श्रीमदे(द्) वेन्द्रवर्म्मा पुष्पगिरि -

८. **पश्चालि** विषये **हडुवक** ग्रामे सर्व्वसमवेतान् कुटुम्बिन[:] सम(मा)ज्ञापयति [।]
विदितमस्तु भवत[ं] यथास्मा -

९. भिरयं ग्रामस्सर्व्वकरैपरिहृत्त्या(त्य)चन्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठं मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च
पुण्याभिवृद्धये वेद -

१०. वेदाङ्गेति हास पुराणन्यायविद्या त्त्वसिद्धान्ताधिगताय **भगवत्पतङ्ग शिवा-**
चार्य्याय गुरवे दी -

११. त्ते तत्काले गुरुपूजायै[:] दत्तस्तेनापि प्रतिगृह्य **यागेश्वरभट्टारकायार्द्ध**
स्वशिष्यप्रशि -

१२. ष्येभ्योप्यर्द्ध (द्धं) मि(त्त्ये(त्ये)व म्विदित्वा यथोचित भागभोग मुपनयन्त[:]
सुखं प्रतिवसतेति[।] ग्रामस्य सीमालि -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१३. ज्ञानि भवन्ति [।] पूर्वस्यान्दिशि गुणद्वारी गर्त(र्तो) दक्षिणस्यान्दिशि सीमान्ते सैवगर्त्ता पश्चिमेन कदम्ब -

१४. वृक्षः । ततश्चिश्चा वृक्षः निम्ब[:] तत[:] सर्ज्ज वृक्षः तटाकाल्यां तिमिर वृक्षः ततष्पि(स्पि)शाचालि कारक वृक्षः

१५. तटाकाली [।] पश्चिम सीमान्ते तटाकाल्युत्तरे भल्लातक वृक्षः तत[:] जम्बू वृक्षः चुल्लवेण [।]

१६. उत्तर सीमान्ते चुल्लवेण पूर्व्वोत्त शाल्मली वृक्षः ततो द्वितीया(यो(पि) शाल्मली वृक्षः कोश -

१७. म्बः सप्तपर्णा(र्णो) वृहत् छि(च्छि)ला ततो बाल्मीकसहितो जम्बू बिटपः चिश्चा जम्बू[:] तत[:] तटाकाल्या[ं] मधुक -

१८. वृक्षः तत[:] पूर्व्वेण सैव गुणद्वारी गर्त्तेति [।] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञः बिज्ञापयति [।] धर्म्म क -

3rd plate ; 1st side

१९. मे विक्रम्यै(मै)रवाप्य महीम्भवद्भिरयं दानधर्म्मोन्य(नु) पालनीयो(यः) ब्यास-गीताश्चात्र श्लोका भवन्ति [।] बहुभिर्व्व -

२०. सुधा दत्ता वहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा य -

२१ त्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर महीन्म(म्म)हीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालनं । षष्ठी(ष्टिं) बर्ष-सहस्राणि स्व -

२२. र्गे मोदति भूमिदः आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरके बसेदित्य पूर्व्व नटवङ्शेन मातृ च -

२३. न्द्रस्य सूनुना लिखितं पल्लवचन्द्रेण शासनं स्वमुखाज्ञया [।।] महामहत्तर शबर नन्दिशर्म्मण[:] प्रत्यक्षमिति । प्रव -

२४. र्द्धमान विजयराज्य संबत्सर[:] शते चतुराशीत्ते[ति] १८४ [।] उत्कीर्ण खण्डिचन्द्रभोगिक तनयेन सब्द्वचन्द्रेण(ने ति:(ति) ।

२५. .... । [मापुदि]

* R. K. Ghoshal reads '[?उ]मापति' and suggests in the foot-note that "it was probably the name of the record-keeper अक्षशालिन् or some other official at his office." [The reading seems to be माघ दि [B. C. C.]

NOTES.

About 1917 a *Pujari* of the temple of Dharmalingesvara in the village of Adava* near Gurandi in the Parlakimedi Taluk of Ganjam district discovered two sets of copper plate grants while digging the earth within the premises of ths above named temple The plates were kept buried there being preserved in a pot. In 1926 Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru examined the plates and edited them together in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. II parts 3 and 4, pp. 271-6 ff. This inscription is the first of the two sets. It was re-edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal in *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 62-4 ff.

The set consists of three plats, each measuring about 7½″×3½″. They are attached to a seal containing the emblems of a lying bull, a conch-shell and a chowrie.

The abstract of the text is given here under :—

(Ll. 1-8) :- Om ! Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅga-nagara, which is the ornament of the whole earth (and) which is pleasant (on account of the simultaneous existence of the comforts of all season),— the son of the glorious Guṇārṇava, the glorious *Maharaja* Devendravarman,— who has become the receptacle of wisdom, modesty, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness, liberty, and wealth; who adores the feet of (his) father and mother ; who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara; whose feet are reddened by the dense clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of the crowd of all vassals, prostrated by (his) valour; who has caused the cry of "victory" to resound in the turmoil of many battles; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth, which is girt by the waves of the four oceans; who has acquired the sovereignty over the whole (country) of Kaliṅga by the edge of his own sword; who is the ornament in the spotless race of the Gaṅgas;

* Sri R. K. Ghoshal says tha the plates were found in a village named Sudava. But there is no village of this name in the Parlakimedi Taluk where the plates were discoverd. The modern name Adava of the village where these plates were discovered seems to have been derived from Haduvaka which is given in line 8 of this grant

No. 21

Grant of Rajendravarma's son Anantavarma

G. E. 284

[Not yet published [

Noticed in *A. R. No. S- I. Ep. Rep. Mad.* for the years 1918 and 1924, at pages 137-8 and 97-8 respectively.

No. 22

Almanda plates of Anantavarma.

(*G. E. 304*)

1. Donor . . . Anantavarma, the son of Rājendravarma.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Gāṅgeyavaṁśa Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya–saṁvatsara sa śa(śa) ta (tā) tṛ (tri) ṇi chatu [ro]t [t] arā [ṇi[
(=G. E. 304)

5. Officers . . . (1) Dugapa, the *Rahasi* [*ka*] (writer)
(2) The *Akshaśālin* Na[r]aṇa (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Tirikaṭu *viṣaya* (Dt.)
(2) Medelāka (village)
(3) Homvarala (village)

7. Donee . . . Srīdharabhaṭṭa, son of Vishṇudeva of Kauśika gotra and Vājasaneya (charaṇa) He is well-versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas.

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* III, pp. 17-19 ff. Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch. Noticed in Ep. Rep., 1892 p. 11.

9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse, This is first charter where 'गाङ्गेय वंश' is added in the name of the Samvat.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमर[पु][रा]नुक(का)रिण[:] सर्वतु सुखरमणीया [द्वि]ज[य] –
२. व[तः] कलिङ्गनगर बासका[न] महेन्द्र(न्द्रा)चलामलशिखर प्रतिष्ठि -
३. ति(त)स्य चराचरगुरो[:] सकल भु[व]न निर्माणैकसूत्रधारस्य
४. स(श)श(शा)ङ्क चुडामणे भगवतो गोकर्णस्व(स्वा)मिनश्चर -
५. णकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगत कलिकलङ्को -
६. नेक(का)हव संक्षोभजनित जय[श]द्ब प्रतापावनत स -
७. मस्त सामन्तचक्र चु(चू)डा[म]णि प्रभामञ्जरोपुञ्ज[र] –

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. रञ्जित नित्र निस्त्रिशधारोपार्जित वरचरण[:] * सितकुमु[द][कु]
९. देन्दुवदात यश(शा)ध्वा(ध्व)स्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय [द] –
१०. यादानदाक्षिन्य(ण्य)शोर्येदार्ये * सत्य त्यागादि गुणसं -
११. पदाधार भु(भू)तो परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपाद(दा) -
१२. नुध्यात[:] गङ्गामलकुलतिलको मा(म)हार(रा)ज श्री(श्री) रा -
१३. राजेन्द्रवम(र्म) सु(सू)नु श्रीअनन्तवर्मदेव[:] कुशली [।।]तिरिकटु -
१४. बिषये मेदे[ला]क ग्राम निबासिनं(नः) कुटुम्बिन[:] समा[ज्ञा] -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. पयति [।] बिदितमस्तुद्ध(भ)वता ग्रामोयं होम्वरल * बास्तव्य
१६. वाजसनेय को(कौ)शिकगोत्र बिष्टु(ष्णु)देव सूनु श्रीधरभटं(ट्ट)

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* From here a new phrase has been added in the 'Praśasti' beginning from 'सितकुमुद' etc. and it is continued in the subsequent records.

* Read शौर्य्योदार्य्य

* Dr. Hutzsch reads हुम्म्वबल ।

१७. बेदवेदाङ्गतत्वज्ञ तटाक प्रतिष्ठाया मुदकपूर्बकं

१८. कृत्वा सु(सू)र्य्यग्रहोपरागो(गे दतं(त्तः) [।।] अत्र सीमालिङ्गा -

१९. नि कथ्यन्ते [।] पूर्वस्या[ं] दिसि(शि) बनराजिका पाशा(षा)ण स्वङ्कीयप(पा) -

२०. षाण दक्षिणस्या चटेर नदि(दी) न(नै)रि(रु)त्या तेन्तलिबृक्षपन्ति ब -

२१. नराजिक(का) पश्चिमस्या गुरातटाक बनराजिक(का) बनरा -

२२. जक(जिका) ब(बा)यव्यां कलङ्कातटाक[:] पाषाण[:] बारुण्या[ं] गर्त(र्त्तः) [ऐ] -

२३. शान्य(न्यां) बटवृक्ष[:] बनर(रा)जिक(का) त्रिकुट [।] अत्य(त्र) व्य(व्या)स गीत(ता)नि

२४. [भ]बन्ति [।] बहुभि र्बसुधा दता(त्ता) राजान[:] सगरा दिभि[:] य -

२५. स्य यस्य यपा(दा) भूमी त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।]

२६. स्वदता[ं] परदत्तम्वा योहरेत्ति बसुन्धरा[ं] स्वविष्ठाया[ं] कृमि -

२७. भु(भू)त्वा पितृ(तृ)भि[:] सह पच्यते [।।] लिखितं दुगपे[र]हसि[के]ण [उ] -

२८. [त्की]र्नं(र्णं) अक्षा(क्ष)सा(शा)लि न[अण] * [।।] ग(गा)ङ्गेय बंश प्रबर्ध(र्द्ध)

२९. मान बिजयराज्य सम्वच्छ(त्स)र स(श)त(ता)तृ(त्रि)णि चतु[रो]त(त्त)रा[णि] [।]

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* Most probably the name of the Akshaśālin, the engraver, is Ravaṇa or Nārāyaṇa (S. N. R.) .

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered while excavating a site near Almanda in the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Visakhapatna district. Mr. W. A. Willock, the District Collector of Vizagapatam sent the plates to Dr. E. Hultzsch who edited them in *E· I. III* pp. 17-21 ff.

The plates are three in number and they are attached to a ring which was cut before Dr. Hultzsch examined the inscription. Each plate measures about $7\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3''$.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the following translation of the text :—

(Line 1.) Om. Hail ! From the victorious residence at Kaliñganagara, which resembles the city of the gods (and) which is pleasant (on account of the simultaneous existence) of the comforts of all seasons —the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who adores the feet of (his) mother and father, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gañgas, the son of the glorious *Mahārāja* Rājendravarman, the glorious Anantavarmadeva,—who has become a receptacle of wisdom, modesty, compassion, charity, courtesy, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness, liberality, and other excellent virtues, who has destroyed the principal mountains (viz his) enemies, whose fame is as bright as the white water-lily, the jasmine flower and the moon, whose handsome feet are reddened by the elusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of all vassals, prostrated by [his) valour, who has caused the cry of "victory" to resound in the turmoil of many battles, (and) who is freed from the stains of the Kali (age) in consequence of (his) prostrations at the lotus-feet of the god Gokarṇasvāmin, whose crest-jewel is the moon, who is the sole architect for the construction of the whole world , who is the lord of the animate and inanimate creation, (and) who is established on the sinless peak of the Mahendra mountain,— being in good health, addresses (the following) order to the royts inhabiting the village of Mede[lā]ka in the district *(Vishaya)* of Tirikaṭu :—

(L 15.) "Be it known to you (that), at the consecration of a tank (which took place) at an eclipse of the sun, this village was given with libations of water, to Vishṇudeva's son Srīdharabhaṭṭa, of the

Vājasaneya *(śākhā)* and the Kauśika *goara*, who resides at Homvaravala (and) who thoroughly knows the Vedas and the Vedāṅgas.

(L. 18.) "The marks of the boundaries of this (village) are declared (as follows) :—In the eastern direction, a row of jungle-trees and a rock; in the south-east a rock; in the south, the Chaṭera river; in the south-west, a group of tamarind-trees (and) a row of jungle trees, in the west, the Gurā tank (and) a row of jungle-trees, in tha north-west, the Kalañjā tank (and) a rock; in the north a trench; in the north-east, a banyan-tree, a row of jungle-trees (and) a *trikuṭa.*

(L. 23) "With reference to this (subject), there are (the following) verses of Vyāsa :—

[Here follow two of the customary verses from the *Mahā bhārata*]

(L. 27.) (This edict) was written by the private secretary *(rahasya)* Durgappa (and) engraved by the keeper of records *(Aksha śālin)*

(L. 28.) (In) in year three hundred and four of the prosperous and victorious reign of the G[ā]ṅgeya race,

No. 23

Jayapur plates of Rajendravarma son of Anantavarma and grand son of Jayavarma ?

At page 53 and under the foot-note No. 4 in the *"Elements of South-Indian Palaeography"* (Londan, 1878), Dr. A. C. Burnell gives a bit of information about a set of copper plate inscription of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. He writes :—

" A few inscriptions ...... have been found near Jayapura (in the Ganjam district*), they are of the tenth century"

Then he writes in the foot-note :—

" The dynasty to which these belong seems to have been established by fugitives of the Vengi family in the 7th century........ These kings again rose to power for a time, and appear to have resided at Kaliṅganagara. The succession is

Jayavarmadeva
|
Anantavarmadeva (in 985 A. D.)
|
Rājendravarmadeva*

Unfortunately Mr. Burnell does not flash any light on the source of his information where from he arrived at the conclusion as stated above including the date of Anantavarmadeve, son of Jayavarma and father of Rājendravarma as A. D. 985, equal to 907 Saka year. Any way, we cannot ignore the value of this little information, since it comes from a renowned epigraphist like Mr. Burnell, who gives a

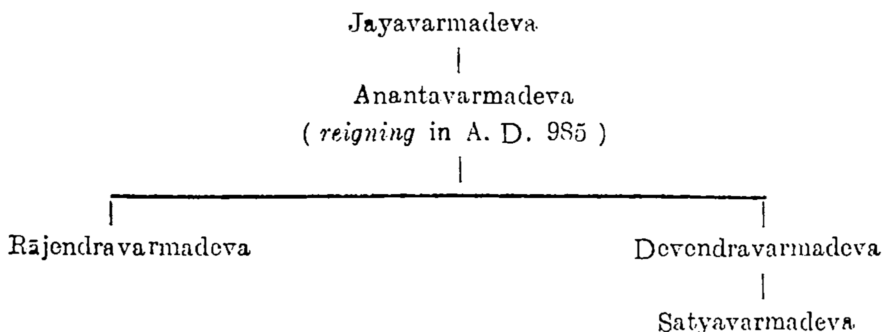
* Now in the Koraput district in Orissa.

* Dr. J. F. Fleet while editing the Chicacole grant of Devendravarma has refered to this writing of Burnell (Vide I, A. Vol. XIII, p. 274.

definite date for Anantavarma. Might be he himself examined a set of copper plates discovered somewhere near Jaypur which, has not yet come to light, but preserved somewhere either in India or abrod. We are, therefore, neither able to completely reject nor wholly accept the date relating to the Anantavarma, mentioned in Mr. Burnell's work.

In this connection I like to quote the following remarks of Robert Sewell from his *Archaeological Survey of South India*, Vol II, p 183 .—

" Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarma in the tenth century. After the Chālukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kaliṅga Gaṅgas till about the year 9.7 A.D. (Vide Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, X, p.243). At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan territories which lasted for 27 years at least, and the Kaliṅga princes again rose to power for a time at Kaliṅganagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period :—



Sewell thinks that Satyavarma, son of Devendravarma who issued a grant in the 51st Samvat might have used an era which was probably started by Jayavarmadeva, the first king of this branch.

All these old theories hold no good to consider the correct genealogy of the early Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. Similarly, we are not impressed much by the notes of Dr. Burnell who has assigned one Anantavarman, son of Jayavarman and father of Rājendravarman, to 985 A. D. Any way, Dr. Burnell's note stands at present partially true, for any historical purpose.

No. 24

Salantri plates or Musunika grant of Devendravarman

(G. E. 306)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman the son of [Sri Rājā] Indravarman.

2. Title . . . *Mahārājadhirāja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Gāṅgeyarājya saṃvatsara śatatriṇi ṣadochhrita (= G. E. 306).

5. Officers . . . (1) *Mahasandhivigrahin* Sarvvachandra (writer)
   (2) *Akshaśalin* Khandimalla (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Varahavartani (Dt.)
   (2) Sidhathā (village)
   (3) Musuṅika (village)
   (4) Mukurumva (Village)
   (5) Yavayaṭika (Village)
   (6) Yāmivāṭaka (Village)

7. Donees . . . (1) Adityavishṇuśarmā, son of Nārāyana Bhaṭṭa
   (2) Bhānuśarma, brother of no. 1. The donees are the residents of Nagara and belong to Bhāradvāja *gotra.*

8. Authority . . . *J.A.H.R.S.* vol. XVIII, pp. 115 Edited by Manda Narasimham and Re-edited by Mm. V.V. Mirashi in *E.I.* XXX, pp. 23-8 ff.

9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुरानुकारिण[: स]र्वतु सुखरमणीया द्वि -
२. जयवत श्रि(श्री:)मत्कलिङ्गनगर बासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल
३. शिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो: सकलभुबन नि -
४. र्माणैक सु(सू)[त्र]धारस्य शशा[ङ्क]चूडामणे: भगबतो गो -
५. कर्णस्व(स्वा)मि[न] श्चरणकमलयुगल[प्र णामाद्विगत -
६. कलिकलङ्को गङ्गामल [कु]लतिलको निजनिस्त्रिङ्शधारोपार्जित -
७. सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य : अ]ने[का]हव संक्षोभ जनित जयश[ब्द:] प्रत(ता) -
८. पाबनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. पुञ्जर ञ्जित बर[च रणयुगल(लो) ध्वस्ताराति कुलाचलोन -
१०. यबिनयदयादानदाक्षिन्य(ण्य) शौर्यौदार्य्य सत्यत्यागादि गु -
११. णसम्पदाधार[भू]तो महाराजाधिराज श्रि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म -
१२. सु(सू)नु म[हा]राज [श्री]देवेन्द्रवर्म(र्मा) सकल वराह व —
१३. र्तन्या[ं] सिधथा समन्धिनं(नी)[हिक्रत्य] मुसुनिका ग्राम मे) सर्व्वं स -
१४. मवेता[न्]कुटुम्बिन[:] समाज्ञापयति [।] बिदितमस्तु बो यथा -
१५. यं ग्रामोस्माभि[:] सर्व्वकरभरै[:] परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क प्र -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१६. तिष्ठ मग्रहारं कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृध(द्ध) -
१७. ये सूर्य्यग्रहोपरागे नगरबास्तव्य भारद्वाजगोत्राय ना —
१८. रायणभट्टसूनु आदित्य बिष्णुशर्म्मणे उदकपूर्बक[ं] कृत्वा
१९. सम्प्रदत्तेति । अत्र च सि(सी)मालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते [।] पूर्व्व[स्यां दिशि]
२०. धन्यातटार्क(क)स्या(स्पालि[ं] याबत् । आग्नेय्यां दिशि मुसुनिक स्या -

२१. मुकुरुम्बस्य अरलकस्य तृके (1) गर्ता । दक्षिणस्य(स्यां) दिशि प(पा)[र्व्व] -
२२. तिकौ द्वौशिखरौ [।] पश्चिमस्य(स्यां) दिशिं बाङ्शगर्ता यावद्वायव्य गो -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२३. चर[:] उत्तरस्या[ं] दिशि पुरुदुबापिक्रमेण पर्व्वत शिखर[ं] मुसुनिकस्य
२४. ई(ए)शान्य(न्ये) गोचरं(र:) [।] यवयटिकस्य यामिवाटकस्य मुकुनिकस्य
२५ त्रके (2) न्यग्रोध आलिजलप्रवाह: ई(ऐ)शान्य(नी) गोचर: [।] आता(तु:) भानुशर्म्मस्य(ण:) तृती -
२६. योङ्शः प्रदत:(त्तः) [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दता(त्ता) राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] [।] यस्य य -
२७.. स्य यदा भु(भू)मि[:] तस्य तस्य तदा फं(फ)लं [।।] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा यो -
२८. हरेति (त) वसुन्धरा[म] [।] स विष्ठायां कृमभु(भू)त्वा पच्यते पितृभिः सह ।। ग ङ्गे -
२६. यराज्यसम्वच्छ(त्स)र स(श)तत्(त्र)णि(ये) शडोच्छ्रितः । (3) लिखं(खि)त मि[दं] शासनं मा(म)क्षा -
३०. सांधिविग्रहिक सव्वचन्देन (4) इति [।।] उत्कि तकी)र्णं[ं] चाख(च)शालि खण्डिमल्लेनेति ।

It may be read as 'त्रिकस्य' as suggested by V. V. Mirashi. But the word seems to be a technical term of survey as the same is used in line 25 below. (S N.R.)

2. See note no. 1.
3. Read षड्डुत्तरे
4. Read सर्व्वचन्द्रेण

NOTES

The plates were discovered by a cultivator while ploughing a field at the village of Shalantri, fifteen miles to the west of Srikakulam town. They are three in number each measuring 7.3″×3 2″. The plates are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a lying bull as found in other Gaṅga plates.

This inscription was first edited in J. *A. H. R. S.* Vol. XVIII, p. 115. by Sri Manda Narasimham and re-edited by Mm. V. V. Mirashi in *E. I.* XXX, pp 23-8 ff.

Mm. V. V. Mirashi gives an abridged purport of the grant as quoted below :—

" The plates refer to the reign of the Gaṅga king, *Mahārāja* Devendravarman, the son of *Mahārājādhirāja* Rājendra varman. They were issued from Kaliṅganagara and record the grant of the village Musunika situated near Sidhathā in the territorial division of Varāha-vartanī on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The grant is dated at the end in the year 306 (expressed in words) of the Gāṅgeya kingdom, *i. e* , the Gaṅga era* While stating the boundaries of the donated village the following neighbouring villages are mentioned, *viz* , Mukurumbaka, Aralaka, Yavayaṭika and Yāmivāṭaka The donee was the Brāhmaṇa Aditya vishṇuśarman, the son of Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa, who belonged to the Bhāradvāja *gotra*, and at the time of the grant, was residing at Nagara. A third part of the village was given to his brother Bhānuśarman. The grant was written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Sarvachandra and was engraved on the plates by *Akshaśālin* Khaṇḍimalla.

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* In A. D. 703 there was a solar eclipse in the month of Karttika. From this date upto Bhadrapada of A. D. 705 there was no solar eclipse. Therefore this test does not stand in favour of Mirashi.

× × ×

In A. D. 803 there was a solar eclipse on the 25th Apl. In 804 & 805 there was no solar eclipse. Only on the 16th September, 806 A. D. there was a solar eclipse.

From the above tests it is quite clear that the Shalantri C. P. grant of Devendravarma does not corroborate the theory of Mirashi, when we calculate the date given in that grant either as 306 or 206 Ganga era.

No. 25

Benglore plates of Devendravarma

(G. E. ?)

1. Donor - - - Devendravarma the son of Rājendravarma

2. Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara*; *Mahārājādhirāja* *Rājaparameśvara*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara,

4. Date - - - ?

5. Officer - - - (1) Srikhandi vili (malla)

6. Topography - - - (1) Varāhavarttini (Dt.)
   (2) Sidhatā (Village)
   (3) Sri Parvata (H)

7. Donee - - - Vinitasasi, the *guru* who resides on Sri Parvata

8. Authority - - - Noticed in *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IX, pp. 33 ff. No. 140. by Mr. B. Lewis Rice. The inscription was read by Sri S.N. Rajaguru with the help of photograph,

9. Remarks - - - The seal on the ring attached to these plates contains the emblem of an elephant instead of a bull. usually found in all plates of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. But the seal of the Western Gaṅgas of Mysore contains an elephant. The plate is discovered from Benglore (Mysore). So, it is proved that the Western Gaṅgas and the Eastern Gaṅgas were closely related. The title of the king is unusually long and glorified one with additions of महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर indicating imperial status. Perhaps this Devendravarma will come after *G.E.* 308 and 313.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुरानुकारिण द्विजयवतः **कलिङ्गन** –
२. **गरा**धिबासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठ(ष्ठि)त -
३. स्य सचराचरगुरो[ः] सकल भुबन निम्माणे(णै) ह
४. सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचूडामणै(णेः) भगबतो गोकर्न(र्ण)स्वामि -
५. नश्चरणकमल(ला)राधनैकतत्परो नेकाहव सङ्क्षोभजनि -

2nd plate ; 1st side

६. त जयशद्व प्रता(पा) बनत स[म]स्त सामन्तचक्रचूड़ामण(णि) प्र -
७. भामञ्जरि(रा)पुञ्जरञ्जित चरणयुगलो महाराजा -
८. धिराज परमेश्वर **श्रीराजेन्द्रवर्म्म** सूनु **श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म्म दे** -
९. **ब[ः]** क कु)शली [।।] **वराहवर्त्तङ्गा(न्यां) सिधता** ग्राम समन्वयामिचाट -
१०. क को(कु)टुमि(म्बि)न[ः] समाज्ञापयति बिदितमस्तु बो यथायं
११. ग्राम[ः] परमेश्ब[र] परमभट्टारक पूजनार्थं चरुधूपनि -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१२. बेद्यानां पालुकोत्य वसु ब्वकतेय स्स(श)तृप(प्र)ज्ञा त्र -
१३. तारात्य(ध्य) कायभ्या उत (?) [मा]तापित्रा(तृ)रात्मत(न)श्च पु –
१४. न्यायु या(र्य)स(श)मादि वृद्धये अयन स्संक्रान्त्य(न्त्यां)
१५. उदकपू[र्व]कं कृत्वा प्रतिपाबि(दि)तेति [।] अत्र(त्रे)ब सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्य[ं] -
१६. ते [।] पूर्बस्या दिशि त्रिकूट बट च(चा)पि अर्जुन बृक्ष बाल्मिक तट
१७. कधूम पन्ति वल्मिक दक्षिण दिशि गतान(न्)रन्य(ण्य) व -

3rd plate; 1st side

१८. ल्मिक पश्चिमदिशि योल त्रिकूट·········उत(त्त)र दिशि लङ्घु -
१९. वाधितेन्तलिश्चात्राय स्थापितमिदं **श्रीपर्बत[नि]व** (बा)सिन

२०. बिनितससि(शशि) गुरबेन इद[ं] अत्रच ब्यासगीता -
२१. नि ल्लो(श्लो)का भवन्ति [।] बहुभि र्बसुधा देश्र(त्ता) राजभि[ः] सगा(ग)रादि -
२२. भि[ः] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि[ः] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[म्] [॥] स्वदता(त्ता)प –
२३. र [दत्ताम्वा] योहरेति बसुन्या(न्ध)[रां] सभि(वि)ष्ठाय(यां) कृमि भू(र्भू)त्वा पितृभि[ः] सह प -
२४. [च्य]त(ते) [॥] उरिक(रकी)र्ण श्रीखण्डि(ण्ड) बिलि (मल्ल?) [॥] *

* For the correct name see page

NOTES

This set of copperplate inscription was preserved in the office of Inam Commissioner, Benglore, when the Mysore state was under the administration of the Maharajah of Mysore, Mr. B. Lewis Rice C. I. E., M. R. A. S., the-then Director of Arch. Research, Mysore, noticed and published the text of the inscription in a faulty manner in *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. IX, P. 33. He has not given the necessary information regarding the plates. It is stated that an emblem of elephant is on the seal connected to the ring through which the plates have been attached. As the inscription discloses some important histori cal facts to link the Kalinga Gaṅgas with that family of Mysore, I requested the Maharaja of Parlakimedi to get a set of photograph of the inscription and the seal for my examination. The Maharaja was kind enough to respond to this request of mine. Now I am in possession of a set of photographs of the inscription including the seal I have deciphered the inscription and given my reading in it.

The purport of the record is as follows :—

Ll. 1-9 :—" From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara, which resembles the city of the gods.— the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (śiva), who adores the feet of his parents, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, whose two feet rest on crest jewel of all the chieftains सामन्त), the *Maharajadhiraja*, the *Parameśvara* Sri Rajendravarma's son Sri Devendravarman is well.

Ll 9-10 : The following command is given to the *chaṭakas* (and) the *kuṭ mvins* of the village of Sidhata in (the district of) Varāhavarttani.

Ll. 10-15 :— " Be it known to you all that for the purpose of worshiping the Paramabhaṭṭāraka (god) (and) (to continue his) *charu*, *dhūpa* (and) *nivedya*, (and) after performing the Brata (named) *Satr-Prajñā* (at) Pālukotya-vasu (?) .. * , inorder to increase the merit and life of our parents, during the day of *Ayana-Samkranti* this grant is made with libation of water,

* I am not able to understand the meaning of the lines 12 and 13 beginning from the word पालुक्कोत्य upto the word मातापित्रो

Ll. 15-19 :— The boundaries are written: in the east the *trīka'a* the banyan tree, the Arjuna tree and the ant-hill, a row of madhuka-trees (and) the ant_hill; walking to the southern quarter, the forest (and) the ant–hill; in the west the *Yola-trikūṭa* (?) ; in the northern side the lahubādhi (?) (and) three tamarind tress are grown.

Ll. 19-20 :— This (grant is made in the favour of) Guru Vinitaśaṣi who dwells at the Sri Parvata.

[Here follow two bendictory and imprecatory verses quoted from the Vyāsa-gitā·]

L, 24 :—(It is) engraved by Srikhaṇḍibili. *

* Sri Parvata = Sriśailam

* In Nos. 24 & 25 the engraver's name is श्रीखण्डिमल्ल

No. 26

Chicacole plates of Devendravarman

(G. E. ?)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman the son of Rājendravarma.

2 Title . . . *Mahārājadhirāja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . (1) Sarvachandra *Srīsāmanta* (writer)
(2) *Srī sāmanta* Khaṇḍimalla (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Pushkariṇi *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Viriṇika (village)
(3) Māraḍā (village)
(4) Pushkarila (Village)
(5) Kumārikabhāṭa (Village)

7. Donees . . . Chhetilākayavya, son of Valachi.

8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* vol. VIII, pp. 185 - 7 ff. Edited by Dr. Narayan Rao and R. Subba Rao. Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar *J. A. S.* letters. Vol LV III No. I. (1952), pp 1 /-20.

9. Remarks . . . The record gives no date.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरानुकारिण[:] सुखरमणीया द्विजयव.[:] **कलिङ्ग** –

२. **नगर**(रा)धिवासक(का)[त्] महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर गु -

३. रो[:] सकलभुबननिर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचूडामने(णे)र्भग -

४. वतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्चरणकमलाराधनैकतत्प्रस्या*नेकाह -

५. वसंक्षोभजनितजयशद्ब प्रतापाबनतसमस्तसामन्तचक्र -

६. चूडामणे[:] प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जितबरचरणयुगलो **श्रीमात्रा** –

७. **जेन्द्रवर्म** सूनु[:] * महाराजाधिराय **श्रदेवेन्द्रवर्म्मा पुष्करिणीविषये बिरि** -

८. **णिक** * ग्राम[:] बास्तव्य कुटुम्बिनो समाज्ञापयति बिदितमस्तु बो

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. यथायं ग्राम कव्वा(बा)खक **बिज़चि** सूनु **छेतीलाकयब्य*** प्रदत(त्तं) [॥]

१०. सर्व्वकरभरा(र) मपहृत्य(त्या) चन्द्रार्क तारक[ं] याव[त्] शासन स्थित्या प्रति-

११. पादितेति [।] चतुनामपि भ्रातराणां सामान्य भोग: स्वकर्म बृत्या भ -

१२. ट(ट्टा)रिक(का)या भूमि[ं] वहिष्कृत्य(त्ये)ति [।] अत्र सि(सी)मो(मा लिङ्गानि लिख्य -

१३. न्ते [।] पूर्व्वस्य(स्यां) दिशि **मारड़ा** ग्राम सि(सी)मासेतु[:] बा(ब)नराजिका चेति [।]

१४. दक्षिणेनापि **पुष्करिणी** सि(सी)मा बनराजिका चेति [।] पश्चिम(मे)ण

१५. **पुष्करिणी** ग्राम सीमासेतु ब[न]राजिका च [।] उत(त्त)रेणापि **कुमा** -

१६. **रिकाभा(बा)ट ग्राम[:]** * बनराजिका चेति [।] अत्र व्यासगीता -

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* Read तत्परस्या

* Dr. Sircar reads :—'श्रीमहा[रा]ज [राजे]न्द्रवर्म[ण:] सु(सू)नु'

* Dr. Sircar reads बिरिएटं(ण्टि)

* The editors read हेतिलोक्यद्या and Dr. Sircar reads छेतीलोकयद

* Dr. Sircar reads कुमारिकाभडग्रा म [:]

2nd plate; 2nd side

१७. निश्लोका[:] [।] माभूद फलशङ्काव[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पा -
१८. र्थिबा[:] स्वदानाप(त्पं)र(ल) सानन्त्य['] परदानानुपाल -
१९. ने [।।] इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोला['] श्रियमनुचिन्त्य
२०. मनुश्य(ष्य) जीबितञ्च सकलमिद मुदाहृतंहि
२१. घुध्वा नहि पुरुषै[:] परकीर्तयो बिलोप्या [।।] बहुभि -
२२. र्बसुधा दत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] यस्य य -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२३. स्य यदाभूमि[:] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[म् ।] त्वदत्त(त्तां) पर -
२४. दत्तम्वा यो हरन्ति बसुध(न्धं)रा['] [।] सबिष्ठाया['] कुमिभु(भू) -
२५. त्वा पितृभि[:] सहपच्यते [।।] हिरण्यमेक['] गामेकां भूमि(मे) -
२६. रप्येक मङ्गुल['] [।] हरन(न्न)रकमायाति यावदाभू -
२७. ति(त)संप्लवं [।।] लिखितमिदं सर्ब्बचन्द्र श्रीसामन्ते नेति (।)
२८. उत्कीर्णं ताम्रशासनं श्रीसामन्त खण्डिमल(ल्ले)नेति (।।)

NOTES.

In 1918 six sets of copper plate inscriptions, discovered from Chicacole (Srikakulam), were sent to the Government Epigraphist, Madras, for examination and they were noticed in the *Annual Report for Epigraphy,* Madras for the year 1918-19. It is one of the six sets, jointly edited by Dr C. Narayana Rao and R. Subba Rao in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. VIII, pp. 18 -7 ff.

The plates are three in number and each plate measures about $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the figure of a lying bull facing proper left. The bull has a belt of bells tied around its neck. To the left side of the seal, there is a crescent at the top and below it there is the figure of a fish; and to its right there is an *aṅkuśa* (elephant goad). All these figures have been carved out in bold relief with much artistic skill.

The charter records the gift of a village named Birinika in the district of Pushkarīnī-Vishaya by the Gaṅga king Devendravarman, son of Rājendravarman, to one Chhetilākayavya, son of Bilichi free of all taxes to exist as long as the sun, the moon and the stars would endure. This village, excluding the portion endowed to the Bhaṭṭārikā (goddess), will be enjoyed by the four brothers.

The boundaries of the village are as follows :—

In the east the village of Māraḍā (and) the boundary - bridge (सीमा सेतु) and the woods; in the south the boundary of Pushkariṇī, the forest ; in the west the boundary-bridge of Pushkariṇī-grāma (and) the row of forest

[Then follow five benedictory and imprecatory verses.]

The grant is written by Sarvachandra, the Srīsāmanta. The plates are engraved by Srī Sāmanta Khaṇḍi Malla*.

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* Khandi Malla's name is found in Nos. 24 & 25.

No. 27

Badakhimedi plates* of Devendravarman

(G. E. 308)

1. Donor - - - Devendravarman, the son of Rājendravarman

2. Title - - - *Paramamaheśvara*; *Mahārājādhirāja*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna samvachha [ra] 308.

5. Officers - - - (1) Sarvvachandra, (writer the *Rahasika* (?)
   (2) Chachhanali Khaṇḍi malla *Śrī Samanta* (engraver).

6. Topography - - - (1) Lohasiṅga (Dt. ?)
   (2) Borudrava koṇa (Village)
   (3) Uttararāḍha (Province)
   (4) Pātakakhāṇḍa (Village ?)
   (5) Purumjunā (Village) on the Mahendra.

7. Donee - - - Jendrabhaṭṭa Govinda Sarmā son of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa of Vatsa *gotra*, Yayuveda, Kaṭha *charaṇa*.

8. Authority - - - *E I.* XXIII, pp. 73-78 ff.
   Edited by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra.

9. Remarks - - - The plates have been discovered from the village of Palalhadi in the Badakhimandi Taluk of Ganjam along with some more sets of the Svetaka branch of the Gaṅgas.

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* These are also known as the Indian Museum plates of Devendravarman.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्व्वतु -
२. सुखरमणीया वि(द्वि)जयवता(तः) कल(लि)ङ्ग -
३. द(न)गरा म्नहेन्द(न्द्रा)चल(ला)मल शिखर -
४. प्रतिष्ठिद(त)स्य सचराचरगुरे(रो)[ः] स -
५. कल भुवन निर्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क -
६. चूडामणे भ(र्भ)गवदो(तो) गोकर्णस्वामिनश्च -
७. रण[क]मल

1st plate ; 2nd side

८. युगलपणमवगत * कलिकल['] का(को) गाङ्गा -
९. मलक(कु)लतिलको नेकसमर संघट्ट जनि -
१०. त जयशद्व प्रतापावनत समस्त साम['] -
११. त चूड़ामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जि -
१२. त चरण[ः] परममाहेश्वर[ः] मातापितृ -
१३. पादानुध्यात(तो) महाराजाधिराजेन्द्रवर्म*
१४. सु(सू नुः) श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म(र्म्मा) कुश(लि)(ली) । लोहश्रृङ्ग -
१५. रसंबन्धिनि बोरुङ्गव कोणे * समवेता[म्]

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१६. जनपदा[न्] सम(मा)दिशति विदितमस्तुभवता['] [यथा]
१७. चोत्तरराढ़ा पातं कडराज्ये (?) * बात्तज्याय वत्स -

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* Read युगल प्रणामाद्विगत

* Dr. Chhabra reads ' महाराजत्रि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म '

* Do Do ' लोहढ़ङ्कर सम्बन्धनि घुकुद्रवके '

* Do Do ' पात(ट)क[भोज्य ?]

१८. गोत्राय यजुर्बेद कठचरणाय भट्ट नार(रा)य -
१९. ण सु सू)नबे गोबिन्दशर्म्मणे [जेन्द्रभट]
२०. पण्डिताय माघमासे सूर्य्यो[परागे]
२१. महेन्द्रोपरि बुरुजुना नाम ग्राम [श्चधर्मचद्रि]
२२. ममायु बो(ब)र्ध(द्ध)ने मातापितृरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि -
२३. वृद्धये श(स)लिलधारा पुरःसरेण

2nd plate; 2nd side

२४. ग्रामे(मो य मस्माभिर्दत्तं । यथास्य भ -
२५. बिष्यद्राजपुत्रा राजोबल(ल्ल)भा चाटभट
२६. दण्डपाशिकादिभिः के(कै)त्ति(श्चि)न्न(न)बाक्र(धा) कर्त(र्त्त)व्य[ं]
२७. पूर्ब्बस्थित्या सीमासेतु परिच्छेदेन प्र -
२८. भ(पा)ल्यते । उक्तंच । बहुभि र्वसु[धा] -
२९. दता(त्ता) राजभिः सगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य
३०. यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं । स्बदतं(त्तां) -
३१. परदता(त्तां)बा योहरेत बसु[न्धरां]

3rd plate; 1st side

३२. सबिष्टायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते । [इ] -
३३. ति कमलदलांबु बिन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचि[ं]
३४. त्य मनुष्यजीबितंच । सकलमिदमुदाहृ -
३५. तंच बुध्वा नहि पुरुष्यैः परकीर्त्तय(यो) बि -
३६. लोप्या । लिखिता(त) मिदं शासनं शर्वचन्द्र
३७. रहस्येनोत्कीर्ण चात्तशाली खण्डिमल(ल्ल)
३८. श्रीसामन्तेन ॥ प्रबर्द्धमान संबच्छ(त्स)[रे] ३०८ ।

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

The text on the 2nd side of it is not given by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra while editing the same in E. I. XXIII. In the original plates I noticed that about five lines, containing the verses from Dharmaśāstra, are engraved in smaller type of letters. Over these lines there are only three lines written in bigger type of letters which are given below (S.N.R.) :—

१ वाजिपोल

२. अहोबल कतबोम्वय

३. सुत रामवोधि सोमाय ।

NOTES

The circumstance under which these plates have deen discovered is stated later on.

The total number of plates is three, each measuring $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$. They are attached to a ring bearing a royal seal containing the figure of a lying bull, facing the proper right, a crescent and a star above the bull and a fullb'own lotus under it. It was edited by Dr. B.Ch.Chhbra in E I. XXIII, pp. 73-8ff.

This inscription appears to be a palimpsest document as on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate the former writing is clearly traceable and the writing on that face is in no way connected with the present grant.

The writing on each side of the plates are not properly arranged. It is noticed that before the ring was cut from the plates lines 1–7 of the text are on the 1st side of the 2nd plate; lines 8–15 are on the 2nd side of the 1st plate; lines 16–23 are on the 1st side of the 1st plate; lines 24–31 are on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate. Dr. Chhabra has not pointed this wrong arrangement in writing over the plates although he noticed some spurious lines of letters on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate.

Dr. Chhabra gives the following abridged purport of the grant :—

" The charter records the gift of a village called Purujvanā (?) in Bukudravaka or Bukudravakona, in Lohadhaṅgara, by the Gaṅga king Devendravarman, son of the *Mahārāja* Rājendravarman, to one Govindaśarman, son of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa. The donee is described to be a resident of a place in Uttara-Rāḍhha, a member of the Vatsa *gotra* and a follower of the *Yajurveda* and the *Kaṭha-charaṇa*. The name of the donee's native place could not be clearly made out. The name of the donated village which may be read as *Purushṭhanā* or *Purujvanā* occurs in l. 21, but the subsequent details are not clear, as that part of the inscription is badly disfigured·

The importance of this record is its date which is the year 308. Although it is indicated only by decimal figures, yet there can be no uncertainty or ambiguity about its reading. This mention of date throws, as we shall presently see, a decisive light on the date, which up till now restsed on mere surmise, of another grant of the same ruler."

No. 28

Tekkali plates of Devendravarma

(G. E. 310)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarma, the son of Rājendravarma

2. Title . . . *Mahārāja*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Gaṅgavamśa Pravarddhamānavijayarājya Samvatsare - (= *G. E.* 310)

5. Officers . . . (1) *Srīsāmanta* Sarvachandra (writer)
   (2) *Akshaśālin Srī sāmanta* Khaṛdi[malepā] (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) . . . pavarttini (Dt.)
   (2) Niino . . (village)

7. Donee . . . Mahāpratihāra ....'s son, who is a good poet (सुकवि)

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XVIII, pp. 311-13 ff. Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch.

9. Remarks . . .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिण[:] सर्व्वर्तु सुख र-
२. मणि(णी)या द्विजया(य)वत[:] कलिङ्गनगर वासकान्महे -
३. न्द्राचलामल शिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो[:] स -
४. कलभुवननिर्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचु(चू) -
५. डामणे भगवतो गोकर्न(र्ण)स्व(स्वा)मिन श्चरणकमल -
६. युगल प्रणामाद्विगत कलिकलङ्को नो(ने)का -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. हव स[ ]क्षोभजनित जयशद्(ब्द:) प्रतापावनत सम -
८. स्त सामन्त चक्रचु चू)डामणि प्रभामञ्जरि(री)पुञ्ज रञ्जित -
९. वरचरण[:] सितकुमुदकु[ ]दे द्राबदात दि -
१०. [गन्दे] शविनिर्ग्गत यषो(शो) ध्वस्ताराति कुलाचलो नय -
११. विनय दयादान दाक्षिन्य(ण्य) शौर्य्यौदार्य्य सत्य त्या-
१२. गादि गुण स[ ]पदाधार सु(भू)तो गङ्गामलकुलति -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. लक(को) महाराज श्रि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म्म(र्म्म) सु(सू)नु म(र्म)हाराज
१४. श्रि(श्री)देवेन्द्रवम(र्म्मा) कुशलि(ली) [।।] [चा]वत न्य (न्यां) निइनो ग्रा -
१५. म निवासिन[:] कुटु[म्बिन:] समाज्ञापयति [।।] विदि -
१६. तमस्तु वो [भवतां] ग्राम [श्रुतनाभाय सुनाभ] *
१७. सु(सू)नु महाप्रतिहार हरिशर्म्मण:* सुताय सुकर्वि[ये] माता -
१८. पित्रोरात्मतश्च पुन्या(ण्या) भिवृद्धये त(ता)व(म्र)शासन सकल -

* I examined the original plates after borrowing them from the Raja of Tekkali and suggest the reading shown within brackets. (S.N.R.)

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

१६. करभरै(र) परिहृत्यागेन चन्द्रादित्य पर्य्यन्त[ं] प्रद -
२०. तो(त्तो)मया [।।] अत्रसि(सी)मालिङ्ग(ङ्गा)नि लिख्यन्ते [।] ग्रामस्य पूर्ब्बदि -
२१. श(शि) व्याघ्र[:] ततो [गर्तान्यगता ?] दक्षिणेन बाप्या [ब]नराजि[:]ग[र्ता]
२२. ततो दक्षिण पश्चिम [को]···[ग]र्ता ततो(त) उत(त्त)रे -
२३. ण तिन्तलिका [बृक्ष:] [ब]न[राजि]का [।।] अत्र श्वास -
२४. गि(गी)ता[:] [श्लो]का भवन्ति [।।] बहुभिर्ब्बसुधा दता(त्ता)र(रा)जभि[:] सगरा -
२५. दि[भि:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तथा(दा) फल[म्] [।।]
२६. स्यदत्त(त्तां) परदाता (दत्तां) बा योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[ं] सबि -
२७. ष्ठायां कृमिर्भु(भू)त्वा पच्यते पितृभि[:] सह [।।]
२८. गङ्गब[ंश] [प्र]वर्द्धम(मा)न बिजयराज(ज्य) -
२९. सम्वत्सरा(रे) [शत]मये दशोत्तरे [।] लि[खि]तमि -
३०. दं शासन[ं]···[सिनां] श्रि(श्री)स(सा)मन्त सर्ब्ब[चन्द्र] न(ण) [।]
३१. उत्कि(त्की)र्ण[ं] चाक्षश(शा)[लिना] श्रि(श्री)स (सा)मन्त खण्डि [मल्लेपा]* [।।]

* Read 'श्री सामन्त खण्ड (मल्ल) (।।)' I think he is the same man whose name is recorded in Nos. 20 24 and 25.

NOTES

This copperplate inscription was secured by the late Gopinatha Harichandana Jagdeva of Tekkali, who sent them to the Goverment Epigraphist, Madras, for examination. Dr, E, Hultzsch. Ph. D. edited the plates in E. I, XVIII, PP, 311-13 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. A ring holding the plates contains the royal seal with the emblem of a seated bull facing the proper left.

The date of the inscription is found in the 29 th line of the text as सम्वत्सरे [शत]मग्रे दशोत्तरे of the *Gaṅgavaṃśa Pravarddhamāna-vijaya rājya* year It means the G. E 110. But in reality it is not so. It is 310.The learned editor has not added any note on this aspect. The correct reading should be सम्बत्सरे शतत्रये दशोत्तरे because the phraseological order of the royal *Praśasti* found in it is akin to that we come across in the records of the latter half of the third and the fourth century of the Gaṅga-era. Further we get the name of an officer Sarva chandra, the writer, who appears in Nos. 24 of G. E. 306, 25 and 27 of G. E. 308. The engarver Khañdimalla appears in No. 25 wlth Sarvachandra. Therefor there is little doubt that the donor Devendravarma, son of Rājendra varma is identical with the Devendravarmā, the donor of No. 23-26 above.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the purport of the grant as quoted below :—

"The inscription records the grant of a village by the worshipper of the god Gokarṅasvāmin (l. 5) on the Mahendra mountain (l. 2 f.) and the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas,—the *Mahārāja* Devendra varman, who was the son of the *Mahārāja* Rājendra varman (ll. 12-14.) He addressed this edict from his residence at Kaliṅganagara (l. 2.) to the royts inhabiting a village whose name has been later on erased and replaced by the word *Ni*.[y]ino in Nāgarī characters * (l. 14).

* The letters are not Nāgarī and also the word is not नियिनो but निबिनो (S N. R.)

The name of the district in which this village was included has also been tampered with, but may have been originally [Rū]pavartanī The name of the Brāhmaṇa donee seems to have been erased, but he was apparently a 'good poet' (सुकवि) and the son of a 'great door-keeper' (महाप्रतिहार) (l. 17). The description of the boundaries of the village granted (ll. 20-23) has also been tampered with and can not be restored in full.

Line 28 f. contains the date of the inscription. If the compound (शत)मये, is explained as a clerical error for शतत्रये it may be translated as "In the year three-hundred and ten of growing victory of the Gaṅga race." Devendravarman, whose subjoined grant is dated in the year 310, might then have been a second son and successor of that Rājendra varman whose first son, Anantavarman, issued the Almanda plates (See No. 24) of the year 304. The two names of the writer (l. 30) and of the goldsmith (अङ्कशालिन्) who engraved the edict (l. 31) remain doubtful and suspicious

No. 29

Padali (or Pattali) grant of Lokamahadevi, Queen mother of yuvaraja Rajendravarman

(G. E. 313)

1. Donor . . . Loka Mahādevi, mother of yuvarāja Rājendravarman and wife of Anantavarman.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara, Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara, Paramabhaṭṭāraka.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Gāṅgeyavaṁśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Saṁvatsare - śatatraye trayodaśādhike, 313. (= *G. E.* 313)

5. Officers . . . (1) *Sāmarāja* (writer)
   (2) *Akshaśālin Śrī sāmanta* (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Kṛshṇamatamba (Dt.)
   (2) Pāṭali (village)
   (3) Dāpu-Pañchāli (Dt.)
   (4) Kṛśaṅkira (village)
   (5) Ajāmvoṭa-Pañchāli (Dt.)
   (6) Arali (village)

7. Donee . . . Kañchipoḍi Bhaṭṭārikā (goddess).

8. Authority . . . " Bhārati " (Telugu journal), 1954, p. 574 Edited by M, Narasimham ; Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar *E. I.* XXXII, pp. 201-6 ff.

9. Remarks . . . This is the second grant where a Gaṅga king of this branch used the tites of 'महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर परमभट्टारक' ।

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥][अ]मरपुरानुकारिण[:] सर्व्वर्त्तु सुखर[म]णी-
२. या द्विजयबत(त:) कलिङ्गनगर बासका(म्न)हेन्द्राचल(ला) म -
३. ल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो[:] सकल भुव -
४. न निर्माणै क सु(सू)त्रधारस्य ससा(शशा)ङ्क चूडामणे भंगव -
५. तो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणु(ण) -
६. म(मा)द्विगत कलिकलङ्को नेकाहवसंक्षोभजनित जय -
७. शद्व[:] प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूड़ा-
८. मणि * प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जि तचरच(र)णो नि -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. ब निस्तृ(स्त्रिं)स(श)द्धा(धा)रोपार्जित सकलकलिङ्गाद्धि(धि)राज्य
१०. प्रवितत सितकुमुद कुन्देन्दवावदात बिनिर्ग -
११. त यशो(श:) ध्वस्ताराति कुलाचलो नयबिनयदय(या) दा-
१२. न दाक्षिन्य(ण्य) सौ[र्य्यो]दार्य सत्यत्यागाद्धि(दि)गुण स[ं]पदा -
१३. द्धा(धा)र भूतो परममाहेश्वर मातापितृपादानुध्य(ध्या) -
१४. तो गङ्गामलकुलोद्भवो महाराजाधिराज परमे -
१५. श्वर परमभट्टारक श्रीअनन्तवर्मदेव सूनु श्रीयु -
१६. वराज श्रि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म(र्म्मा) कुशलि(ली) [॥] कृष्णमटम्बा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. न्त[:]पाति पाटलि ग्राम निबासि कुटुम्बिन[:] जनपदां (दान्)स -
१८. म(मा)ज्ञापयति चान्य बिदितमस्तु बो भ[ब]तां ग्रामोय[ं] श्रीम -

* Dr. Sircar reads चूलामणि for चूडामणि although the letter डा is clear

१६. रकश्चिपोटि भट्टारिकाया बलि निवेद्य चरु निमिता(त्ता)य

२०. प्रदतं(त्तं) [।] अपरमपि दापु पश्चाल्याय कुशसङ्कर गा(ग्रा)म[:]

२१. जाम्वोट्टपश्चाल्या[ं] अरलि ग्रामं * तस्य मातरया श्रीलो –

२२. कमहादेवि (व्या) प्रदतं(त्तं) भट्टारिकायां सर्वकरभरैः परिहृत्य

२३. चन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठा मातापितरौरात्मनश्च पुन्याभिवृध(द्ध)[ये]

२४. पाड़लि ग्रामस्य सीमालिगा(ङ्गा) भवन्ति [।] पूर्व दिशायां नैधा -

3rd plate; 1st side

२५. निषि(शि)ला विल्व वृक्ष[:] दक्षिणेन गर्त(र्ता)नैधानि शिला [।] पश्च(श्चि)मेन मुट्टक -

२६. गर्त्ता आम्ब्र(म्र) वृक्ष[:] उत(त्त)रे(ण) काशिम्बिगर्त्ता वना(न)राजिकाश्चेति [।।] वहु –

२७. भि र्वसुधादत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य

२८. यदाभूमि[:] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[म] स्वदत्तां परदता(त्ता)म्वा

२९. योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[ं] सविष्ठाया[ं] कृमिभू र्त्वा पितभि[:] सह

३०. पच्यत(ते) [।।]

३१. माभूय(द) फलस(शं)काव[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव(वाः) स्वद(दा ना[त] फल मानन्त्य[ं] पर

३२. दानानु पालन(ने) [।।] इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोल(लां) चपल श्रिमनु –

३३. चिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जीवितं [च] पुरुषमिदमुदाहि(हृ)त[ं] [च] बुध्वा नहिपुरुषे

3rd plate ; 2nd side

३४. नपर किर्तयो विलोप्य ※ [।।] ग(गा ङ्गेय वङ्श प्रवर्द्ध मान विजय -

३५. राज्य सम्वछ(त्स)र(रे)स(श)तत्रयोदशाधिक(के) ३१३ लिखित मिद[ं]

३६. मा(म)हा.सन्धिविग्रह श्रि(श्री)समिराजो (जे)[न] उत्कीर्णं चाक्षसा(शा)लिन श्रि(श्री)दामचन्दे(न्द्रे)न इ –

३७. ति । [।]

* The village of Arali may be identified with Arli in Patapatam taluk in Srikakulam district.

* This popular verse has been revised in many places and wrongly written in this inscription.

NOTES.

The history of discovery of these plates is not known. Sri Manda Narasimham first edited the inscription in the Telugu Journal the'Bharati' of Madras, June, 1954, pp. 574 ff. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *E.I.* XXXII, pp. 201-6 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates, each measuring about 7.5″×3.5″. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the indistinct figure of a standing bull.

The plates record that in the 313th year of the Gaṅga-era *Mahārāja* Anantavarma's son the *yuvarāja* Rājendravarman granted the village of Pāṭali in Kṛshṇamaṭāmva, to Sri Kanchipoṭi Bhattārikā (goddess) and two more villages named Arali in Jāmboṭa-Pañchāli and Kṛśasañkara grāma in Dāpu-Pañchāli to the same goddess (Kanchipoṭi Bhaṭṭārikā) by his (Rājendravarma's) mother Sri Loka Mahādevi.

The boundaries of the village of Pāḍali are :—

In the east Naidhāni hill (शिला) and Vilva tree; in the south tank (गर्त्त) and hill (शिला); in the west, the tank called Bhuṭṭaka and the mango tree; and in the north the tank called śamvi and the forest.

The grant is written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Samirāja The plates are engraved by Sri Dāmachandna, the *Akshaśālin.*

No. 30

Mandasa plates of Rajendravarman

(G. E. 342)

1. Donor - - - Rājendravarman, the son of Anantavarman

2 Title - - - ?

3. Place of issue - - - ?

4. Date - - - Gāṅgeya era 342

5. Officers - - - (1) *Sandhivigrahin* Raṇāmeya, son of Sāmirāja

 (2) Kanakādhirāja Guṇḍi Pilāka, son of Mā(tṛ)uchandra (engraver.)

6. Topography - - - (1) [Śaila] ··· *Vishaya* (Dt)

 (2) Tāmvaddi (Village)

7. Donee - - - (?) , Son of Sarva Aya Kāmaḍi.

8. Authority - - - Mad. *Ep. Rep.* for the year 1918 pp. 137-8,

 and Appendix A, No. 13. *Ibid*, 1924, pp.97-8.

9. Remarks - - - The inscription is not yet edited and its whereabout is also not known. For want of further information we are not able to give the text of the inscription here, except some notes found in *M. E. R.* for the year 1918, pp. 137-8 and Appx, A, No. 13, as follows :—

NOTES

" It consists of 3 rectangular plates hang together to a ring which bears a fixed circular seal of about 1″ in diameter. The plates measure about 7¾″ × 3″. The seal bears in relief a bull facing the proper right and seated on a stand resting on a tri-petalled lotus (?) flower opening upward. Upon it is the crescent turned downwards and the sun enclosed within its arms. The writing on the plates is very faintly visible. The plates do not appear to have undergone any damage through corrosion, and bad preservation but the surfaces seem to have been filled up in an attempt to smoothen them to use them subsequently as a palimpsest.

The plates record the grant of a village by Rājendravarma, son of Mahārāja Anantavarma of the Gaṅga family, The characters of the inscription resemble a good deal to those of the Almanda (No. 22. above) plates of king Anantavarma. × × × The donee's name is not quite clear. The son (whose name is not quite distinct in the plate) of a Sarva-Aya-Kāmadi is mentioned. A certain Chola Kāmadirāja appears in the grant of Vajrahasta (see No.37) as the actual donor. It is difficult to determine from the bad condition of the letters here whether the Kāmadi of our inscription was also the donor as in the other case. The record was composed by Sandhivigrahin Raṅāmeya, son of Sāmirāja, and the engraving was done by Kanakādhirāja-Guṅḍipilaka, son of Mā-ūchandra.

The inscription is dated in the 342 nd year of the Gāṅgeya-era.

At the Remarks column at page '3 of M, E R. for the year 1918 we get the following :—

"The plates are so very faintly engraved in characters of about the 9th century that it is almost impossible to read them. It registers the grant of the village Tāmvaddi in [śaila] Vishaya The donee's name is not clear. The grant was issued from Kaliṅganagara."

The date of the grant is "342 year of the Gaṅga rule."

* This should be read, I believe, as Matrchandra whose name is recorded in Nos

No. 31

Simhipura plates of Dharmakhedi in the time of Devendravarman, the son of Anantavarman

(G. K. E. 520)

1. Donor . . . Dharmakhedi, son of Bhimakhedi and grandson of Niyārnava of Kadamva family.

2. Title . . . *Mahāmandaleśvara, Rānaka* Mahendrādhipati, Pañchavimśa mandaleśvar

3. Place of issue . . . Jayantipura

4. Date . . . Ganga - Kadamva-vamśa - Pravarddhamāna - vijayarājya - Samvatsara Pañchaśata-vimśottara (= *G. K. E.* 520).

5. Officers . . . ?

6. Topography . . . (1) Mahendrabhoga *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Dharmapura (village)
   (3) Sālivana Dadapura (village)

7. Donees. . . (1) Nāyaka Dudurā Valaka, son of Dādānāyaka
   (2) Nāyaka Chāmandika, son of Sabu Nāyaka. They belonged to Vatsa *gotra*.

8. Authority . . . *J. A. H.* R. *S.* Vol. III, pp. 171–80 ff. Edited by Satyanarayan Rajaguru.

9. Remarks . . The record begins with the *Praśasti* of the Ganga king Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma who was entitled as 'सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज परमेश्वर-परमभट्टारक'. The era used in this inscription is not the *Ganga-era*. The third plate is left blank. Probably the customary verses and the names of engraver etc. would have been written on it.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुरानुकारिण सर्व्वेव: (सर्व्वर्त्तु)सुखरमणीया -
२. त् सुधाधवलप्राषा(सा)दमाला बिरत ललितलास्यात(त्) दुर्द्दण्ड प-
३. ण्डित सकलालंकृत श्री कलिङ्गनगराधिबासका[न् । महेन्द्राच -
४. लामल कनकशिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य श(स)चराचरगुरो[:] सक -
५. ल भुबन निर्म्माणै क सूत्रधार शसा(शा)ङ्क चूडामणे र्भग -
६. बतो गोकण(र्ण)स्वामिन: चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामो(मा) -
७. द्विगत: कली(लि)कलङ्को(ङ्क:) [अ]नेकाहवसंक्षोभजनित जयश -
८. ब्द प्रतापाबनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र चूड़ामणे प्रभत(भा)मञ्ज -
९. री पुञ्जरञ्जितचरण: नि न निस्तृ(स्त्रि)कसं(ङ्शा धारोपजन* सकल -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१०. कली(लि)ङ्गाद्धि(धि)राज परमेस्व(श्व)र परमभटा(ट्टा)रक गङ्गामलकुलतिल -
११. क श्रीमदनन्तब्रह्म(बर्म्म) महाराज सुत श्रीमदे(द्दे)वेन्द्रब्रह्म(बर्म्म)स्य राज्या-
१२. बकाले* गङ्गकदम्बबन्स(ङ्श) प्रबर्द्धमान ब्रिजय राज्य सम(म्व)त्सर पश्च -
१३. शत बि[ं]सो(शो)त(त्त)रे जयन्त्यापुर * बासिन[ः] पश्चबि[ं]स श) मण्डले-
स्व(श्व)र श्री -
१४. महेन्द्राद्धि(धि)पति कदम्बकुल बन्सो(ङ्शो)द्भब अनेक तूर्य्यरवोत्रासी(सि) -
१५. ताराति चक्र महामण्डलेस्व(श्व)र राणक श्रिनियार्णबस्य
१६. सुत: राणक श्रीभीमखेडि: अस्य सुत[:] राणक श्रीद्ध(ध)र्म्मखे -
१७. डि पादाज्ञा प्रकृतिरमात्य पञ्चपात्र राजपादोपजीबिन:
१८. ब्राह्मण पुरुषर सामबा(या)जी र(रा)ठ(ष्ट्र)कु(कू)ट बिषय प्रद्दा(धा)न स -

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* Read धारोपार्ज्जित

* It should be राज्यकाले

* Jayantyāpura may be identified with Jayantipura, now in Chikati taluk in the district of Ganjam.

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१६. मस्त जनपदादीनां यथारिहृति (?) मानयति बोद्ध(ध)यति सम(मा) –

२०. ज्ञापयति [।] बिदितमस्तु भवतां **महेन्द्रभोग बिस(ष)ए(ये) द्ध(ध)** –

२१. **म्मेपुर** चतु[:] सि(सी)मा अबछि(च्छि)न(न्न) सजल स्थल बिटपारन्य(ण्य)-
तृ(त्रि) -

२२. णि स(श)त ब्राह्मण स्थान अग्रहार[।] कुतोहं **सालिबण** *-

२३. **ददपुर*** बिनिर्ग्गतौ:(तौ)त्री(त्रि)णिशत ब्राह्मणाय प्रमुख(खे)

२४. वछ(त्स)गोत्री द्वयभ्रातृ नानाविवेद्धं नास्ति **दादानायक** -

२५. सुतः नायक **दुर्गबलकं** । साबु नायक सुतः नाय -

२६. क **चामण्डकं** बृहद्वेण्ट तड तुर्य भेरी काहाल तली त -

२७. म्वोल दोर्ली छत्र एतद(त्) प्रति पतिं(त्ति) सह उदकपूर्बके ।

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* A village called Salavanikā is mentioned in the grant of Indravarmā of Svetaka kingdom. If Sālavana is identical with Salavanikā, then the 300 Brahmanas of this grant migrated from Svetaka.

* A city called Daddarapura is mentioned in *Chedi Jataka* of the Buddhist Jātaka stories (vide the Bengali edition, Vol. III, p. 262).

NOTES

The plates were discovered in 1926 from a clay-mine at Santa-Bommali near Tekkali in the Srikakulam district where form Nos. 7 was found. They were secured by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in 1928 who edited them in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. III Parts 2, 3 & 4 pp. 171-80 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuriug 6⅓" × 3⅓" and attached to a ring containing a royal seal. The seal is broken. Nothing is written on both the sides of the third plate. Most probably the customary verses from *Dharma-śāstra* along with the names of the writer and engraver would have been inserted on it, which was not done for some reasons not known.

The record shows that during the the reign of the illusrtious king Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman of the Gaṅga race, whose headquarter was at Kaliṅganagara and whose god was Gokarṇaśvāmin; there was a chieftain named Dharmakheḍi who bore the titles of *Mahendrādhipati*, *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara* and Rāṇaka, and ruled the country from Jayantipura. He belonged to the glorious Kadamba family. Dharmakheḍi was the son of *Raṇaka* Bhīmakheḍi, who was the son of Rāṇaka Srī Niyārṇava. Dhrmakheḍi granted the village of Dharmapura is the district of Mahendrabhoga to three hundred Brahmaṇas, migrated from Sālivaṇa-Daddapura headed by two brothers* of Vatsa *gotra* namely, Dādānāyaka's son Duduravalaka and Sāvu nāyaka's son Chṇāmḍaka to whom the authority was granted for glorification to use the following :—

बृहद् वेण्टतड़, तूर्य्य, भेरी, काहाल, तली-तम्ब्वाल, दोलि and छत्र

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* It is not understood why they are called द्वयभ्रातृ (two brothers) when they were born from differnt fathers.

No. 32

Chicacole plates of Devendravarman

(*G. E. [3]51*)

1. Donor - - - Devendravarman, the son of Anantavarman.

2. Title - - - - *Paramamāheśvara, Mahārāja.*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date - - - Gāṅgeyavaṁśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Saṁvatsara mekapañchāśa[t] (= *G. E.* [3] 51).

5. Officers - - - (1) Nāgarāja *Srī Sāmanta* (writer)

   (2) Sarvadeva, *Akshaśalin* (engraver).

6. Topography - - - (1)Varāhavarttini *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Tāmaracheru (village)

7. Donees - - - Three hundred Brahmṇas of Vājasaneya (*charaṇa*).

8. Authority - - - *I. A.* Vol. XIII, pp. 273-6 ff. Edited by Dr. Fleet.

9. Remarks - - - The grant was made before the god Gokarṇeśvara on the top of the Mahendra mountain on the auspicious occasion of solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुरानुकारिण[:] सर्व्वतु(तु)सुख रमणिया द्विजय -
२. बत[:] कलिङ्गा(ङ्ग)नगराधिबासका[न्] महेन्द्राचलामल शिखरप्रतिष्ठित -
३. स्य सचराचरगुरो[:] सकलभुबननिर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशा-
४. ङ्क चूडामणि(णे) र्भगबतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्चरणकमल युग-
५. ल प्रणामा[त्]विगत कलिकलङ्को नेकाहब संक्षोभजनित ज -
६. यशब्द प्रतापाबनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभा -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. मञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जि । निज निस्त्रिंशधारोपार्जित वरचरण[:] सितकुमुद कु -
८. न्देन्दु द्वा(न्द्व)[बदा]त यश(शो) ध्वस्ताराति कुलाचलो नयबिनय दयादानदाक्षि-
९. न्य(ण्य) शो(शौ)र्य्यो[औ]दार्य्य सत्य त्यागादि गुणसंपदाधार भूता(तो)परममाहे-
१०. श्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलक महाराज -
११. श्रीमानन्तबर्म्मदेव सुनु[:] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म्मदेव[:] कुशली [।।]बराहबर्त्त -
१२. न्यां (नी) नाम बिषये तामरछेबु * नाम ग्रामनिबासिनं कुटुम्बिनं समा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. ज्ञापयति बिदितमस्तु ब्ध(भ)बतां ग्रामोयं बाजसनेयचरण ना-
१४. नागोत्र ब्राह्मण शतत्रय(या)[य] महि(हे)न्द्रशिखरे गोकर्णभट्टारके(क) मु -
१५. दकपूर्बकं कृत्वा सूय(र्य्य)ग्रहोपरागे दतं(त्तं) [।।] अत्र सि(सी)मालिङ्गा -
१६. नि भबन्ति पूर्वस्यां दिशिं प(ब)न राजिका बरबधु(धू) पाषाण[:] पु(पू) -
१७. न[:] बनराजिका दक्षिणस्यांदिशि बनराजिका तेन्तली पुन[:] बनराजिका
१८. पश्चिमस्यांदिशिं(शि) बनराजिका बा (ब)ल्मीक[:] उत(त्त)रस्या[:] दिशिं(शि) बनराज(जि)का

* Probably it is wrongly written as तामरछेबु for तामरचेरुबु (S. N R.)

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

१६. पाषाण[:] अत्र व्यासगीतानि लिख्यन्ते [।] वहुभिर्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजनै(भिः) सग -

२०. रादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[:] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] स्वद -

२१. तां(त्तां) परदतां(त्तां) वा योहरेति त) वसुन्धरां स्वबिष्टायां कृमिभूत्वा पि-

२२. तृभि[:] सह पच्यति(ते [॥] गाङ्गेयबंश प्रवर्द्धमान बिजय -

२३. राज्य सम्वत्सर मेक पश्चाश[त्] एवं [॥] लिखितं नागराज

२४. श्रीसामन्तेन [।] उत्कीर्णं चाक्षशालिना सर्वदेबेनेति ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates is one of the six sets of copperplate inscriptions discovered from Srikakulam as described in the notes given in No. 11 above. This inscription was edited by J. F. Fleet in *I. A.* Vol. XIII, (1884), pp. 273-6 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring $7\frac{1}{16}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$. They are attached to a ring with a royal seal having the emblems of a bull couchant to the proper right with the moon above it.

The purport of the grant as given by Fleet is quoted below*:—

'The order recorded in this inscription was issued from the victorious residence situated at the city of Kaliṅganagara (line 2), by the glorious Devendra varmadeva (l.11), who has had the stains of the Kali age removed by performing obeisance to the god Siva under the name of Gokarṇaśvāmi (l. 4), established on the pure summit of the Mahendra (l. 2), who is a most devout worshipper of the god Maheśvara (ll-9-10), and who is the son of the *Mahārāja* Anantavarmadeva, the glory of the family of the Gaṅgas (ll. 10–11). It is addressed to the *Kutumvis* residing at the village of Tāmaracheru in the Varāhavartanī *Vishaya* (ll. 11 12), on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun (l. 15), and after performing libations of water before Gokarṇa Bhaṭṭāraka on the summit of the mountain Mahendra (ll. 14-15), the said village of Tāmaracheru was given by Devendravarmā to three hundred Brāhmans of the Vājasaneya *Charaṇa* (l 13.) The boundaries of the village are defined in lines 15 to 19, but this passage contains nothing of importance. Lines 19 to 22 contain two of the usual benedictony and imsprecatory verses In lines 22 and 23 there is given, in words, the date as the fifty first year of the augmenting victorious rule of the Gāṅgeya lineage. And lines 23 and 24 record that the inscription was written or composed by the *Sāmanta* Nāgarāja, and was engraved by the *Akshaśāli* Sarvadeva.

Dr. Fleet suggests that the date of this grant con not be the Gaṅg-*era* 51. But, he puts it as 251 for the reason that Satyavarma's

* Some unnecessary portions are left out (S. N. R)

grant was issued in 351 on the occasion of a solar eclipse, Since the prsent grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse, although Satya varma's father is Devendravarma and Satyavarma's inscription is similar to this grant on palaeographical grounds it cannot be taken that both the grants were issued in the same year (i.e. Gaṅga era 351) as two sun-eclipses; do not usually occur in one year, and that the father (Devendravarma) and son (Satytavarma) could issue their charters in the same year on two occasions.

Although Fleet's argument is sound we cannot accept it, because the starting month of the Gaṅga era is not the same as the starting month of the lunar year. As a matter of fact if Ganga era started from the day of Bhādrapada Sukla dvādaśi of the year 626 A. D. then the 351st year started from the 28 th August, 977 A. D. and ended on the 18th August, 978 A. D. Within this period there occurred two solar eclipses, the first eclipse being on the 13 th Decembr, 977 A. D. and the second on the 8th June 978 A D. * So it is quite possible that Devendra varman issued his grant on 13-12-977 A. D. and after his derth, his son Satyavarma granted on 13-12-977 A. D. Therefore there is ro improbality in giving two grants by father and son in the same Gaṅgo year when there were two solar eclipses.

* Vide Swamikannu pillai's *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol. II, pp 357-8

No. 33

Chicacole plates of Satyavarman

(G. E. 351)

1. Donor . . . Satyavarman, the son of Devendravarman.

2 Title . . . *Paramamāh·śvara Mahā·āja.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . Gāṅgeyavamśa - Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya Samvatsara Satānāmyekapañchaśata (= *G. . E.* [3] 51).

5. Officer . . . Srī *Rahasya* Khaṇḍyama's son Virapa (writer & engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Gabla *Vishaya* (Dt,)
   (2) Tārugrāma (village)

7. Donees. . . (1) Kaṇḍyama guru's son Kamalāsana Bhaṭṭāraka who is well versed in *Paramārthatattva* and a ***Devasthānīya*** (Superintendent of religious institution).

8. Authority . . . *I A.* Vol. XIV, pp. 10-12 ff. Edited by Dr. Fleet.

9. Remarks . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुरानुकारिण[ः] सर्व्वर्तु सुका(ख रमणि(णी) -
२. या द्विजयवत[ः] कलिङ्गनग(ग)र वासका:(कात) महेन्द्र(न्द्रा.चलाम -
३. लसि(शि)खर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरोः सक -
४. ल भुवन निर्माणै क सूत्रधारस्य शसा(शा)ङ्क चू -
५. डामणी(णे) भंगवतो गोकर्न्न(र्ण)स्वामिनः चरणकमलयु -
६. गल प्रना(णा)मा[द्वि]गतः शद्व(सर्व्व) कलिकलङ्को नेकाहव -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. संक्षोभजनित जयशद्व प्रतापा(पो)पनत समस्त सामन्त
८. चक्र चूड़ामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्जरंजि(ञ्जि)तवरचरणः सित कु -
९. मुद कुन्देद्वा(न्दव)व दात [यशो]ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय दयादा -
१०. न दाक्षिन्य(ण्य) सौ(शौ)र्य्यौदार्य्य सत्य त्यागादिगुण सफ(संप) द्वाधा -
११. रभूतो निजनिस्तृ(स्त्रि) ङ्स(ङ्श)धारेपार्जित सकल कलिङ्गा -
१२. धिराज्यः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो
१३. गङ्गानलकुलतिलक महाराज **श्रीदेवेद्र (न्द्र)** -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१४. वर्म्म सूनु[ः] श्रीसत्यवर्म्मदेव(वो) गलेल विषये तारु –
१५. ग्रामवासिनः कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु
१६ वो यथार्यं मया विदित सकल परमार्थतत्वे(त्वे)न अभि –
१७. मत देवतायै नूङ्कपोसे स्वामि (?) यै * सुयो(र्य्यो) -
१८. परागे उदकपूर्व (कं) तारु ग्राम देवाग्रहारं कृत्वा
१९. सर्वकरभरै[ः] परिहृत्याचन्द्रतारकं मातापित्रोरात्म -

* It should be स्वामिने

२०. नश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृद्धये सम्प्रदत्त इति [।।] अखण्डित त्र -

3rd plate; 1st side

२१. ह्म द्रय(देयं) शैवस्थानकमिदं खण्ड्यमगुरव पुत्र कमला -

२२. सन भटा(ट्टा)रके नो(णो)पार्जित['] [।।] इदानिं(नीं) प्रदक्षिणं सीमा लिङ्गानि

२३. लिख्यन्ते [।] पूर्वस्यां दिशी(शि) त्रिवृत तटाक सेव(से)तु आग्नेयां दि -

२४. शी(शि) अजुनलङ्केङ्क दक्षिणेन गिरिनाशिका नैरुत्यां दीशी(दिशि)

२५. पव्वते पश्चिमेन मेरुपाषाण वायव्यस दीशी(दिशि)

२६. अम्लोङ्क उत्तरेण अलिशिलातल * ईशान्यस्या[ ]

२७. दिशी(शि)उत्पलत्रापि * स्ये से)तु [।।] अत्र व्यासगातानि भ -

२८. वन्ति [।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य

२९. यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्वदत्तं(त्तां) परदत्तं(त्तां) वा यो ह -

३०. रेति(त) वसुन्धरा['] स विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिस्सहप -

३१. च्यते [।।] हिरन्य(ण्य)मेकं गामेकं(कां) भूमेरप्येक मङ्गुलं हरा(र)न्न -

३२. रकमां(मा)याति याबदाभूत संप्लवं [।।] आदित्य (?) । पुन -

३३. रपि गलेलै धान्य सहष(स्र)कस्य भूमि[:] तद्विपये ग्रामानुग्रामे

३४. ता(त)ण्डुल मुरय घृत ता ल गलेलै पोलैखाण्डी (?) [।।] गाङ्गेय वंश संव -

३५. च्छ(त्स र शतानांये (त्ये ?)क पश्चास श)त् [।।] श्रीरहस्यखण्ड्यम पुत्र वीरप लिखितोत्कीन्न(र्ण)मिति ।।

* It should be read as 'सुलिशिलातल' (S.N.R.)

* Read उत्कलत्रापि (S.N.R,)

NOTES

The history of discovery of the plates is the same as that of No. 10 (Chicacole plates of Indravarman of G. E. 128), it being one of the four sets of the Gaṅga grants found from the same place at Srikakulam. The plates are three in number and the seal is on the ring to which the plates are attached. It contains the emblems of a couchant bull to the right, having the moon above and an *aṅkuśa* behind. There is also a floral device below the bull.

The purport of the grant is given below :—

It is a grant given from the city of Kaliṅganagara by the glorious king Satyavarman, son of the Mahārāja Devendravarman who belonged to the spotless family of the Gaṅgas. The village called Tāmaracheruvu in the district of Galela, was granted to a god (deity) known as Nuṅkavapose Svāmin by making the village a *Devāgrahāra*, at the auspicious moment of eclipse of the sun and making it free from all taxation, to sustain till the existence of the sun and the moon.

After this the indivisible portion of the land was also granted, for increase of merit, to the *Saivashānaka* (the Superintendent of the Saiva temple) who is Khaṇḍyama guru's, son Kamalāśana Bhaṭṭaraka.

Then follow the boundaries of the village:- In the east a bridge on the tank called Trivṛta; in the south-east the Arjuna trees in the south the end of the hill; in the south-west hill; in the west the Meru-Pāshāṇa; in the north-west the Aksha Loṅka(?); in the north the Suli śilā tala (hill); in the north-east the pond named Utpala.

[After this are given three benedictory and imprecatory verses].

The land in Gālela village extends to one thousand Dhānya (Paddy). In this district there are villages and sub villages from where a Muraya of a rice together with ghee and *tali* are to be collected by Polai Khaṇḍi of Gālela.

The record is made in the [3] 50th* year of the victorious rule of the Gaṅgas.

* The date is wrongly given as the 50th year.

No. 34

Tekkali plates of Anantavarman

(G. E. 358)

1. Donor - - - Anantavarman, the son of Devendravarman.

2. Title - - - *Paramamaheśvara*; *Mahar*a*ia*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date - - Gāṅgeya vaṁśa pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Saṁvatsara śatatrini Aṭhavanāsād. (= *G. E.* 358).

5. Officers - - - (1) Matṛ *Sri Samanta* (writer)

   (2). *Akshaśālin* Napa (engraver).

6. Topography - - - Sinicharana (village)

7. Donee - - - Viṭhu Bhaṭṭa, son of Hariśchandra of Sāṇḍilyasa*g otra*.

8. Authority - - - *E. I.* XXVI, pp.174-7ff. Edited by R. K. Ghoshal, M. A.of Calcutta.

9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse. A few Oriya Prakrit words are used is this record. According to Sri R. K Ghoshal, this inscription is attributid to the third quarter of the 9th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds. Dr. D. C. Sircar has suggested some corrections in the reading of Sri Ghosal. (*E. I*, XXVIII, pp. 340-1 ff.) I have not accepted all his corrections.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्य [अ]मरपुरानुकारिण[:] श(स)र्वतु सुखरम-
२. णि(णी)या द्विजयवत[:]कलिङ्गनगराधिबासका[न्]महे
३. न्द्र(न्द्रा)चलामल सि(शि)खर प्रतिटि(ष्ठि)तशि(स्य) सचर(रा)च[र] -
४. गुरो[:] सकल भ(भु बन निर्म्मश्र(र्म्मा)ने(णै)क सूत्र -
५. धारमि(स्य) शसा(शा)ङ्क चु(चू)डा[I]मणि(णे) भ(र्भ)गब -
६. तो गोकर्न्न(र्ण) स(स्वा)मिन च(श्च)रणकमल जु(यु)गल -
७. प्रण(णा म(मा)द्विगत कलिकालकलङ्क[:] अनेका -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. हवसन्छा (ङ्चो)भ [2] जनित ऊयशद्व(शद्ध:) [3]प्रताप(पा)वन–
९. त समश्त(स्त) स(सा)मस्त(न्त)शम(क्र? चक्रे क्र चूडामणिप्रभ(भा)[4]म -
१०. ञरि(री)पुज(ञ्ज)रञ्जितबर चरण[:] सित कुमुद
११. कुदेदु(न्दन्द्ध)बदात यषे(शा)ध्वस्त(स्ता)[5]र(रा)तिकुल(ला)च -
१२. लो नयबिनयदय(या) दान दा(श्च)[6]त्तिन्य(ण्य)स(सौ)र्ज(र्यौ) -
१३. दार्य श(स)ति(त्य)त्यो(त्या)ग [7] (दा)ध्वि(दि)गुण[8] सम्पदाधारभू -
१४. तो(त:) परम माहेश्वरो म(मा)तापित्रि(तृ) -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. पादानु(ध्या)[तो [9] गङ्गा[10]मलकुलतिलको महार रा) -

(1) Dr. D.C. Sircar suggests to read छुडा (*E.I.*XXVIII p. 341)

(2)	Do	Do	सखोभ
(3)	Do	Do	शद्ध
(4)	Do	Do	चुड्डणिप्रभा
(5)	Do	Do	धशृत
(6)	Do	Do	दत्व
(7)	Do	Do	त्यग
(8)	Do	Do	धिगुण
(9)	Do	Do	धात
(10)	Do	Do	गाङ्गा

१६. श्रीदेवेत्र(न्द्र)वर्म्म सुतु श्रीअनन्तवर्म्म -
१७. देव(वे)ण(न) उदकपूर्व(र्व्व) कृत्वा सूर्ज्ज(र्य्य) ग्रहोपर(रा)गे -
१८. स[ं]प्रदत(त्तः) [।।]का (सा)ण्डिल्य गोत्र हरिश्चन्द्र सू -
१९. नु त्रिठुभटेण(न) उपाजि(र्जि)तं बा [इ ?] ।
२०. सिणिचरण अ(आ)मोय[ं] रो[क?] कुट[ं]बिन[ः]
२१. स्थाइसद(पड)हल भूमि चतुराघा(ाघा)ट छेद -

3rd plate ; 1st side

२२. सि(शि)लाङ्कित तटाकेन श(स)हित[ं] गगे(ागे)य [।।] वं -
२३. श प्रवध(र्द्ध)मान विजुत्य (जय) राज्य स[ं]वच्छ(त्स)र स(श)त -
२४. त्रिणि अठवनाशाद ※ ।। लिखित मदं मातृशिरिश(सा) -
२५. म[ं]तेण※ उत्कि(त्की)र्न्न(र्ण) अख(क्ष)सा(शा)लिना नपेण

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(11) Do Do गागेय

* Dr. Sircar suggests to read लिखितमिद[म]मात्ये[न]सिरि शामतेण (श्रीसामन्तेन)

* It may be read as अठावन आहि It is a purely Oriya Prakrit expression.

NOTES

The plates were in the possession of the Rajah of Tekkali. It is not known wherefrom they were discovered. Sri R. K. Ghoshal. M. A. of Calcutta edited the inscription in E. I. XXVI, pp. 174-7ff.

The set consists of three plates, each measuring about $5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ and attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a lying bull facing to the proper left.

Sri R. K. Ghoshal gives an abridged purport of the grant as quoted below :—

" The inscription apparenty records the gift of the village of Sinicharaṇi (no district has been mentioned) to a Brāhmaṇa called Viṭhu bhaṭa (Vishṇubhaṭṭa), son of Harichandra, belonging to the Sāṇḍilya *gotra*. The donor was the king Anantavarman, son of *Mahārāja* Devendravarman, who belonged to the Gaṅga - *Kula*. The gift, which was from Kaliṅganagara, was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

The writer of the record was the Sāmanta Mātṛsiri and the engraver was the *Akshaśālin* Napa.

The date given (in words) is the year 358 of the properous and victorious reign of the Gaṅgas. "

No. 35

Mandasa plates of Anantavarman, the son of Devendravarman

1. Donor - - - Dharmakheḍi, the son of Bhīmakheḍi of Kadamba-*kula*.

2. Title - - - *Rāṇaka; Pañchavishayādipati; Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara.*

3. Place of issue - - - Jayantipura.

4. Date - - - Sakāvda Navaśataka-sapta-rasamata(= Saka 900 + सत्तरस(?
and Samasta 15th R. Y. of Anantavarman (?)

5. Officers - - - Beṭṭi (cheṭṭi?) kurā a Rāṇakhī Netamā Sāmanta Nala - Cheṇḍāla Saṇḍha (?,.

6. Topography - - - (1) Pathara khaṇḍa (village)
(2) Kārāmūla (village)

7. Donees - - - (1) Dhāmaka, son of Kesara and grandson of Kāli
and (2) Erukala.

8. Authority - - - *J. B & O. R. S.* Vol. XVII, pp. 175–88. Edited by G. Ramadas

9. Remarks - - - This is the earliest known inscription where the Saka year is used during the rule of the early Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. The date as given in it leads to confusion so far as the ten and unit places are concerned. Scholars interprete 'सत्तरस मत' in different manners. M. Somasekhara Sarma's note on this record is important (See *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XII. pp. 21–28.)

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. स्वस्ति(स्ति) [।।] अ[म]रपुरानुकारिण[:] सर्वेस [1] सुखरमणीयात सुधाधव-
२. ल प्रासादमाल। वीरतल्लालितल्ला(ला)स्यात् दु(दो)र्दण्ड पण्डित सकलालंकृ -
३. त श्रीकलिङ्गन[ग]गधिवासका[न] महेन्द्राचलामल कनकशिखर प्र -
४. तिष्ठ(ष्ठि)तस्य सचराचरगुरो[:] सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैक सूत्र -
५. धार[स्य] शशाङ्क श्च(चू)डामण भगवतो गोकर्न्न(र्ण)स्वामिनश्च -
६. रणकमलजु(यु)गल प्रणामाद्वी(द्वि)गत कलिकलङ्को[ऽ]ने -
७. काह्य(ब)सङ्को(ङ्घो)भ जनित जयशद्व प्रतापावनत -
८. समस्त सामन्तचक्रश्च(चू)डामणी(णि)प्रभामों(मं)जरी पुंजरंज(जि)त [चरण:]
९. 'नज निस्त्रिंशधारोपजन [2] सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज(जो) -
१०. दुर्बारवैरिवारणकुम्भस्थल दलदलित मु(मौ)क्तिका(क)प्रकर धूस-
११. रित कुलाचलो नयवी(वि नय दयादान दाक्षी(क्षि)ण्(ण्य)

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१२. शौर्य्यौथा(दा)र्य सत्य त्याग सकल संपद धारभू -
१३. तो परममाहेश्वर[:] परमभट्टारक(को) मातापित्रा(तृ) पादानुध्यात[:]
१४. परमेश्वर(रो) गंगामलकुलतिलक[:] **श्रीमदनन्तवरम(र्म्म)देवस्य**
१५. राज्ये शकाब्द(ब्दे) नवशतक सप्तरसमत [3] (त) **जयन्त्यापुरे** [4] स्थि -
१६. त[:] परममाहेश्वर[:] कदम्बामलकुलकमल मार्त(र्त्त)ण्ड[:] परतप -

1. Read सर्व्वेस्तु
2. Read पार्जित
3. G. Ramadas says that the date is Saka 913 and the Government Epigraphist interpretes it as Sake year 976. Still there is doubt about either of the views.
4. Jayantipura may be identified with the modern Jayantipura of Chikati Taluk in Ganjam which is not far from the Ichapuram Ry. Station. G. Ramadas identifies it with Jalantara near Sompeta.

१७. श्रमतीर [5] पंचमहाशद्वानेक तूर्य्यरवोत्रासिता -
१८. र(रा)ति चक्र[:] पञ्चबीसयाधिपति [6] महामण्डल(ले)स्व(श्व)र रा-
१९. णक श्रीभा(भी)मखेडि [श्र]स्य सुत[:] राणक श्रीधर्म्मखेडि पादान् कुश -
२०. लिन[:] [।।] पञ्चपात्र बीस(ष)य प्रधान समस्त राजपादोप -
२१. जीविना(न:) जनपदा[न्] यथारीहती [7] मानयति बोधयति श[ा]स(आज्ञा) -
२२. पयति विदितमस्तु भवतां [।] महेन्द्रभोग मभ्कि -

2nd plate; 2nd side

२३. थरखण्ड ग्राम*[:] केसरस्य सुत(तो) धामकस्य कालि पौत्र (पुत्र ?)
२४. स्य एरुकलजादत्त जणकस्य [8] मु(त्त)दक पूर्वके त(ता)म्त्र(म्र) शासन (नी) -
२५. कृत्य प्रदतो(त्त) स्माभी(भि:) सर्वबाधाविवर्जित श्राचेटभाट [9] श्र -
२६. प्रवेस(श्य)भूमिच्छिद्रा(द्र)मपिधा न्याए(ये)[ना] चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समका -
२७. ल पर्य्यन्त['] मातापित्रा(त्रो) रात्मना सत्वानां
२८. सोभाव वएत् [।] सीमालिंगानि लिख्यन्ते [।] पूर्व्वेण
२९. गर्त्त[:] श्रग्नेयां कारामुल[:] [10] जामाया [11] स्वयम्भु उभ -
३०. इ(य)सीला म(त)ह [।] नैहत्यां पिंपल त्री(वृ) क्ष सनि(न्नि)धि रोपित -
३१. सी(शि)ला [।] वारुन्यां एयां रोपित सी(शि)ला वायव्यां रोपित सी(शि) -
३२. ला [।] सोम्या[यां] याव[त्] गाडा सीमा [।] ईशान्ये धर्मो(र्म्म) -

5. Read पूर्व पश्चिमतीर Probably it means the East coast and west coast.

6. Read पञ्चविषयाधिपति:

7. Read यथारीति or यथार्ह

* In Māndasa the village Patharakhanda still goes by that name.

8. Probably एरुकलजा दुइ जणकु श्रस्य is to be read. The Oriya meaning for दुइजणकु is to two persons.

9. Read श्राचाटभाट

10. कारामूल seems to be the name of a village.

11. Read याम्याया

3rd plate ; 1st side

३३. स(श्व)रदेव सनि(न्नि)धे गाडसीमा [।] एतश्च भीतरु [।] सामा -
३४. स्थ पद्रारा १५ [।।] [12] स(स्व)दत्ता[ं] परदत्तम्वा जो(यो)हरेतौ (त)
३५. वसुंधरा[ं] सर्टि(ष्टि) बरीस(वर्षं) सहस्राणि बी(वि)ष्टायां जाय -
३६. ते कृमिः [।।] वे(चे)ट्टिकुराश्र राणखी(क?) नेयमा(म [हा] सामन्त(न्ते)न -
३७. ल चण्डालसण्डोः [।।]

12. Read समस्त पन्दर १५. The word पन्दर is an Oriya expression for 15. It may be the regnal year of Anantavarma, the overlord of the donor Dharmakheḍi.

NOTES

The late Raja of Mandasa sent two sets of copper plates to the Government Epigraphist for Madras who noticed them in M. E. R. for the year 1918, *APPX. A.* Nos 12 and 13. Nothing is known about their discovery. No. 12 in the *M. E. R.* is the present grant and No. 13 belongs to Rājendravarman, son of Anantavarman.

The plates were edited by G. Ramadas B. A., M. R. A. S. in *J. B & O. R. S.* Vol XVII, pp.-175-88 ff;, The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 7"×3.5" They are attached to a ring which carries a circular seal, containing the emblems of a crescent at the top, a fish in horizontal position at the centre and an elephant goad at the bottom.

Although the text is Sanskrit, it contains some Oriya words like समस्त, पन्दर, दुइजण इ etc.

Sri G. Ramadas gives an abstract of contents of the grant as quoted below ;—

"The illustrious Anantavarmadeva of the family of the Gangas, who has the stains of *Kali* washed by making obeisance at the lotus-feet of the Gokarna established on the golden summit of mount Mahendra, whose feet were brightened by the lustre of the crest-jewels of the circle of chieftains subdued by his valour, who was the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who meditates on the feet of his father and mother; and who was the over-lord of the whole of Kalinga. was reigning at Kalinganagara, where in rows of white palaces resided the valarous and the learned.

In the Saka year 913,**Rāṇaka* Dharmakhedi, the son of *Rāṇaka* Ugrakhedi, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, (born) in the spotless family of the Kadambas, who had terrified a host of enemies to the west

* *Sakavda Nava sataka sapta rasamala* is written in line 15 of the grant. It is interpreted by different scholars in different forms. (S. N. R.)

of the mountains and who was the governor of the five mountainous districts पन्चपात्र विषय issues (the following order) to the chief and other servants of the king (as well as) to the freemen जानपदा: of the district·

Be it known unto you (that) for the favour of all beings towards our father, mother and ourselves, the village of Majhipathara khaṇḍa * in the region of Mahendra; free from all obligations and taxes, has been granted by us to one Frukalayādeva, the son of Kesara and grandson of Dhāmaka, with libations of water, by means of a coppor_ plate charter that it might last as long as the sun; the moon and the earth last.

Then the boundaries of the village are given.

The charter is dated in the samasta 15 (the regnal year).

There is an imprecatory verse.

The charter was attested by Veṭṭikurao, and Sāmanta Nala Chaṇḍā!a Saṇḍa transmitted it (to tho parties concerned).

* The reading is महेन्द्रभोग मझिपथरखण्डग्राम It means that 'Pathara· khṇḍa village situated at the centre of Mahendrabhoga (S. N. R.)

No. 36

Chicacole plates of Anantavarman

1. Donor . . . Anantavarman, son of Devendravarman

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara, Parama Bhāgu (a)* [*vata ?*], *Parama* [*bha*]-*ṭṭā* [*raka*], [*Mahā*]*rājādhirāja*.

3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . (1) Sandivigrahi Vejika (writer)
   (2) Mahīndapāka, son of Vich(ya)na, a resident of Bellagrāma (Engrver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Kanṭakavarttinī *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Vūrasi (village)

7. Donee. . . Brahmana śrī Mahivā(dha)ra of Bhaṭṭi Nārada *gotra* (?) of Kānva *śākha*

8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. VIII, pp. 188-9 ff. Edited by Dr. C. Narayan Rao and R. Subba Rao. Re-edited by Dr. D.C. Sircar in *J.A S.* letters Vol. XVIII. pp 47–51,

9. Remarks . The text of this inscription is full of mistakes and the learned editors have not attemped to correct the mistakes made by the writer and engraver of the inscription.

The grant was made on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. But no *Samvat* is given in it.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्यमरपुराणु(नु)कारिण(ण:) सर्वत्र सुखरमणीया -
२. द्वि जयश्तृ(त:) कलिग(ङ्ग)नगराधिवाश(स)कात् महेन्द्राच -
३. लामल शिखर प्रति[ष्ठि] 1]ष्ठित(त)स्य सचराचरगुरो स्सक -
४. ल भुवनै(न)[क] निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क चूडाम -
५. णे भंगवत्तो(तो) गोकर्ण स्वामिन च(श्च)रणकमलयु -
६. गल प्रभा(णा)माद्विग[त] कलिकलङ्को न्ने(ने)कोहव संक्षोभ -
७. जनित जयशद्ब[:] प्रत्ता(ता)प(पो)[प]नत समस्त सा[2] मञ्जरीपुञ्जर -
८. ञ्जित वरचरण कमल[:] सित्त(त)कुमुदकुन्देन्द्वा(न्द्व)वदात
९. विनिर्गत यशो(श: ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. दयादान[दा]क्षिन्य(ण्य) शौर्य्यौदार्य सत्य त्यागादि गुण -
११. सम्पदाधारभूतो परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महा -
१२. राजाधिराज गङ्गामलकुलतिलक: दे[वे]न्द्रवर्म्म सूनु[:] [3]
१३. श्रीअनन्तवर्म्मदेव कुशली [।।] कण्टकवर्त्तनि विषय(ये) रा –
१४. ष्ट्रकू गना(न्ता)ज करणादि का[न्]देश(शि)[कान्] बास्तव्यादीन(न्) जाना(न)
पदा[न्] [4]

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(1) Dr. Sircar deciphers the tetter 'tta' as single 'ta'.

(2) Here the engraver seems to have omitted four words of the text by mistake It should be प्रतापोपनत समस्तसामन्त चक्रचूड़ामणिप्रभा-मञ्जरोपुञ्जरञ्जित बरचरण कमल:

(3) Dr. D.C. Sircar reads 'सुनु' and corrects 'सूनु:'. The u-matra in line 4 in 'सूत्रधार' is like it.

(4) Dr. Sircar reads. :—राष्ट्रकु(कू)टनी(टान्) सकरण(णा)[न्] [अ]धिकृत्य सधा(म)स्त प्रधान जाना(न) पदान्

१५. सर्व्वा[न्] समाज्ञापयति [5] विदितमस्तु भवतां प्रदत्तं
१६. [6] द्विषिषदी मह्यार्पण भवथ(ता) ग्रामः (?) क्षेत्रधान्य शतेक
१७. न्यास कृत्वा
१८. ग्राह्मा(ह्म)[ण?] श्रीमहिबा(ध)रा ब्राढ्प्पमेण [7] भवद्वि(द्भि) द -
१९. त्वा भट्टिनारद(दा)त्त गोत्राय। काण्व सा शा)खाय विध्ये(द्ये,नस(सां) -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२०. ख्य न्यायाष्टाङ्गा(ङ्ग) माभिरताय सो[म] ग्रहण पगाग(गे) स -
२१. लिलधारा पूर्व्वकेन(ण)। मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्याभि -
२२. वृध(द्ध,ये ॥ आचं(च)न्द्रार्क्ककालं तो(ता)म्त्र(म्र) शासनं कृत्वा स्य(स)
२३. त्रे प्रदत(त्तं)बूरसी नाम्ना'। नकेनचि[त्] परिपन्थिनाभवि -
२४. तव्यं।] समुचित प्रत्य(त्या)या(यो) दशमासका। म(अ)पर
२५. समस्त परिहारकेन भु(भो)क्तव्या(व्यं)। * अत्र सीमालिङ्गा -
२६. नि लिख्यन्ते। चतुर्भि दिशाशि प्रा(पा)षाणौ स्थाप्य रलंकृत
२७. गू(गृ)हवृति(त्ति)स्तथैवचं। भूमीसः(यः) प्र(प)रि गृह्णा'त [।।] यच(श्च) भूमि[ं]
२८. प्रयच्छति। उभौ तौ पुन्यकर्म्माणौ [।] (नि)यतो(तौ) स्वर्ग -
२९. वासिन(नौ)॥ स(स्व)दतां त्तां) परदतां(त्तां)म्वा योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[ं]

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(5) Dr. Sircar overlooks the existence of two letters before the word 'समाज्ञापयति'

(6) From line 16 Dr. Sircar's reading differs in several places. So, his reading is quoted below :—

L 16 द्विपञ्चसीम द्विकाथध ग्रामे खण्डक्षेत्र धान्य शतेक

L 17 कुशाण्योभुवि साहितीय चत्वारि हिङ्ग कामबाह्

L 18 याह्णु प्रामस्य(स)दा वा(?)ञ्च व्य माणपभट्ट सु -

L 19 त। भट्टनार दत्त गोत्राय। कन्दो शाखाय। वेध्येन स -

L 20 म्पपना(न्ना)य।............

(7) Read probably श्रीमहीधरां च आढ्क प्रमाणे

३०. स बिष्ठाया[ ] कृमि.................पणिनिशेशन [8] ॥

3rd plate ; 1st side

३१. भूत्वा [।] पी(पि)तृभि स(स्स)ह पच्यते । हिरण्यम(मे)कं गामेका[ं]
३२. भूमेम(र)प्येक मा(म)ङ्गुल[ं] हर(रे न(न्न)रकमायाति [।] याव -
३३. दाङ्(भू)त सं(स)म्प्लव[म्] । इति कमलदल(ला)म्बु बिन्दु[लो]ला[ं] श्रि -
३४. य मनुचिन्त्य मनुश्य(ष्य) जी[वि]तञ्च सकल मि -
३५. ह(दं)मुपागतञ्च बुद्धां(ध्वा) नहि पुरुषै[:] व(प)रकी(की) -
३६. र्त्तया यो) बिनो(लो)प्यां(प्या) ॥ लिखितं सन्धिविग्रही वे -
३७. जिके नै(ने)ति ॥ बेल्लग्राम [9] वास्तव्य बीचन सु -
३८ ता महे ःद्पाक मान [10] त्रिस्ति(स्ती र्ण ब्धु घु द्धि[:] [॥]

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(8) It is not understood why the scribe has left some space blank in the line and wrote 'पणि निशेशन' at the end Dr. Sircar, reads 'उपिहलिपेपि ना मा]'

(9) Dr. Sircar reads बेलुग्राम

(19) „ „ महीन्दप । कु(कु)मार

NOTES.

This is one of the four sets of Gaṅga grants found at Chicacole (Srikakulam) town as described in No. 10 above. *

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 6"×3". A ring is passed through the plates with a royal seal bearing the figures of the crescent at the top and a standing bull facing proper right at the bottom.

The engraver is Mahīndapāka, son of Vichaya or Vachhaya who seems to be the engraver of No 36. which belongs to the time of Vajrahasta. So, I think, Anantavarma, is the same king in No. 36 whose name is Vajrahasta.

A brief substance of the grant is given below : – The illustrious king Anantavarman, son of the illustrious king Devendravarman of the glorious. Gaṅga family granted the village of Barasi in Kaṇṭakavarttani Vishaya to the Brahmana Mahidhara who, belonged to Bhaṭṭi-Nārada gotra, Kāṅve *śākhā*, and who was well-versed in the Sāstras like Nyāya, Sāṅkhya and Ashṭāṅga (Vidyā). The grant was made on the occasion, of lunar-eclipse. The Vṛttis are to be considered as per 'Aḍhika pramāṅa' system of measurement.

The boundary stones have been fixed on all sides of the village. A dwelling house is also granted along with the lands.

Then follow four benedictory and imprecatory verses quoted from *Dharmaśastra*.

The grant is written by the *Sandhivigrahika* Bejika and engraved by Bichana's son Mahindapāka of Bellagrāma and whose title is *Manavistirva buddhi.*

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* Sewell, in *Arch. Sur. Southern India* Vol- I, P. 7, states that it is the "grant by Devendravarman, son of Anantavarma, undated." It is not correct.

No. 37

Parlakimedi plates of Vajrahasta.

1. Donor - - - Dāraparāja, son of Chonḍa Kāmaḍirāja, a subordinate king of Vajrahastadeva of the Gaṅga dynasty.

2. Title - - - *Pañch ıvishayādhipati* under *Mahārājādhirāja-Parameśvara* - Vajrahastadeva.

3 Place of issue _ _ _ Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date _ _ _ ?

5. Officers _ _ _ (1) Vachhayya of Kāyastha-*kula* who was the minister मन्त्री of I arapaıāja (the order bearor)
   (2 *Mahāsa lnhıvigrahin.* Dronāchārya (writer)
   (3) Ugra khedıaāja of Kadamva *kula* (the governor or पालक of the village)

6. Topography _ _ _ (1) Laṅkākona (village)
   (2) Galadda (vi lage)
   (3) (hitragummi (village)
   ( ) Hos-anḍi (village)
   (5) Nanūnichaḍḍā (village)
   (6) Khanḍıdā (village)

7. Donee _ _ _ Kāmaḍi, the *Rājaputra* and son of Erupamarāja of Naggri-Sāluki *kula* (family)

8. Authority – – – *E.I.* III, pp. 220 - 4 Edited by Dr. F. Hultzsch.

9 Remarks - - - The grant was made at the time of " Kanyādāna " marriage).
   There are four lines of writing on thr first side of the first plate, where the language and scripts differ from those of the main grant.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्व्वर्त्तु सुखरमणीया द्विजयवतः
२. कलिङ्गनगर व सकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर -
३. गुरो स्सकलभुवन निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क चूडामणे र्भगव -
४. तो गोकर्णं स्वामिन ख(श्च)रण कमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगत र्कलिकालकलं -
५. को [ऽ]नेकाहव संख्यो(ख्यो)भ जनित जयशद्वः प्रतापावनत समस्त साम -
६. न्तचक्रचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी पुञ्जरञ्जित बरचरणः सितकुमुदकुन्दे -
७. द्व(न्द्ध)वद(दा)त दिगदेश विनिर्गत यशाः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादा -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. नुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलको महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर श्रीव -
९. ज्रहस्तदेवः ॥ [।] स्य राज्ये परममाहेश्वर गङ्गामलकुलतिलकः पञ्चविष -
१०. याधिपतिः श्रीचोडकामडि राजस्य प्रियतनयः सकल गुण -
११. गणाग्रा(गा)रः श्रीमद्दापराजो लङ्काकोण निवासिनः कुटुम्बिनः
१२. सर्व्वानिदत्थमाज्ञापयति [।] विदितमस्तु वो नगरि मालुकि कुल तिल -
१३. काय श्रीएरुपमराज सूनवे अनेक संग्रामं विजयलब्ध कीर्त्तिपता -
१४. का व(वि)भासित दिगन्तरालाय श्रीकामडि नामाङ्कित राजपुत्राय कन्या -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१५. दान निमित्ते होस्मण्डि नामा ग्रामोस्माभि र्द्दत्त इति [॥] सर्व्वकर पम(रि)-
हारेक -
१६. त्वा[।]अस्य ग्रामस्य सीमा सन्धयः [।] पूर्व्वतः गूलङ्गः आग्नेयतः कुरुबागङ्गः
१७. दक्षिणतः सोदकस्तटाकः चित्रगुम्पि होरसण्डि त्रिकोल(ण)
१८. सन्धिः नैरुत्य यावत् पश्चिमतः शेलुशेलागड्डि पलुङ्ग प -
१९. र्व्वतः अरङ्गम् पत्थरः भट्टबला पत्थरश्च वायव्यकोण कौरावेणा

२०. सुलियाशिला असुरवालि यावत् उत्तरतः **ननूणिचङ्गा** ग्रामः लेङ्क -

२१. मध्ये पत्थर शिला इशानतः **खण्डदा गुलङ्गो** यावत् [।।] अस्य ग्रामस्य प(पा) -

3rd plate; 1st side

२२. ला(ल)कः कदम्वामलकुलतिलकः **श्रीउग्रखेडिराजः निदुसन्ति वंशसमुद्भवा** -

२३. ब्र अस्योपम नकेनचिद्वि(द्वा)धा करिणीया [।] यः करा(रो)ति सः **पञ्चमहा** -
पातक संयु -

२४. क्तो • वति [।।] व्यासेनप्युक्त' ।। स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा योहरेत बसुन्धरां [।]

२५. षष्ठिवर्ष सहस्राणि बिष्ठायां जायते कृमिः [।।] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता ब -

२६. हु भिश्चानु·ालिता [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [।।]

२७. आज्ञप्ति रस्य धर्म्मस्य कायस्तकुलभूषण [।] मन्त्र (न्त्री) **दारपराजस्य वच्छप**
ण्यो म -

२८. हामतिः [।।] लिखितं महा सन्धि बिग्रहि **द्रोणाचार्य्यण** [।।] उत्कीर्ण सूत्रधारि
नकंच्य

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२९. माचरिणा.........**राणक श्रीउदयखेडि** कोनाक

३०. मण्डि यावद्य(त्त ग्राम **होमण्डि**

३१. प्रवेस(श) ताम्रशासन दतः(त्तः) चतुरा

३२. घट सीमासन्धि पर्या(र्य्य)न्त[ं] [।।]

On the first side of first plate of this inscription there are four lines of writing in the Prakrit language of the locality which, I think, has no connection with this grant. Dr. Kielhorn who edited the inscription did not give the text of these four lines. With the help of the lithoprint published along with his article in E. I. III p. 220, I read the passage as follows :—

1st Plate ; 1st *side.*

१. ॐ राजिराणी ओडिविसई बिदगध
२. तेलसि गाम इंद नन्दणोदय
३. तष्ट साहस दिन होमण्डि मल -
४. न्त दिन [।।]

I think the following Sanskrit rendering of the Prakrit words used in it may be suggested :—

	PRAKRIT	SANSKRIT
१.	राजिराणी	राजराणी
२.	ओडिविसई	ओड्रविषयी
३.	विदगध	विदग्ध
४.	तेलसिगाम	तुलसिग्राम
५.	इंदनन्दणोदय	इन्द्रनन्दनोदय
६.	तष्ट	अष्ट (?)
७.	साहास	साहो
८.	दिन	दिन (दिवस)
९.	होमण्डि	होमण्डि (name of a village)
१०.	मिलन्तदिन	मेल दिवस

NOTES

The late G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu of Parlakimedi brought these plates to the notice of Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph D. who edited them in *E.I.* III, pp 220-4 ff. The plates were presented to the Madras Museum by the late Padmanabha deva, the uncle of the present Mahārāja K. C. Gajapati of Parlakimedi.

The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring about 9″ × 2.75″. The plates are attached to a ring, containing the royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull facing the proper left with the moon's crescent above it, and probably placed on a lotus flower. Below the bull there is the legend "श्रीद्(दा,रपरणो" The first side of the first plate contains four lines of writing which seem to have nothing to do with the text of the this grant, because the script and language found in these four lines differ from those of the grant portion. As Dr. Hultzsch's reading is found to be defective for these four lines, I have given separately my own reading of the above text. Dr. Hultzsch writes:—

" A transcript of the four lines would be as follows :—

राणक ी उद्य (?)खेड़ि केम(मा?)क(को?)
मण्डि या(?)वद् (?)वड़ा ग्राम हेमण्डि
प्रवेस ताम्ब्र सासन(?) दतः चतुरा
घटा सिमासन्धि प्रयान्त"

Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text of this grant as follows : —

" Om. Hail ! From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara which, charming with the delights of all seasnos, resembles the town of the immortals, — the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva), who meditates on the feet of his parents, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the *Mahārājādhirāja Parameśvara*, the illustrious Vajrahasta deva, who is freed from the stains of the Kali age by his obeisance at the two lotus - feet of the holy Gokarṇasvāmin, the creator of the movable and immovable, the unique architect who has constructed the whole world, (the god) with the moon for his crest, who is installed on the spotless summit of mount Mahendra; who by his onslaught in many battles has roused the shouts of victory; whose blessed feet are tinged

with thick cluster of the crest - jewels of the circle of all chieftains, bowed down by his prowess; and whose fame is pure like the white water-lily, the jasmine, and the moon; and diffused in all quarters"---- Then, instead of recording some command of the king so described, the inscription in lines 9-15 tells as that :—

" In the reign of this (Vajrahasta deva), the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the regent of five districts *(Pañcha-Vishaya)*, the illustrious Dāraparāja, a dear son of the illustrious Chola-Kāmadirāja and a home of all excellent qualities, issued the following command to all cultivators or householders (*kvṭumbin*) inhabiting Laṅkākoṇa :—

Be it known to you, on the occasion of giving (our ?) daughter (to him) in marriage, we have given the village named Hossaṇḍi; exempting it from all taxes, to the ornament of the Naggari - Saluki family, the son of the illustrious Erayamarāja, the *Rājaputra* marked with the name of*(i.e* probably, named after*)*the illustrious Kāmadi, who has illuminated the quarters of the compass with the banner of the renown which he has gained by his victories in many battles."

Lines 16-21 then give an account of the boundaries of the village of Hossaṇḍi, which clearly contains the names of a fairly large mumber of other villages, but which, —owing partly to my inability of identifying any of the localities mentioned,— I do not fully understand. To the east of Hossaṇḍi was Gūlaḍḍi, and to the south-east Kuravā gaḍḍa, apparently two villages (1) To the south and south - west were a water - pond and the triangular (?) boundary – line of (the villages ?) Vapavāṭa, Chitragummī, and Hommaṇḍī. To the west lay (the village ?) Seluśelāgaḍḍī and Paluṅga hill, and two boulders described as *Aramjampaṭhara* and *Khadu vala-Patthara*.(2) On the north-western corner was the Kaurā river and a Suliyā (?) rock as far as(the village?) Asuravāli (3) To the north lay the village of Manūni chl ḍḍa,and a rock in the middle of a valley; and to the north-east (the village ?) Khaṇḍaḍḍā as far as

1. Kuravagadda seems to be the name of a stream which ran by the side of a village named Kurava.

2. These are the names of two hills. (S. N. Rajaguru)

3. *Asuravali* seems to be a local word then used denoting a certain distance.(S.N.R.)

Guladdā, which must be the Gūladdā previously mentioned. — This account of the boundaries is followed, in lines 21-22, by the statement that the official in charge or headman (? Pālaka) of the village, so granted, (at the time) was the illustrious Ugrakheḍi rāja, born in the Nidusani clan, called ": the ornament of the spotless family of the Kadambas ".

Ll. 23-26 contain the usual admonition not to interfere with this donation, and cite two of the customary verses. Line 27 records that the अज्ञप्ति (or दूतक) of this grant was अच्छुपय्य of the Kāyastha family, a minister of Dāraparāja. The inscription ends with the statement that it was written by the महासन्धिविग्रहि द्रोणाचार्य्य and engraved by नड्डश्रयो माचरि.[4]

4. Probably he is a goldsmith bearing the title "आचारी" which is still used by this caste in Ganjam and Srikakulam Districts (S. N. R.)

No. 38

Chicacole plates of Madhukamarnava

(G. K. E. (?) 526)

1. Donor - - - Srī Lakshmanarāmadeva of Kodā'a vaṁśa, a subordinate chief of Madhu Kāmārṇavadeva, the son of Anantavarman.

2 Title - - - *Maharajadhiraja.*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date - - - Gaṅgavaṁśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Saṁvatsara - Aṅkenāpi 526.

5. Officers - - - Madhusūdana, son of Mādhava (writer).

6. Topography - - - (1) Kaliṅga Maṇḍala (Province)
   (2) Chikhali Pañchāli (Dt.)
   (3) Chikhali pātyā(nā)pura (Town)
   (4) P. ḍuni (village)
   (5) Dantapura (Town)
   (6) Hoṇḍara Vanto (village)
   (7) Morakhina (village).

7. Donee - - - (1) Erapa Nāyaka, son of Mañcha Nāyaka of *Vaiśyakula* who was a *Parama Maheśvara.*

8. Authority - - - Edited by G. Ramadas in *J. B O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII, pp. 272-75 ff and re-edited by Dr. C. Narayan Rao and Prof R. Subba Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. VIII, pp. 168-80 ff.

9. Remarks - - - The date is given as the Gaṅga-era 526. But it seems that this era is the same as found in No. 31 above under the title of "गाङ्गेयकुलवंश प्रवर्द्धमान सम्वत्सर"

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] अमरपुर(रा)नुकारिण[:] सव्वंत(र्त्तु) सुखरमणीया बि(द्वि)जय-
वतो [कलिङ्गन] -

२. गर वासकात् प्रसिद्धसिध(द्ध) तापस(सा)ध्यासित कन्दरोदर दरि महेन्द्राचला-
मल क -

३. नकगिरि शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य चराच[र]गुरो [:] सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैक -

४. सूत्रधार स(श)शाङ्क चूडामणेर्भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण क-

५. मल युगल प्रणामादप त सकल कलङ्को गङ्गाम -

६. लकुलतिलक[:] श्रीमां(मान्) अनन्तब्रह्म(वर्म्म)देव तस्य पुत्रो बिपुल -

७. विक्रमान(न्न)तानेक भूपाल मौ लि मणिमरीचिका रञ्जि[त]पादपद्म युगल[:]

८. विमल चिता(त्ता)र्च्चित स्तरणेरिवाशेषो पद्मशद्वादि प्रताप सुरस -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. रित कुलामल महाराजाधिराज श्रीमधुकामारणदेव[1] कुशली कलि -

१०. ङ्ग मण्डल प(प्र)तिबधा(द्ध) चिखल(लि)पाश्चाल्या स्तस्ति चिखलिपाट्या-
(ट्ना)पुर परमे -

११. श्वर समधिगत पञ्चमहाशद्व तिमिलवर सो(शो)षण [2] प्रत्यन्तभैरव श्रीमा[न्]

१२. कुदालवंश [3] कुलतिलक श्री[म]ल्लन्दमणारामदेव[:] पडुणि [4] ग्रामे -

१३. यस दन्तपुर वास्तव्य वैश्यकुलवंश[:] श्रीमश्चनायक[:] त -

१४. स्य सूनुः परममाहेश्वर(रो) मातापितृ पादानुध्यात[:] एरपनायक -

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1. Read मधुकामार्णवदेव

2. G Ramadas reads तिमिल परम्सं.पेण The *e-matra* of the letter is actually the *i-matra* of the letter स of the previous line (S.N.R.)

3. G. Ramadas reads कुभालबश

4. Do Do पटुणि

१५. स्थ पड्[गि] ग्राम होण्डरव•तो [5] मोरखिणी त्रयग्राम समेत वैश्य अ -
१६. ग्रहारं कि(कृ)त्वा सम्प्रदत(त्त)मिति [।] राणक राजपुत्र विषयपत्ति सम -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. स्त राजपादोपजीविना चतु[:]सोमावच्छिन(न्न) सजलस्थल सर्व्वपीड़ावाध विवर्जित[:]
१८. आचटभट प्रवेश चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकाल[म्] ॥ अथ [6] सीमालिङ्गानि • कथ्यन्ते [।]
१९. पूर्व्वेणैव ड़ेलामार्गगता तितृ(त्रि)णि त्रय। आग्नेय दिशया[ं] तृ(त्रि)कुट गज -
२०. पथ गर्ता र्त्ता) श्मशान गाड़ आइच्छा तिमिर वृक्षयोच वडनन्दि वृक्ष ो -
२१. पितशिला तिन्तृ(न्त्रि)णित्रय बापिकापालि । दक्षिण दिशय [ं] पर्वति सि(शि)-
२२. खर [।] नैरि(ऋ)त्य दिशया[ं] गर्त्तशिला: । पश्चिम दिशया मव(च्छिन(न्न)गर्ता(र्त्ता)
२३. शिल(ला) [।] वायव्य दिशया[ं] चुनगोडि कु(कू)पो [।] उत्तर दिशया लुमुलुभा गाड [7] प -
२४. र्व्वत द्रोणि बृहत् पर्व्वत उत्तरद्रोणि द्वय पर्व्वत मध्ये द्रोणगर्ता(र्त्ता)
२५. वापिका पालि अश्वत्थ वृक्ष(क्षो) गर्ता(र्त्ता) नन्दि वृक्ष[:] कदम्ब वृक्ष[:] तिन्तृ-(न्त्रि)[णि]
२६. वल्मिक [8] रोपितशिा(ला) तिन्तृ(न्त्रि)णि गर्ता(र्त्ता) वाल्मिक[:] तत[:] रोपित शिला -
२७. द्वय तितृ त्रि)णि [।] ईशा[न] दिशया रावण वृक्ष[:] वाल्मिक [9] गर्ता(र्त्ता) पर्वततल -
२८. मार्गा ॥ सत्रस्य भूमि । मुरय [10] शत द्वय २०० । दोलि मृगवेण्ट

5. G. Ramadas reads होण्डरवडो
6. Do Do अत्र
7. Do . Do 'लुहुलुड़ा गाड'
8. Read वल्मीक
9. Do वल्मीक:
10. The word 'मुरज', in the same sense, is used in the Kama Nalina-kshapur plates of Jayavarman in line 23.

२६. योडी भोइ [11] । रेवन रा३त । खेलुपड़ालो आपरि बड [।] [12] बहुभि -
३०. र्वसुधादत.(त्ता) राजान: सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि त(स्त) -
३१. स्य तस्य तदा फलम् [।] स्वदता(त्तां) परदत(त्त,म्वा योहरेति [ब]सु॑धरा[ं] ।
षष्ठि -
३२. वर्ष सहस्त्राणि (।) विष्ठाया[ं] जायते कृमि[:] । दात्त * देदृशत रूप्य ५० [॥]
३३. गङ्ग[वंश] प्रबर्द्ध [मान] विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर अङ्केनापि ५२६ कलिङ्गनगर
बास्तव्य याधव सूत्र[:] म -
३४. धुसु(सू)दनेन लिखित[म] [।] लेखवस्य भूमि मुरय ४० [।] अक्षशालि
रणामेन उत्कि(त्की)रित[म्] ॥

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11. G. Ramadas reads योड़ा भोइ
12. Do - Do गोलुप॰ले ॥ आपच्चिपड ।

* Probably 'देय'. Perhaps it is the annual rent fixed as payable to the king. C. Narayan Rao and Prof. R. Subba Rao suggest ' Probably, the sum was paid to the donee as *Dakshina* or cash which should usually accompany any gift in kind" (*J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XIII,p. 170). It should be born in mind that since the donee is not a Brāhmana, he is not eligible to any *dānam*, which includes *dakshina*, but here the grant is a present to a Vaiśya by caste Therefore it is not freed from assessment (S.N.R.)

NOTES

About 1913 six sets of copperplate inscriptions were discovered near Srikakulam. They were noticed in the Annual Report of the Madras Government Epigraphical Department for the years 1918–19, the present set being the No. 5 of *App. A.* Subsequently these inscriptions were jointly published by Dr. C. Narayan Rao and Prof. R. Subba Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.*, Vol. VIII, (1933–34), pp. 163-94, the text of the present inscription having covered the pages 168-80 ff. But, prior to this, Sri G. Ramadas of Jaypur edited this grant in *J, B. O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII (1932) pp. 272–9 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates each measuring $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are strung in a ring, which contains the royal seal with the emblems of a sun, a crescent, a dagger in a slanting position at the top and below these a couchant bull standing and facing to the proper right. In front of the bull there is an elephant-goad.

It is necessary to point out that Madhu Kāmārṇava's name is given in the genealogical list of kings in the copperplate grants of Vajrahastadeva (ś. 960-93). In the *Skanda purana* (uttara-khaṇḍa) the kshetra-māhātmyam relating to Mukhaliṅgam and its presiding deity Madhukeśvara (śiva) states that the temple of Madhukeśvara was constructed by Madhukāmārṇavadeva. The following verses are quoted from the Kshetra Māhātmyam ;—

धरण्यामस्तिसर्वेषाम्मङ्गलानां सदास्पदम् ।
पट्टणं कटकाभिख्यं जनानां सर्व सौख्यदम् ॥
तत्पट्टणे महातेजो बिष्णुबर्द्धन पूर्वकः ।
मधुकर्णागजाधीशो महादेवो महाबलः ॥
गङ्गान्वयसमुद्भूत सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः ॥

In the Vizagapatam plates of Choḍagaṅgadeva it is found that five brothers of the Gaṅga family came to Kaliṅga and settled there. The second brother was Dānārṇava. His son Kāmārṇava II established his capital at the city of Nagara (Kaliṅga-Nagara) where he constructed a beautiful temple for the god Madhukeśvara. The passage runs as follows :—

" तस्मिन् सोऽपि मधूकवृत्तजनना दीशस्य लिङ्गाकृते:
कृत्वाख्यं मधुकेश इत्यरचयत् प्रासादमभ्रंकपम् ।"

(*I. A.* Vol. XVIII, p. 168.) We can not say if the Madhu Kāmārnava of this grant is the constructor of the said temple.

Sri G. Ramadas gives the purport of the grant as follows .—

"Om. Hail ! From the victorious camp of Kalinganagara, which, charming with the delights of all seasons, resembles the town of the inmortals—the son of śrīmān - Anantavarmadeva and the ornament of the spotless family of the river of the gods (सुरसरित् कुलामल तिलक:) the *Mahārājadhirāja* Madhukāmārnavadeva who is freed from the stains of Kali age by doing obeisance to the two lotus-feet of the Gokarnasvāmin, the parent of the movable and immovable, the unique architect who has constructed the whole world (the god) with the moon for his crest - jewel, who is installed on the summit of the spotless golden hill of the Mahendra, in the many caves carved in the hill in which inhabit the famous *tāpasas* (hermits) who had achieved *siddhi*, (the king) whose feet are made lustrous by the rays of light shed by the crest jewels of many rulers whose heads were bent by his valour and who had subdued all his enemies by means of prowess (as) the five fold sound.

Then instead of recording some command of the king so described, the inscription in ll. 10–12 tells us that, in the reign of this king, the lord of Paṭyāpura in the Tristhali(1) (situated) in the west of the flourishing Triśala(2) in the region of Kalinga, Srīman Srī Lakshmana Rāmadeva, who was the very embodiment of Bhairava in torturing the enemies by the bewildering five fold sound which he had achieved and who was the ornament of the Kudāla family.

(ll. 12–18) Having combined the three villages of Paṭu grāma, Hondora vāḍa and Morakhini into (one) Vaiśya *agrahāra*, and having freed the village, including all land and water heads within the four

1. The correct reading is Chikhali patya (tna) pura. It may be identified with Tikalipatna situated in Tekkali which was the old capital town of Tekkali.

2. Read चि त्रलि (S.N.R.)

landmarks, of all molestations from *Rāvakas, Rājaputras,* district officers (*Vishayapati*) and all those that are dependent on the royal feet for their maintainance, and also having ordained that it should not be entered into by the district officers (*chāṭa*) (the lord) conferred on Srī Erapa Nāyaka, the ornament of the spotless family of merchants and the son of *Paramamāheśvara* Srī Mañchināyaka, the devout worshipper of the feet of his father and mother, who had originally come from Paṭugrāma and resided at Dantipura.

Then the boundaries of the newly formed *agrahāra* are given in ll. 19–20. Perhaps the lands mentioned in ll. 28-29 were not included within the boundaries referred to above. They are, the field of 200 *muraya* (left out) for the maintenance of a charitable house (सत्र); the waste land of (the village) दोनि मुगवेगट; the farm of Revana Rānta in the Golipaṭala and the dry land of Apāvi.

Ll. 29-32 contain the usual imprecatory verses. Then again (l. 32) it is stated (both in words and figures) that one hundred and fifty (150)silve croins were paid; but to whom itwas paid it is not stated (3)

The date of the grant is given in 1-33. It is written in figures as 526 of the prosperous era of the (family of ; the Gaṅgas.

The writer of the grant (ll 33-34) was Madhusūdana, son of Mādhava and an inhabitant of Kaliṅganagara. The scribe's land is said to be 40 *murayas. Akshaśāli* Ranāma dictated it. (l.34)

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3. Since the grant is not exempted from tax, it may be the amount fixed as the annual rent payable to the king. (S.N.R)

No. 39

Ponduru plates of Vajrahastadeva

(*G. E.* ?)

1. Donor - - - Vajrahastadeva, the son of Kāmārṇavadeva.
2. Title - - -*Mahārājadhirāja Parameśvara, Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati*
3. Place of issue - - - Dantapura

4. Date - - - Gaṅgānvaya-pravarddhamāna vijayarājya samvatsara ... 00 (?) Aṅkenāpi.-Ashādha māsa dina Adityavāre.
5. Officers - - - (1) Sāmapuna *Sandhivigrahin* (writer)
   (?) *Akshaśālin* Khāniju (engraver ?).

6. Topography - - - (1) Oṇdumara *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Taṇḍamisoka (V)
   (3) Muṭṭarila (v)
   (4) Murrāpakā *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (5) Paunduru (v)
   (6) Chirelamu (v)
   (7) Gāra (v)
   (8) Jandirām (v)
   (9) Varakaṭṭa *Vishaya* (Dt.) Varāvataṇḍi (v)
   (10) Talacheruvu (v)
   (11) Majāmva (v)
   (12) Rupivaram (v)
   (13) Vimana(v)
   (14) Vaṇḍaka (v)
   (15) Kalvarāi (v)

7. Donees - - - (1) Itana Nāyaka, son of Vali Nāyaka who was engaged in war and belonged to Kāsyapa family (*gotra*)
   (2) Itana Nayaka's son Gaṇḍa Nāyaka
8. Authority - - - *J, A. H. R S.* Vol, IX, Part III, pp, 23-30 ff. Edited by Manda Narasimham.

9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. [ॐ] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्व्वर्त्तु सुखरमणीया -
२. द्विजयद्रभन [1] सुधाधवल प्रासादमालादविरि(र)तव -
३. र बिलासिनी ललितलास्था दुदॅण्ड पण्डित कुलालंकृत श्री -
४. दन्तिपुर वासकात् प्रसिद्ध सिद्ध ता(पसा)नेक [बसा [2] ध्यासित
५. कन्दरोदर महेन्द्र(न्द्रा)चलामल कनकशिखर प्रतिष्ठित -
६. स्य सचराचरगुरोः सकलभुवन निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधार -
७. स्य शशांक चूडामणे भंगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण -
८. कमलयुगल प्रणामाधि(द्वि)गत सकल कलि॰लं -
९. को[ऽ]नेकाहव संक्षोभजनित जयशद्ब प्रतापबनत -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. समस्त सामंन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी पुञ्जरंजित -
११. वर चरणकमल युगल[:] सकल कलिङ्गाधिपति[:] गङ्गामल -
१२. कुलतिलक[:] महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर रो) मातापितृ पा -
१३. दानुध्याता(तो) नयबिनय दयादान दाक्षिण्य शौर्य्यौदार्य -
१४. सत्य त्यागादि गुण संपदारभूत[:] श्रीकामार्णव दे -
१५. वः अभूत [।] तदनन्तरेण तस्य सूनु[:] विपुल बिक्रमोऽस्य(ता) -
१६. नेक भूपालमौलिमण मरीचीरंजित पादपद्म यु -
१७. गल[:] बिमलचित्रार्चित भगबन्मार्तण्डवर चरणकमंल [3]

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1. Read 'विजयवद्रूवन'; M. Narasimham reads 'विजयद्रहन' and G. Ramdas interprets it as 'during the day' by reading 'द्रहनि'
2. G. Ramdas reas as 'बसा' as an Oriya expression for "dwelling place". But, it may be read as 'तापसानेक', The scribe made a mistake here.
3. This whole line is not given in Mr Narasimham's text.

१८. युगल[:] सुरसरि दशेष दिङ्मुख व्यापि[नः] प्रताप[:] सुरस -
१९. रित् कुलामल[:] सकल महाराजतिलक[:] म(श्र)म –

2nd plate; 2nd side

२०. र राजमिव वीर्य मूर्जित[:] श्रीमद्वज्रहस्तदेव[:] रंजुमर [4] विषये
२१. तण्डमिसोक मुट्टरिल मुरापक विषये पौन्दुरु तलचेरुवु
२२. चिरेलमु गार जन्दिरां वरकट्टविवये बरावतंताः श्र(म?)ध्ये ग्राम -
२३. निवासिनः कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापति [।] बिदितमस्तु भवतां
२४. इमं(मे) ग्रामश्चतु[:]शी(सी)मावच्चिन्न सजलस्थल सर्व्वबाध(धा) बर्जि -
२५ त[:] अ(आ)चटभट अप्रवेश[:] याव[त्] चन्द्रार्क क्षिति समकालं मात। -
२६. पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्यायु र्यशोभिः(भि) वृद्धये आयु वंशमाला विज -
२७. यवत: कतकटग्रात म्यूकोरत्वा(त्रा)शि धारकः स्वाम्याज्ञया तदरिं नि –
२८. हत्य वलिनायका भिधानो रणोत्यगमत्[5] [।] अतस्तस्य सूनु दी -
२९. नानाथ भरणश्च मं[मा]हा पराक्रमवतः स्वजनवच्छ(त्स)ल[:] तस्मै ताम्र(म्र) -

3rd plate; 1st side

३०. सा(शा)सनीकृत्या उदकपूर्वं कल्पयेन्वय इतन नायक पुत्र गण्ड ना -
३१. म्मोराकासंसोक [6] मुट्टरिलि मुर्पोदुरु तलचेरुवु चिरिलमु वरा –
३२. वतण्डिमि गारिंदे एते ग्रामान संप्रदत्त इति [॥] ईदानि[ं]
३३. शी(सी)मालिंगानि लिख्यन्ते [।] पौंदुरु ग्रामस्य ईशान्य भागेनानि -
३४. य कोंचवर विमन वण्डक मध्ये तत्र पाषाण शी(सी)मासंधि

4. Sri M. Narasimham suggests to read 'रोंजुमर'

5. Read 'रणेत्ववगमत्'

Sri G. Ramadas gives the *text* upto the end of line 20 and after omitteng from 21-54 lines gives again the text upto line 57.

6. Probably it should be read as गण्डनाम्नो एकांशकः

३५. अस्य ग्रामस्य पूर्बत: नीमियतलं करशयि [8] शी(सी)म(मा) अत: आ -
३६. ग्नेय भागे नोमि मुच्छा(र्)पक त्रिकूट तत्र बल्व(ल्व)[ण]रायि शी(सी)मा संधि
३७. तस्य ग्रामस्य दक्षिण भागे हन्मं गरिरके तत: अभात्यम् रि-
३८. गद्यु(द्द)म: अत: बरात ग्रामस्य नैरुत्या दिशाभागे रुपिबर मं(में) -
३९. ट बरज कृष्णपर्वत: अस्य पश्चिमत: मल्लमुमेंट वजरा -

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

४०. बर त्रिकूट तत्र रेगटिप नाम बनराजिका: एतेषां ग्रामाणां वा –
४१. यव्यत: मल्लमु ईलिन्दिय पर्वत त्रिकूटसीमा: उत्तरन: उरुबट्ट डुंड -
४२. कि पर्वतेश्वर चत्राहश्चौ ग्रामा: सामासंधि वोंगत्ता इयं शी(सी)मान्य व्यवस्थास्थित:
४३. अत: प्रस्व(श)स्ति सहित श्रीकामार्णवदेवस्य पुत्र श्रीवज्रहस्तदेव को -
४४. नकह त्रिशम्मध्मे (?) वालिनायक[8]स्य पुत्र कत्व(श्य)पे(पा)न्वय ईतना नायको म -
४५. त्राम्व ग्राम संप्रदत्त इति [।।] अस्य सीमानि लिख्यन्ते [।] ईशान्य भागे वाड्ड-
४६. रेवु तत्र पूर्बेण कदम्बसह वाल्मीक मुनि सदेक आग्नेयभागे निंवा -
४७. वाल्मीक पुन: कवित्थ बल्मीक: दक्षिणे त्रिकूट: तत्र कदंब वृक्षा: नैरुत्यभागे बत्त-
४८. बाद वृक्ष: चपट पाषाण: पश्चिमत: बनराजिका: अत: वायव्य दिशा(शि)
४९. पर्बत: तत्र उत्तरत: जांवगत्तां पुन: त्रित्रिणीका पक्ति: इमं
५०. शी(सी)मा व्यवस्थास्थित: अत्र व्यास बचन: [।]

1st Plate ; 1st side.

५१. वहुभि वंसुधादत्ता राजभि: सगरादिभि: [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि तस्य तस्य

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7. Mr. Narasimham suggests to read 'तलंकरायि', But, I think it is 'तलवणरायिं' and the same name is found in line 36.

8. One Bali senāpati's name is found in a stone inscription of the temple of Mukhalingam which records a grant of Mādhuri, wife of Bali senāpati on the 39th regnal year of Vajrahastadeva

५२. तदाफलं [।।] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां बा यो हरेत वसुधरां [। षष्ठि['] बर्ष सहस्रा -
५३. णि बिष्ठायां जायेते कृमिः [।।] त्रयत्रिंशति केल[']कां एव शासन म गतां [।]
५४. योनपालं फलारता आवीचि नरके व्रजेत् [9] [।।] तस्य गङ्गान्वय प्रवर्द्ध -
५५. मान विजयराज्य संवत्सर शत ००० [10] अंकेनापि आषाढ मास
५६. दिन आदित्यवारे लिखितं शासपुन संधिविग्रहिना एतत् -
५७. लिखित मत्तशालि खानिजुना इति ।।

9. This verse is not found in any other inscription known so far.
10. The language of this inscription is very defective and not intelligible in many places. One of the lines give the date which is not possible to understand with any amount of certainty. Narasimham reads this numerical symbol as 100 (J.A.H.R S.,Vol. IX, p, 30) G, Ramadas reads 700 (Ibid Vol, XI, p. 12) and Dr. D C. Sirar reads 500 (J,K,H,R,S,Vol. I,No. 3 pp 19-21) It is bettor to offer no opinion as it may mislead the students of history of the Gangas, (S,N,R,)

NOTES

Some time before 1934 when the plates were edited in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. IX, pt. III, pp.23 - ff by Manda Narasimham, they were discovered and secured by A. Satyanarayana Moorty, Pantulu, the proprietor of Nimmalavalasa Estate of Srikakulam district. The inscription was re-edited by G. Ramadas in J.A H R.S. Vol. XI, parts 1 and 2, pp. 7-12 ff. with estampages of the plates.

The plates are three in number and attached to a ring containing the royal seal which bears the emblems of a crescent at the top and a bull, an *Ankuśa* (elephant goad) and a *chāmara*. Each plate measures about 9″×4″.

Sri M. Narasimham reads the date which is expressed by a numerical symbol as 100. G. Ramadas reads it as 700 and Dr. D. C Sircar in one his papers entitled " The Ponduru grant and the Gaṅga-era " (J.K.H.R.S. Vol I, No. 3, pp 19-21) reads the same symbol as 500. While writing a paper on " The Gaṅga era " in J. K. H. R. S. Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 29-50 I have said that the numerical symbol of this grant is confusing. I still hold that view and assert than until and unless a similar numerical symbol comes to our notice together with its numerical value written in words, it is not safe to give any opinion on the date of this grant. Sri M. Narasimham correctly identified the following villages found in this record :—

names given in the grant		*modern village*
1. Rondumara	..	Rduva
2 Tendmi	..	Tandemu
3 Muṭṭarila	-	Muttūru
4. Murrāpakā		Murapāka
5. Paunduru		Pondūru
6. Talacheruvu	..	Talacheruvu
7. Jandirām	..	Jandirām
8. Kalvarāi	..	Kalvarāgi
9. Majāmva	..	Jami

10. Gāra	..	Gāra (in Chicacole Taluk)
11. Muringa	..	Meringi *

The brief substance of the record is that from the city of Dantipura the illustrious king Vajrahastadeva, who was a devout worshipper of Mārtaṇḍadeva (the Sun), the *Sakalakaliṅgādhipati,* who belonged to the race of Jānhavī (Gaṅgā) and who was the son of illustrious king Srī Kāmārṇṇava deva of the Gaṅga race and the worshipper of the feet of Gokarṇeśvara on the summit of the Mahendra mountain, proclaimed as follows :—

" Be it known to the *kuṭumvins* of the villages of Taṇḍimisoka and Muṭṭarila in Randumara-vishaya; Ponduru, Talacheruvu Chirelamu, Gāra, Jandirām in Murrā-paka - vishaya; Barāvatamtā in Barakaṭṭa - vishaya; that the hero known as Bali Nāyaka who is a great warrior and who killed the enemy at the instructions of his master, who was holding powerful weapons including sword, and returned from battle - field, who is sympathitic for his own caste people, is granted all these villages (names of the above mentioned villages are repeated here) for his meritorious deeds and achievements. He (Bali Nāyaka) belonged to the race of Kalvape (?). A portion of the grant will go to his son whose name is Gaṇḍi.

Then the boundaries of the villages are given from which we get the names of some mountains and villages.

Then follow three benedictory and imprecatory verses quoted from *Vyāsa-gītā*

The record is engraved in the Sate 100 (?) of the prosperous - year of the Gaṅgas, on Sunday in the month of Ashāḍha.

It is written by the *Sandhivigrahika* Sāmapuna and engraved by the Akshśā'in Khānijuna.

* Sri M. Narasimham has not correctly identified this village.

No. 40

Chipurupalli plates of Vajrahasta alias Anantavarma

(G. E 383)

1. Donor - - - Anantavarman Vajrahastadeva, son of Bhupendra-varman.

2 Title - - - *Maharajadhiraja.*

3. Place of issue - - - Kalinganagara.

4. Date - - - Gangeyavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya samvatsara - 383. Phālguna.

5. Officers - - - Sarvadeva (writer).

6. Topography - - - (1) Jadyāla (village)
   (2) Bhonkhāra (village).
   (3) Srutyārāja *śāsana* (village)

7. Donee - - - Nārāyana, son of Rāyana.

8. Authority - - - *J. B R. S.* Vol. XXXV, pp. 10-26 ff. Edited by Satyanarayan Rājaguru.
   Re-edited by Sri P.Banerjee of New Delhi in *Ep. Ind.* XXXI. pp. 317-2 ff

9. Remarks - - - Sri P. Banerjee gives the title of these plates as "Kalahandi plates of Anantavarman Vajrahasta, Ganga year 383," for the reason that the plates belong to the Maharaja of Kalahandi.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. [ॐ] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिण[:] सर्व्वर्त्तु सुखरमणीय(या) द्विजय -
२. वत[:] कलिङ्गा(ङ्ग)नगरा[धि]वासक(का) म(न्म)हेन्द्राचलामल सि(शि)खर प्रति -
३. ष्टि(ष्ठि)तस्य सचर(रा)[चर]गुरो[:] सकलभुवन निर्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य
४. शशाङ्क चु(चू)डामणि(णे) बँ(र्भ)गवतो गोकर्ण स्व(स्वा)मिन श्चरणकमलयुगल प्र-
५. णामाद्विगत कलिकलङ्को [ऽ]नेकाहव स[ं]क्षोभ जा(ज)नित जयशब्द[:]

2nd plate ; 1st side.

६. प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूड़ामणि प्रभामञ्जरी -
७. पुञ्जरञ्जितवरचरण[:] सितकुमुद कुं(कु)न्देद्धा(न्द्र)वदात दिग्देश विनि -
८. गत यस(शः) परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो ध्वस्ता -
९. राति कुलाचलो नयविनय दयादान दाक्षिण्यः(ण्य) शौर्य्यौदार्य्य
१०. सस्य त्यागादि गुणसम्पदा धारभूतो गङ्गामा(म)लकुल -

2nd plate; 2nd side

११. तिलक श्रीमा(म)हाराज भूपेन्द्रवर्म्म सुनुना श्रीअनन्तवर्म्मदेव मा(म) -
१२. हाराजाधिराज श्रीवज्रहस्तदेवेनः(न) इदानि(नीं) सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते [।]
१३. ईशान्या[ं]दिशि सरोपित पाषाणः जद्याला* भोङ्गारोभय ग्रामं संमि(सम्मि)-
१४. लित सीमायां ततः पूर्व्वस्यां दिशि हलंदू वृक्षः(क्ष)स्त(त)[:]भा(धा)तकी वृक्ष स्त-
१५. स्मादनन्तरं धनञ्जय वृक्ष स्तत[:] त्रिन्तृ(न्त्रि)णिका [।] अ(आ)ग्नया[ं] दिशि स[]रोपित शिला [।]
१६. दक्षिणस्या[ं] दिशि नाना वृक्षाकुलित गर्त्ता[स्त]तः तिन्त्रिणिका तरुः तस्माद -

* Sri P. Banerjee reads जड्याला for जद्याला

3rd plate; 1st side

१७. प्यनन्तरं बा(व)ल्मीक स्ततोनिम्व बृक्ष स्तस्मादनन्तरं पुनरितन्तृ(न्त्रि)णिकैव त

१८. तोद्(न)न्तर मेबाङ्कोलमूल नैरुत्य(त्यों) दिशि रोपित प(पा)शा(षा)णः [।] पश्चिमस्या[ं] दि[शि]

१९. वा(व)ल्मिकः [।] स्त(त)स्मादनन्तरं तिमिर निम्बो [।] पश्चिम दिशाश्च तावेव(?) [।] रो(वा)यव्या[दिशि उ -

२०. भयग्राम समि(म्मि)लित सीमा भृत्याराज शासा(स)ना रोपित शीलैव । उत-(त्त)रस्या[ं] दिशि बि -

२१. श(ष) वृक्षः [।] तस्माध(द्ध)नञ्जय । वाल्मिक । हलंदु तिन्तृ(न्त्रि)कः(णी) [।] उभय ग्राम मार्गतस्तटाकाः(क) सहितौ(त) भूमिः [।] ग(गा) -

२२ ङ्गेय वंस(श) प्रबर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये सम्वत्सर(रे) ३८३ सम्वच्छ(त्स)रे करः फाल्गुन प्रति ५

२३. रुपाश्चदेढः(यः) * [।] मद्रा (* द्रा?) अग्रः(क्र) गोप्रा(त्र) नारायण सु(सू)नु नारायण जद्याला देत्राय पालने द्ध(द्ध)र्म सेतु[ः] [।] सर्वदेवेना(न)

२४. लिखितं [।।]

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* While editing it I read फाल्गुन प्रति श्राख ?) पञ्चदेढ़: and noted that the meaning was not clear. But on careful examination I find that 5 pieces of silver are prescribed to be paid in every Phālguna.

NOTES

In October, 1947 Sri Simhadri Paricha of Parlakimedi secured a set of copperplate grant from Chipurupalli, a village in the Patapatam Taluk of Srikakulam district situated about sixteen miles to the east of Parlakimedi Town. The plates were given to Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru who edited the same in *J.B.R.S*. Vol. XXXV. parts 1 & 2, pp. 10-26 ff.

The plates are three in number each measuring about $7'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal on which no emblem is traceable due to corrosion.

The purport of the record is as follows :—

"Om. Hail, From the victorious residenc of Kaliṅganagara, which resembles the city of the immortals, charming and delightful (place) of all seasons,- the devout worshipper of Maheśvara परममाहेश्वर, who adores the feet of (his) mother and father, the ornament of the spotless-family of the Gaṅgas, Sri Bhūpendra varmā's son Sri Ananta-varmā Vajrahasta - deva, the Mahārājādhiraja,who is freed from the stains of the Kali age by his obeisance to the two lotus - feet of the moon - decorated head, the God Gokarnnasvamin, lived on the fair summit of the Mahendra mountain,the sole creator of the moveable and immoveable, the constructor of the whole universe; who, by his onslaught in many battles has roused the shouts of victory (for which sake) his blessed feet became radiant with thick, clusters of the lustre diadem of all the chieftains while bowing down at his feet ; whose fame is as bright as the water-lily, the jasmine (कुन्द), the moon, and diffused in all quarters, (and) who acquired the whole kingdom of Kaliṅga by his own sword

Aftet this, neither the name of the village which was donated nor the donee to whom the grant was made are orecrded in the usual form But, we get an elaborate description of the demarcated boundaries on all sides of the village.

We may presume that the village named Jadyāla was granted in favour of Nārāyana, son of Rāyana of (probably) the Ashṭāvakra - *gotra*, as mentioned in the 23rd line of the text.

The grant is made in the month of Phālguna, in the year 383 of the auspicious *era* of the Gaṅgas.

The tax, payable to the king, is fixed at five silver - coins per annum.

The writer of the record is Sarvadeva.

No. 41



Andhavaram plates of Vajrahasta (II)

1. Donor . . . Vajrahastadeva

2. Title . . . Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati, Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara.

3. Place of issue . . . Dantipura

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . Srī Maḍapa Bhīma Daṇḍanāyaka (commander)
   He is also the donee.

6. Topography . . . (1) Kroshṭuka Varttanī (District.)
   (2) Goshṭhavāḍa or Goṭhabāḍa (village)

7. Donee . . . Srī Maḍapa Bhīma of Vemma kula, the Daṇḍanāyaka.

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 202-4 ff. Edited by R. Subrahmanyam, Guntur.

9. Remarks. . . The village is Goshṭha vāḍa or Goṭhavāda. It may be identified with the present village of Goṭṭā in the old Parlakimendi Zamindary (now in Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam district) From the plates it is known that they had an earlier inscription on them which was completly erased.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. [ॐ] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्वर्तु शु(सु)खरम -
२. णीयाद्विजयब[धू]द्वहन सुधा [1] धबलय(यि)[त] श्री -
३. प्रासादमाला[द](स्व)धिठि(ष्ठि)त बरबिलाषिनी [2] -
४. ललितलास्या दुर्द(र्द)ण्ड पण्डित कुलालंकृत
५. **श्रीदन्तिपुर** वासकात् प्रसिद्ध सिद्ध ताब(प) -
६. [सा]ध्यासित कन्द[रो]दरे(र) महेन्द्राचलाम -
७. [ल] कनक शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य चराचर गु -
८. रोः सकलभुबन निर्माणैक सूर(त्र) धारस्य

2nd plate ; 1st side.

९. शशाङ्क चूड़ामणे र्भगबतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्च -
१०. र[ण]कमल युगल प्रणामा[द्वि]गत सकलकल (लि)
११. कलङ्को[ऽ]नेकाहव सं(क्षो)भ जनित जयशद्ब प्रता -
१२. पाबनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र चूड़ामणि प्र –
१३. भा मज(ञ्ज)री)पुञ्जरजि(ञ्जि)त बरचरणकमल
१४. युगल[:] सकलकलिङ्गाधिपति[:] गङ्गामल -
१५. कुलतिलक[:] मा(म)हाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर[:] मा -
१६. ता पितृ पादानुध्याता(तः)नय बिनय दय(या) दान -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. दा[क्षि]ण(ण्य) शौर्य्यो(र्य्यौ)दार्य्य सत्य त्यागादि गुणसम्पदाधार -
१८. भूतः श्रीमत् कामार्णवदेव[स्त]स्य सुसूनु[र्विपु]ल बिक्रमा -
१९. क्र[त](ता)नेक भूपाल मौलिमणि मरीची (चि)रञ्जितपाद –

1. It may be read as बिजयबधूबदन सुधा
2. Do Do बारबिलासिनी

२०. पद्म युगल[:] बिमल चि[त्ता]र्चित भगबन् मार्त्तण्ड -

२१. वरचरण कमल युगल[:] सुरसरि [दि]ग्राशेष दि -

२२. ङ् [मुखव्यापि प्रताप[:] सुरसरितकुलामल स -

२३. कल मा(म)हाराज तिलक[:] ममारराजमिब [1] बिख्या -

२४. त वीर्य्यं मूर्जित श्रीमद् **वज्रहस्तदेव[:] क्रोष्टुकवर्तन्यां गो** –

२५. **ष्टबाड** निब(वा)सिनः कुटुम्विनं(नः) समाज्ञापयति वि -

२६. दितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्रामः चतु[:]शी(सी)मा भ्यन्त जल -

२७. समेत्य(तः) सर्वपीडा बाढ बर्जित[:] अचट्टभट सर्व क -

२८. र परिहार [मत्य] [2] देब द्विज गुरु पु(पू)जकः [3] सु[हृत्] बंस(श) दी -

२९. नजनाश्रय[स्य] **वे[म्म]कुल** दीपक [धण्ड]ना –

३०. यकस्य [4] **श्रीमडपभीमनष्य**(रय) उदकपू -

३१. र्वकेन [5] **गोठग्राड**(:) सम्प्रदत्त इति ॥

1. Read अमरराज इव
2. Read पूर्वकं
3. Read पूजकस्य
4. Read दण्डनायक
5. Read पूर्वक

NOTES

This copper plate inscription was edited by R. Subrahmanyam of Guntur in *E I.* XXXI, pp. 202-204 ff.

The plates were discovered from Andhavaram in the Narsannapeta taluk of Srikakulam district. These are three copper plates,each measuring $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing a circular bronze seal on which there are the emblems of a couchant bull, a crescent of the moon, a conch. and a full blown lotus. All the engraved faces of the plates have been awfully scraped leaving marks with a motive to make the inscription illegible.

R. Subrahmanyam gives a brief account of the record as quoted below :—

" The charter was issued from Dantipura. It records the gift of the village of Goshṭhavāḍa or Goṭhavāḍa in the Kroshṭuka varttanī; *vishaya* by Vajrahasta, son of Kāmārṇava, to Maḍapa Bhīma, son of Daṇḍanāyaka of Vemma-kula."

According to Subrahmanyam the characters belong to the 10th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds.

The Vemma-kula (caste) to which the donee belongs may be identified with the modern Velamā-kula or caste. The Velamas of this locality formerly belonged to a warrior class.

No. 42

Nirakarpur plates of Udayakhedi of the time of Devendravarma

1. Donor - - - Udayākhedi, the son of Ugrakheḍi and grandson of Dharmakheḍi of Kabamba dynasty who was a subordinate chief under Dovendravarman, the son of Bhūpendravarman of Kaliṅganagara.
2. Title - - *Parama māheśvara* (the title used for Bhūpendravarman)
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - ?
5. Officers - - - (1) - - - ṇa, son sf *Has'arāja*
   (2) Adityavānta's son.
6. Topography - - - (1) Rāya Vaoarāyi (the place from where the Kadamvas migrated to Kaliṅga)
   (2) Na (Ma)hendra bhoga (Dt.)
   (3) Pagaḍākheḍa (village).
7. Donees - - - (1) Vishṇu Bhaṭṭa
   (2) Soma Bhaṭṭa
   (3) [Ke]lu Bhaṭṭa
   (4) Jeṭhu Bhaṭṭa
   (5) Rechama Bhaṭṭa
   (6) Nandikura Bhaṭṭa
   (7) Madhu Bhaṭṭta
   (8) [Piṅgala] Bhaṭṭa
   (9) Gogaya Ayana
   (10) Dāmayā Bhaṭṭa
   (11) Somayā Dīhshita
   (12) Bhāvi Bhaṭṭa
8. Authority - - - *J. B. R. S.* Vol, XXXV, Part I and II, pp, 1-10 ff. Edited by Satyanarayana Rajaguru
9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति । अमरपुरानुकारिण[:] सर्व्वर्त्तु सुख -
२. रव(म)णीया द्विजयवर(त) कलिङ्गनगराधि वासकात्
३. महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराच -
४. रगुरोः सकलभुवन निर्माणैक [सूत्रधारस्य] शशा[ ]क
५. चूडामणे[मणे] र्भगवतो गोकर्ण स्वा
६. मिनश्चरण:(ण) कमलयुग[ल] प्रणाम(मा)द्विगतः कलि -
७. काल कलङ्को[ऽ]नेका हृ[ब] संक्षोभ ज[नित] जयशब्द प्र -
८. तापावनि(न)त श(स)मस्त सामन्त चक्र चूडाम[णि] प्रभामञ्ज -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. अरि(री)पुञ्जरञ्जित वरचरणो निङ्सभ(निस्त्रिंश)द्धारा(धारो)पार्जित स -
१०. कल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य प्रवितत सितकुमुद कुन्देन्द्व -
११. वदाताकरं धिनिर्गत यसो शो) ध्वस्ताराितिकुलाचलो
१२. नयविनय दयादान दाक्षिण(ण्य [स]त्य त्यागादि गु -
१३. ण शं(सं)पधा दां) [बाह्ो]ध(धा)र भूतो परममाहेश्वर
१४. मातापितृपादानुध्य(ध्या)ता(त) गङ्गामलकुलनिलक
१५. भूपेन्द्रवर्म्म सुत [तस्य] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म्म(र्म्म) [।।] रायवरा –
१६. गायि विनिर्गतः कदम्ब वंसो(शो)द्भव कुलतिलक महा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. रटजदेव पुत्र समधिगत पञ्चमहाशद्व·..........
१८. न.धिपत्य धर्मखेडि सुतस्य उग(ग्र)खेडि [।] उग्रखेडि सुत -
१९. श्रीउदया(य)खेडि नरेन्द्रवे(भो)ग पगडाखेडो ग्राम
२०. विशुव(व)संक्रान्ति त्राराद (?) ब्राह्मणं ताम्म्र(ताम्र) शाश(स)नं

२१. दत्वा विष्णुभट(ट्टे)ण त्रेनि [1] व(वृ)ति(त्ति) सोमभट(टे)ण एकं वृ -
२२. ति(त्ति) [के]लुभट(ट्टे)ण देढ़[2]वृति(त्ति) जेठभट(ट्टे)ण देढवृति(त्ति)रेचमभ-
२३. ट(ट्टे)ण देढ वृति(त्ति) नन्दिकुमारभट(ट्टे)ण देढ मधुभट(ट्टे)ण एक
२४. वृति(त्ति) [पिङ्गल]भट(ट्टे)ण पञ्चपाद गोगय अयन देढ वृ -

3rd plate; 1st side

२५ ति(त्ति) दामय[भट्टे ण] पञ्चवृति(त्ति) सोमयादि(दी)क्षित [?] वृति(त्ति) भाविभ -
२६. ट(ट्टे)ण वृति(त्ति) तहंय [3] वृति(त्ति)मिति नानागोत्रो [4] पूर्व्वतः ग्र -
२७. खे(त्त)य [बट वृत्तः दक्षिणतः ग(गु)ल्मक भा(श्र)दि तिन्तिम(णि) वृ -
२८. त्त[:] नैरि(ऋ)[त्यां-]र श्रा तत[:] पश्चिमत[:] औदुम्ब -
२९. र वृत्तः ततः असुरालेक[·] गत्वा पर्व्वतः(त) -
३०. शिखरः उत्तरतः पर्व्वत शिखरः ईशान्या सश्यो -
३१ तुस नद्य [।।] बहुभि र्वसुधादत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:]
३२. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि [।] त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं।

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३३. स्वदत्ता[·] परदता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[·] कृमि -
३४. भुतुः (भू त्वा) सविष्ठाया[·] पितृभिः सह पच्यते [।।]·········णे -
३५. क हस्तराज सुत कारकयं···············
३६. दानु आदित्यवर्न्त तनय ।।

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1 It should be either द्दि or दुइ according to Sanskrit and Oriya Prakrit respectivly.

2 The npmber देढ़ is an Oriya Prakrit expression which means one and a half.

3 The word 'तहंय' is not intellegible. It seems to be a technical term of the revenue department.

4. The scribe seems to have omitted by mistate नानागोत्रेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यो सम्प्रदत्तः and 'अथ सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते'

NOTES

Pandit Sadasiva Ratha Sarma, of Puri, the Research Assistant of the Utkal University, secured the plates from Nirakarpur of the Puri district and gave them to Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in 1947 who edited the inscription in J. B. R. S. Vol. XXXV, pts I & II, pp. 1–10 ff. Further details regarding their discovery are not forth coming.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about 6.5″ × 3.2.″ They are attached to a circular ring containing a royal seal with the emblems of a couchnt bull at the centre including a crescent at its top and a full-blown lotus at the bottom.

" Om, hail ! From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara, which resembles the city of the immortals, a charming and delightful (place) in all seasons, — the devout worshipper of Mahesvara (परम माहेश्वर) who adores the feet of (his) mother and father, the ornament of the spotless-family of the Gaṅgas, Srī Devendravarma, son of Bhūpendra varma, who is freed from the stains of the Kali age by his obeisance to the the two lotus-feet of the moon-decorated - head, the God Gokarṇnasvāmin, existing on on the fair summit of the Mahendra mountain, the sole creator of the moveable and inmoveable, the constructor of the whole universe; who, by his onslaught in many battles has roused the shouts of victory (for which sake) his blessed feet became radiant with thick, clusters of lustre of the diadems of all the chieftains while bowing down at his feet; whose fame is as bright as the water-lily, the jasmine (कुन्द), the moon, and diffused in all quarters, (and) who acquired the whole kingdom of Kaliṅga by his own sword :—

(Here the inscription records that) :—

"Having been migrated from the residence of Rayabanarāyi the ornament of the dynasty born in the Kadamaba-vamśa, the offspring of Mahāraṭa Jadeva; the holder of the five geat sounds,Dharmaśhedi's son Ug(r)akhedi,Ugrakhedi's son Udaya khedi,-being present in his kingdom, granted by issuing the copper plates to the Braiāha (?) Brahmaṇas of different gotras on the day of Vishuva Samkrānti the village namedPaga-ḍakheda, situated in N(M)ahendra bhoga district (as mentionedbelow) :–

Vishnu Bhaṭṭa two shares (Vṛttis), Soma Bhaṭṭa one share, [Ke]lu Bhaṭṭa 1½ shares, Jeṭha Bhaṭṭa one and a half shares, Rechama Bhaṭṭa one and a half shares, Nandikura Bhaṭṭa one and a half shares, Madhu Bhaṭṭa one share, Pedana Bhaṭṭa five pādas ($\frac{5}{9}$ share ?), Gagaya - Ayana one and a half shares, Dāmaya Bhaṭṭa (?) share, Somaya Dīkhhita (?) share, Bhāvi Bhaṭṭ ? share.

(The boundaries of the village are):—

To the east the Ahshaya Vaṭa; to the south bushes and tamarind tree etc; to the S. W. (?),from there towards the west Audumvara tree. From there going to a distance of 'अहुरालक' (?) there is the peak of the mountain. To the north there is again the peak of the mountain (and) to the north there flows the Saśyotusa river.

[After this follow two imprecatory and benedictory verses, quoted from Dharmasāstras].

It is written by Hastarāja and engraved by . . ., son of Aditya Bānta.

No. 43

Napitavataka grant of Devendravarma

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Bhūpendravarman

2. Title . . . *Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara.*

3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . ?

6. Topography . . . (1) Kolu *Vartlanī* (Dt.)
   (2) Nāpitavāṭaka (village)
   (3) Kandakavāṭaka (village)
   (4) Kolala (village)
   (5) Siviḍi (village).

7. Donees . . . (1) Narasimha Bhaṭṭa and
   (2) Mādhava Bhaṭṭa, sons of Droṇa Bhaṭṭa and grandsons of Mādhava Bhaṭṭa of Kāmakāyanas *gotra*, of Vahṛcha section. They were well-versed in the *Vedas* and other *Sāstras* having many qualities.

8. Authority . . . The plates were published by Lakshminarayana Harichandana Jagadeva of Tekkali in "*The Sahakara*" Vol. XVIII, pt. V, p. 392, an Oriya journal of Cuttack.

9. Remarks. . . On the 2nd side of the 3rd plate there, are some eight lines of writing which seem to have been obliterated. The text found in them is not a part of the grant. So it is presumed that the inscription is palimpsest.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनेकदेवकुलाकुला दमरपुरानुकारिण: [अा] -
२. कला(ल्पा)न्त सङ्कल्पिता नल्प जल्प जनसम्पत्सम्पादित महामहिम्नो
३. महितलतिलकात् **कलिङ्गनगरात्** प्रसिद्धसिद्धतापसाध्यासित
४. कन्दरोदर महेन्द्र शिखर शेखरस्य सुरासुर गु –
५. रो: सकल भुवन महाप्रासाद निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य
६. भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्चरणकमल प्रणामादवि(प)गत कलिका -
७. ल कलङ्को गङ्गामलकुलचूडामणि स्फुर्ज्जन्निज बञ -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. जि(र्जि)त सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्यो मन्दानिलबल्ल कूल कल्लोल जलधि -
९. मेखला नित(बिम)लामलयशा: अनेक भीषण समरसंक्षोभ जनि -
१०. त जय प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र किरीट किरण मञ्जरी पुञ्ज र-
११. ञ्जित चरण: परममादेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो महाराजाधि -
१२. राज परमेश्वर **श्रीभूपेन्द्रवर्म्म** सूनु **श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म्म कोलुवर्त्तन्यां**
१३. **नपितवाटक** ग्रामवासिन: कुटुम्बिन स्समाज्ञापयति [।] बिदितमस्तु बो
१४. यथार्थं धर्म्म[:] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये । अशेष गुणगणाधा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. रस्य **माधवभट्टस्य** पोत्ताभ्या * षट्कर्म्मनिरतस्य बि(अ)धित सकल वे -
१६. दार्थस्य **द्रोणभट्टस्य** पुत्राभ्यं(य) षडङ्ग सहित बह्वृचवेदपारगाभ्यां
१७. अब(बिदि)ताशेषशास्त्रार्थभ्यां कामुकायनस गोत्राभ्य(य) **नरसिंहभट्ट माधव** –
१८. भट्टाभ्या म्मया अयं ग्राम म(मोस्मि)न् सर्व्वकर परिहारेण ॰बन्तुक (न)मुत्तराय-
१९. ण निमित्ते उदकपूर्वकं सम्प्रदत्त इति [।] यथोचित भोगभाग मु –

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* Read पौत्त्राभ्यां(य)

२०. पनयन्त सुखं प्रतिबसतेति । सम्प्रति प्रादक्षिण्येन सीमालिङ्गानि भवन्ते [।।]
२१. ईशान्यां जपु **सिविडि नापितवाट** त्रिकूटे वाल्मीकः ततो बनराजी याबत् त्रिकू-

3rd plate; 1st side

२२. टे ततोपि बनराजि याबत् **कन्दकवाटक कोलज नापितवाटक** ग्रामाणां त्रिकू-
२३. टे बाल्मीकः ततोपि बनरा[जी] याबत्तटाकपाली ततोपि भावुसिद्धता (?) बाल्मीकं याब -
२४. त्रिकूटे शिला ।। ततः पश्चिमतः त्रिकूटे शिल(ला) तत[:] उत्तरेतः कोणेशिला ततः
२५ किञ्चित पूर्वतः बाल्मीकः । ततः उत्तरतः बार्त्ता सहिता बनराजी याबद्वायव्या
२६. त्रिकूटे बल्मीकः ततो गर्त्ता [।] भबिष्यद्भूपान्विज्ञपति(प्ति) व्यासबचनैः ।। बहुभिर्वसुधा -
२७. दत्ता रजाभि[:] सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं [।।] स्वदत्ता म्प -
२८. र दत्ताम्बा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर ।। महि(ही)म्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाश्रे(च्छ्रे)योनु - पालनं[ं] [।।] षष्टिं
२९. बर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [।।]

The text is complete here, but on the second side of the third plate there are eight lines of faint letters which have been read from the original plate as follows :—

3rd plate, 2nd side

१. कलङ्को नेकाहद[ब] सङ्क्षोभजनित जयशब्द प्रतापाब[नत समस्त सामन्त]
२. चक्र चू[डामणिप्र]भा [म]ञ्जरी पुञ्जरञ्जित बरचरणः निजनि[खि] -
३. [शो]पार्जित······कलि···कल ··धिगत शी(सि)त कुमुद कुन्देन्दुबदा -
४. त[दिग्]देश बिनिर्गत ध्वस्ताराातिकुलाचलो नयबिनय दयादान दाक्षिण्य
५. सौ(शौ)र्य्यौं [दार्य्यं] सत्य त्यागादि गुण सम्पदाधारभूतः परम माहेश्व -
६. रो मातापितृपादानु [ध्यातः] गङ्गामलकुलतिलको महाराजः
७. ···············
८. ··········· दुम्वि···········

NOTES

The find spot of the plates is Tekkali. They were published in the Oriya Journal of Cuttack, "*The Sahakara* "Vol. XVIII, pt. V, pp. 392 by the late Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagadeva of Takkali. No description of the plates is available.

The content of the charter is that from the city of Kaliṅga-nagara, Devendravarman, son of the *Mahārājādhirāja* - *Parameśvara* Bhūpendravarman granted free of all taxes, the village of Nāpitavāṭaka, situated in Koluvarttini, to Narasimha Bhaṭṭa and Mādhava Bhaṭṭa, the sons of Droṇa Bhaṭṭa of Kānāukyaṇa gotra and well-versed in many *Sāstras* and the *Vedas* of *Vahṛcha* section, on the auspecious occasion of Uttarāyana Sankrānti. From the description of boundaries of the village Nāpitavāṭaka, it is learnt that it was adjoining the villages of Śiviḍi, Kandakavāṭaka and Kolala.

No. 44

Galavalli plates of Manujendravarman, son of Devendravarman

(Gaṅga-era 393)

1. Donor - - - Manujendravarman, son of Devendravarman

2. Title- - - Mahārāja

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara

4. Date - - - The Gaṅga-era 393

5. Officers - - - Chīḍapa, son of the *Kāyastha* Khaṇḍyama, the Rahasya.

6. Topography - - - (1) Galela-*vishaya* (District)
(2) Humva-*vishaya* (Do)
(3) Nuṅkapāṭaka-*grāma* (village)
(4) Baḍabaḍā - *grāma* (Do)
(5) Chintacheḍu-*grāma* (Do)

7. Donee - - - Sāmaveda-bhagavanta, son of Vallakonda Brahmātmana-bhagavanta on behalf of the deity Kauṇḍuka Guṇḍeśvara (Śiva).

8. Authority - - - *J. A H. R. S.* Vol. XX, pp. 161 – 70 ff. Edited by Sri N. Ramesan. and *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 188–91 ff, Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar,

9. Remarks - - - The name of the donor may also be read as Rājendravarman instead of Manujendravarman.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ [।।] **देवेन्द्रवर्म्मा** शिवलञ्ज स(श)र्मा श्रीमा[न्] कलि[ं]गाधिपति वंरेण्य[:] [।]

२. योगात्मने **कोण्डगुडा** वदासीत् (त्स)ये गु(गू)मह -

३. न्तौ खलु **गिण्टिसङ्क्षौ** [।।] **देवेन्द्रवर्म्मा** सि(शि)वलञ्धशार्म्मा श्री -

४. मान्कलि[ं] ग गा)धिपति वंरेण्य[:] [।] योगात्मने **कोण्ड़गुडा** बदा -

५. सोत्(त्स) एगु(गू)महन्तौ ख[लुगि]ण्टि [श]यिङ्गो [1] [।।] दत्तबात् गिण्टिना -

६. मानं ग्रामं **गुण्डीस्व(श्व)राय** बो बै) [।] **देवेन्द्रवर्म्म** राजेन्द्र[:] पश्चा[त्] तस्य समीपत: [।।]

1st plate ; 2nd side. (2)

७. सिद्धम् [3] [।] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिण सर्वत(तु)सुख रमणीया द्विज -

८. यवत् कलिंग(ङ्ग)नगराधिवासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखरा(र) -

९. प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर गुरो[:] सकल भुवन निर्मा -

१०. णैक सूत्रधार[स्य] शशाङ्कचूडामणे र्भगवतो गोकर्न(र्ण)स्व(स्वा) -

११. मिनश्चरण कमल युगल प्रणामा त्रि(द्वि)गत:(त) कलि -

१२. क[लुष] कलङ्कोनेकाहव संक्षोभजनितं जयस(श)ब्द[:] प्रतापाव -

१३. नत:(त) दिगुदेश बिनिर्गत यशो(श:) समस्त सामन्त चक्र -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१४. चूडामणे(णि) प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जित बरचरण[:] शि(सि)त कुसु -

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1 Read सङ्घौ

2 The learned editor numbered the lines newly again from this side.

3 Expressed by a symbol.

१५. द कुन्देन्दा(न्दु)वदात[:] ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नय विनय दयादा -
१६. [न] दाक्षिन्य(ण्य) सौ(शौ)र्य(र्यौ)दार्य सत्य त्यागादि गुणसम(म्प) -
१७. दाधार भ(भू)तो(तः) परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादा -
१८. नुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलक[:] महाराजाधिराज प-
१९. रमेश्वर परमभट(ट्टा)रक श्रीमद् वेन्दवर्म्म –
२०. देव सूनु महाराज श्रीमनुजेद् (न्द्)व[र्मा] 4 गलेल विषये
२१. नुङ्कपाटकग्राम वडवडाग्राम(मौ) होम्व विषये चिन्तवे –

2nd plate; 2nd side

२२. डुग्राम[च] कौण्डुक गुण्डेश्वराय दं(द)त्त वान्] [।] श्रीमत्(द्) वल्लकोन्द ब्रह्मात्मन भ -
२३. गवन्त[:] तस्य सूनु[:] सामवेद् भगवन्त[:] तेन लव्धानि(नां) ग्रामत्रया -
२४. णि(नां) सीमा सेतु त्रिकूटानि लोक विषय ग्रामानि [।] अत्र
२५. व्यासगीतानि(:) [श्लोका] भवन्ति [।] वहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राज -
२६. भि स्सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य
२७. तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) [॥] स्वदत्तं(त्तां) परदत्तं(त्तां) वा ये हरेत वसुन्धरां [।] स वि
२८. ष्टा(ष्ठा)यां कृमिभूत्वा पित्रि(तृ)भिस्सह पच्यते [॥] मदत्तं सद्धि(द्धि) जातिनां

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२९. यातु(ति) वो(य) इह दैविकं [।] मत्सि(च्छि)रं(रो) मकुटन्यस्त[ं] तस्य राज्ञःपद -
३०. द्वयं(यम्) [।] सर्व्वानेतां(तान्) भाविनः पार्थ्थिवेन्द्रां(न्द्रान्) भूयो भूयो याचते रा-
३१. मभद्र[:] [।] सामान्योयं धर्मसेतु नृपणां काले काले पा -
३२. लनायो भवद्भि[:] [॥] गाणे(ङ्गे)य वंश प्रवर्द्धमान विज –

4 I think, the correct reading might be "श्रीमनु(ना)जेद्र(न्द्र)व[र्मा]" In view of carelessness of the engraver the letter नु for ना might be possible. In such case the name of the donor may be Rajendravarman.

३३. य राज्य सम्वच्छ(त्स)र शतत्रय(ये) तृ(त्रि)नवत्याधिकं(के) लिखितं

३४. कायस्थ रहस्य **खएयमस्य चीडप**(पे)[न] इति ॥

3rd plate , 2nd side

३५. ॐ [।] देवेन्द्र *

5 Probably the engraver began from here at first, but rejected due some reason or other leaving these letters undestroyed.

NOTES

These plates together with another set of plates of Devendravarman *alias* Rājarājadeva of the Saka year 998 were discovered from under the earth in a field at the village of Galavalli in the Bobbili Taluk of Srikakulam district.

The present set consists of three copperplates, each measuring about 7.5″×2.75″. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal having the usual Gaṅga emblems of a bull, the sun, the moon, an *aṅkuśa* and a *chāmara*.

The inscription was edited by Sri N. Ramesan in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XX, pp. 161–70 ff. Then, Dr D.C. Sircar re-edited the same in *E.I.* XXXI, pp. 188–91 ff. Following is the abstract of the record as given by Dr. Sircar :—

" The object of the record (lines 14 ff.) was the grant of three villages, viz. Numkapāṭaka-grāma and Baḍabanti - grāma, both situated in the Galela - *vishaya*, and Chintachedu-grāma in Homva-*vishaya*.

The grant was made in favour of Kuṇḍuka - Guṇḍeśvara, probably a diety called Guṇḍeśvara worshipped at a locality called Kuṇḍuka or Koṇḍuka. The gift was received on behalf of the deity by Sāmaveda bhagavanta who was the son of Brahmātma - bhagavanta of Vallakonda (or, Challukonda) and probably the priest in charge of the temple of Guṇḍeśvara. The boundaries of the gift village were indicated by a causeway *(setu)* and certain *trikūṭas* which are stated to have been well-known to the people of the district (line 18). Some of the usual imprecatory and benedictory stanzas are quoted in lines 19-26. The date of the charter, viz. year 393 of the increasingly victorious sovereignty of the Gāṅgeya dynasty, is quoted in words in lines 29–27. The document is stated to have been written by Chīḍapa who was the son of *Kāyastha* Khaṇḍyama called a *Rahasya*,

No. 45

Chidivalasa plates of Devendravarman

(G. E. 397)

1. Donor - - - Devendravarman, the son of Bhūpendraman *alias* Mārsimha, and grand son of Vajri or Vajrahastadeva.

2. Title- - - *Paramamāheśvara* ; *Mahārajādhirāja*; *Parameśvara*.

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara

4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna - Vijayarājya Samvatsara – śatatraya Saptādhikānavati ; Aṅkenāpi 3)7.

5. Officers - - - (1) Muḍhapa (writer)
   (2) Savvadapa (writer) (Sarvadeva ?)
   (3) Bhaṭṭa Srīdhara } (examiners)
   (4) Bhaṭṭa Yagña } (examiners)

6. Topography - - - (1) Koluvarttini (Dt.)
   (2) Kandlivāḍa (village)
   (3) Sipiḍi (village) (Siviḍi)
   (4) Bhāḍevāḍa (village)
   (5) Kholam (village)
   (6) Nāpiḍāvāḍa (village) (Nāpitavāḍa)

7. Donees - - - (1) Aditya Bhaṭṭa
   (2) Yajña Bhaṭṭa
   (3) Khanḍideva Bhaṭṭa of the Gojā Dikshita *vamsa* (family) and who belonged to the Bhāradvāja *gotra*, Angīrasa Varhaspatya Bhāradvāja *Pravara*.

8. Authority - - - Edited by Sri K. Sambamurti sastri in the *Journal of Telugu Academi* of the year 1927; Re-edited by R. Subbarao, M.A. in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. II, pt. 2, pp. 146-68 ff. Again revised by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *J.A.S. letters*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 78-81 ff,

9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्रीमदनेक देवकुलाकुला दमरपुरानुकारिण[:] कल्पान्त - सङ्कल्पितान -

२. ल्पजन सं(स)म्पत्सम्पादित [1] महामहिम्मो महितलतिलकात् कलिङ्ग-

३. नगरात् प्रसिद्धसिद्ध तापसाध्यासित कन्दरोदर महेन्द्रगिरिशिखर -

४. शेखरस्य सुरासुरगुरो स्सकल तृ(त्रि) भुवन मह्राप्रासाद निर्म्माणैक -

५. सु(सू)त्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्चरणकमल सं -

६. भव सलिल क्षालित कलिकाल कलंको गं(ग)ङ्गामलक'कु'ल चु(चू)डा -

७. मणिस्फु'स्फू'र्ज्ज निजभुज[2]वज(त्र) भ्राजित [3] सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्ये(ज्यो) मन्दानि -

८. ल वेलाकलकल्लोल जलधिमेखला [4] वनितलामल यशा नेकभि(भी)ष -

९. ण समर संक्षोभजनित जय प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त –

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. किरीट किरण मञ्जरी पुञ्जरं(र)ञ्जितचरण: परममाहेश्वरो माता -

११. पितृ पादानुध्यातो मह्राराजाधिराज परमेश्वा(श्व)रो श्रीमनुभु(भू)पेन्द्रेवर्म्म सू-

१२. नु: श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म्मा स्वासिधारा विनिभिन्न त्र)सकलारातिमण्डल[:] [।] यो रक्षति

१३. क्षिति['] धीर: क्षि'तशो नान्य शासनात् [।।] प्रात्य [वेला]तटा(ट) यस्य कीर्त्तय[:] फे -

1. Sri R. SubbaRao reads 'संराज्यमोहित'.
2. Read स्फुर्ज्जन्निजभुज
3. Probably the correct reading may be 'निजभुजवज्रार्जित'. But Dr.Sircar reads 'भुजवजज्ञाजित' and suggests in the note to correct भुजबलोपार्जित
4. Sri Subba Rao reads 'मेघला'

१४. न निर्म्मला[:] [।] अन्योन्यं धारयना(न्त्ये)व [5] बीचयश्च महोदधे[:] [॥] यस्मिन्वसुमतीं -

१५. पानि(ति)स्तेय शब्दो नी(निं)रर्थक[:] [।] परद्रव्यापहरण वित्तह[:] प्रत्ययाद् [6] [॥] मार -

१६. सिंह[:] पिता यस्य वज्रीचैव पितामह[:] [।] स्वयं देवेन्द्रवर्म्मेति स्तुति स्स(स)द्गुण कि(की)र्तनं [॥] सह

१७. कोलुवर्त्तन्यां कन्दलि वाड ग्राम निवासि कुटुम्बिन[:] समवेतानाज्ञापयति यथा-

१८. यं धर्म्मो मातापितृ(त्रो)रात्मनश्च पुण्यायुवृध(द्ध)ये मया ईज्याध्यय न कृय(त्य)र -

१९. तेभ्य[:] [7] तेके(?) सिविडि ग्राम वास्तव्य[:] वेदवेदाङ्ग वेदिन[:] श्रुती(ति) स्मृत(त्यु) -

2nd plate; 2nd side

२०. दितं धर्म्म मनिशं पर्युपासत् ता(ते)भ्य आदित्यभट्ट यज्ञभट्ट खण्डदेवभट्ट- -

२१. प्रमुखेभ्य[:] सिविडि ग्रामार्जित गोजादि(दी)त्तित बङ्श जेभ्य[:] [8] भारद्वाज गोत्रेभ्य[:] आङ्गि -

२२. रस बार्हस्पत्य भारद्वाज प्रवरेभ्य[:] सु(सू)र्य ग्रहण निमिते(त्ते)सिविडि प्रवेशं-कन्द -

२३. लिवाड ग्रामोदन(त:) सर्व्वकर परिहारेणाचन्द्रार्कं यथोचित भोगभागं कृ -

२४. त्वा सुखं प्रतिवसथेति [॥] तत: प्रादक्षिण्येन सिं(सी)मालिङ्गानि लिख्यं -

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5. Sri R. Subba Rao reads 'अन्योन्यं बारयन्तिव' and Dr Sircar reads 'अन्योन्यं बारयन् [तीव]'

6. Read 'प्रत्ययादभूत्'. Dr. Sircar reads 'प्रणयादभु(भू)त्'.

7. Sri Subba Rao reads इज्याध्ययन कृरातेभ्याते'

8. Sri Subba Rao reads 'गोजादिक्षितवङ्गजेभ्य' and says in his note that "the donees seem to be Brahamins of Bengal who probably settled in Sividi".

२५. न्तेते) [।] ईशान्या['] दिशि **शिविडि भाडिवाड** [9] **कन्दलिवाडानां** त्रिकूटे तिन्त्रिणि वृक्ष[:] [।] त -

२६. तो बनरां(रा)जी [।] तत[:] शिला समु(मू)ह[:] [10] तत[:] प्राच्यदिशि सर्वे बनराजी तिन्त्रींणि वृक्ष -

२७. सहिता यावत्गुल्म सहितं बाल्मिक्रम् ।] तेनकाग्नेयां दिशि [11] भूशिला पक्ति[:] या

२८. वत् पर्व्वति [।] तत[:] शिला संघ ततोनेक निम्ब सहिता बनराजी [।] ततो दक्षिणस्यां

२९. दिशि स(सै)व बनराजी हरिद्रा वृक्ष समंन्वित वाल्मीक सहिता सैव तिन्त्रीणि-

3rd plate ; 1st side.

३०. वृक्ष सहिता(त) बाल्लीक सहिता [।] तत[:] नैरुत्यां दिशि तिन्त्री(न्त्रि)णि वृक्ष द्वय सहिता [।] तत[:] **कन्द** –

३१. **लिवाड कोलवाडि** [12] नापिता(त) वाडानां तृ(त्रि)कुटे बाल्मीक[:]तत(तः) प्रति(ती)च्यां दिशि तिन्त्रिणि ताल पं -

३२. क्ति [सहि ता [।]त [13] त[तः] शाल्मलि वृक्ष[:] [।] ततः **कन्दलिवाड नापितवाड सिविडि**नां तृ(त्रि)कुटे ताल -

३३. त्रय [हरिद्रा] वृक्ष सहिता सैब वनराजि[:] ।। भविष्यद्भूपां(पा)नाज्ञापयति [।] प्राणाय लोकास्य

३४. ग्रि(गृ)हि ही)त चापां(प)ना ग्रामिनोहं प्रणतो ब्रवि(वी)मि [।] साधारणा(णः) सर्व्वं नराधिपाना['] ध -

३५. र्म्मो विरुधै(द्धो)भुवि [पालनीयः] [।।] विदितं नियतं क्रियाफलं चरित['] सव्व(र्व्व) पुराणभु(भू) -

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9. Dr. Sircar reads भ्राडिबाड़

10. Here again Sri Subba Rao commits an error by reading शिलासमुद्र

11. Read ततः आग्नेयांदिशि

12. Dr. Sircar reads कोलन्दारि

13. ,, ,, [सहि]ता [बनराजी ।]

३६. भृतां [।] कतिचिच्चदिनानि जि(जी)वित(तं)[च] हरणात्पालनमेव बोर्हितं [॥] पात्रे समर्पणादेव क्रि(कृ)ता

३७. र्थोहं नराधिपाः [।]त नि(त्रि)मित्तमपुण्यं म्वो(वो) माभूदिति निवेदितं [॥] आह च व्मासः [।] स्वदतां(त्तां) पर -

३८. दता त्ता)म्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महिं(ही) महि'(ही)मतां श्रेष्ठ दानाश्च्छ्रे (च्छ्रे)योनुपालनं [॥] षष्टिं 'ब] -

३९. र्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे नन्दति भूमिद[:] [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरके-बसेदिति [॥]

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

४०. प्रवर्धमान बिजयराज्य संम्व ब छ(त्स)राणां शतत्रय सप्ताधिकानवति[:] अङ्केनापि

४१. ३९७ ॥ मुधापेण लिखितं सव्वद(दे)वेनो लिखितं [14]भट श्रीधरेण भटा(ट्ट) यज्ञ(ज्ञे)न च

४२. परि(री)क्षितं [॥] अन(त्र)दोष[:] तृर्ण(णी) कार्य(र्य्यो) बिद्द्भि[:] दा(दो) षोह्य बिद्यमानं पि बिनानां प्रकाशनायति (॥) [15]

[A floral design is shown at the end]

The seal contains the legend "श्री देवेन्द्रवर्म्म"

(No other kirg before or after him has given his name in the seal. This system is found among the Saitodbhavas, the Bhañjas, the Bhauma-karas, the Somavamsi kings etc. of Orissa. Probably Devendravarma copied the system adopted by the Bhauma kara kings, who happen to be his contemporary in North Orissa.

14. Dr. Sircar reads धर्मपेण लिखित[ ] सव्वादपेनोलि(लि)खितं

15. Dr. Sircar reads अन(त्र)दोष[:]तूर्णी(णी) कार्यो(र्य्यो)विद्वद्भि[:] दा-(दो)षा(षे)त्य(त्र) विद्यमानो(ने)पि न चिनानानि प्रकाश नयति ।

No. 46

Madagrama grant of Ranaka Bhimakhedi of the time of Devendravarman of

(*Śaka. 988*)

1. Donor - - - Bhīmakhedi, son of Dharmakhedi of Kadamvakula of Kaliṅga.

2 Title- - - Rāṇaka

3. Place of issue – - - Dantapura

4. Date - - - Sakāvda Na(va)śata Ash(t)āsīti

5. Officers - - -

6 Topography - - -

7. Donee - - -

8. Authority . . . Edited by R. C. Majumdar of Nagpur in *E. I.* XXXI, Pp. 45-52 ff.

9. Remarks - – - The name of the grant is given as Madagrāma grant of Devendravarman and Bhīmakhedi by R. C. Majumdar. But, actually the donor is Bhimakhedi; son of Dharmakhedi of Kadamva dynasty of Kalinga, who was a subordinate king under the Gaṅga king Devendra varman. This grant is very important due to the date given in it as Saka 988 in words. After the discovery of this inscription the date given in No. 35 may be correctly read as " नब शतक सप्ताशीति "

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. स्वस्ती(स्ति)[।]अमरपुरानुकारी(रि)ण[:] सर्वभ्य 1 सा(सु)खरमणी -
२. यात(त्)सुधाधवल माला 2 बीरतल्लितल्लास्यात(त्) प -
३. एडी(ण्ड)त सकलालंकृत श्रीकली(लि)ङ्गनगराधी(धि)वा -
४. सका[त्]महेद्राचलामल कनक सी(शि)खर प्रतिष्ठ(ष्ठि)तस्य स -
५. चराचरगुरो[:] सकल भुवन निर्माणैक सु(सू)त्रधार[स्य]स -
६. साङ्क3 चूड़ामणि(णे)र्भगवतो गोकर्णस्वमी(मि)न[:] चर[ण]क -
७. मल जु(यु)गल प्रणामो(मा)द्वी(द्वि)गत कली(लि)कल[ं]कोनेकाहृय(ब)स[ं]
८. खो(त्तो)भजनी(नि)त जय स(श)द प्रतापावना(न)त समस्त सामत(न्त)च -
९. क्रचु(चू)ड़ामणी(णि)प्रभन 4 मंञ्जरीपुञ्ज रञ्जी(ञ्जि)त निजनिर्स्त्रिस(श)धा -
१०. रोपि 5 कली(लि)ङ्गाधिराज (ज्य)दुर्वार बैरी(रि)वारण क(कु)भ स्थ -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

११. लदल दली(लि)त मुकुटीका 6 प्रकर ध्वस्तारातो(ति)कुलाचलो(ल)
१२. नयबी(बि)नय ह(द)या दात(न)दाद्दीएयशौर्य्यो धा(दा)र्य सत्यत्याग -
१३. प्रकरगुण सम्पदाधारभु(भू)तो(त) परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमभटा(ट्टा) -
१४. रक मातापित्रि(तृ)पादानुध्याता(त) परमेस्व(श्व)र गङ्गामलकुल -
१५. तिलक श्रीम[द्] देवेन्द्रवर्म्मदेवस्य बी(वि)जयराज्ये शकाब(द्)-
१६. नसत अपासीति संवतु 7 दन्ता(न्त)पुरे स्थित[स्य]।। तस्य मा -
१७. एडली(लि)क परममाहेस्व(श्व)र कदम्बामलकुल कमलमार्त्तण्ड सम -
१८. धिगत पञ्चमा(म)हास(श)द्वानेक तु(तू)र्यरबोत्रा(त्ता)सी(सि)तारातिच -
१९. क मा(म)हामाण्डली(लि)क श्रीधर्मखेडिस्यसुत 8 राणक -
२०. श्रीभीमखेड़िपादा[:] कुस(श)लो[।।]पञ्च पात्र 9 वी(वि)दी(दि)त मस्तु -
२१. भवतां भीलाङ्गाभोगे माडग्राम वीयापारि ग्रो -

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1. Read सर्वर्त्तु 2. Read प्रासादमाला 3. Read शशांक
4. Read प्रभा 5. Read धारोपार्ज्जित 6. Read मुक्तिका
7. Read "शकाब्दे नवशताष्टाशीति सम्वत्सरे" ; I think this is expressed in the local Oriya language of that age (S. N. Rajaguru)
8. Read श्रीधर्मखेडिसुत 9. probably पञ्चपात्र विषये

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२२. [ल्ल]मस्य सुत **बिठनरेउचिया नायकस्य** सुत **पाण्डन्न** -
२३. क' हुइभागं 10 क्रि(क्री)त्वा मदुक पुर्बके 11 ताम्रसा(शा)सनीकृत्य प्रद -
२४. तो(त्तो)रस्माभी(भिः) ॥ अचटभटचन्द्राक(र्का)वधै(धि)**वीटनस्य** भागे छे -
२५. डिस'मुञ्चत्या 12 ॥ सीमार्ली(लिं)गानि ली(लि)ख्यन्ते । पु(पू)र्बदिसा(शां)बो -
२६. हाला पाथर ॥ परत पु(पू)र्ब दीसा(दिश') सि(शी)ला च्छेल अभ्यन्तरी कृ -
२७. त्वा हि(हिं)जल बृत्ते रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ अग्नी(ग्नि)ईशा गोरंगीरा
२८. कोण रोपी(पि)त सी(शी(ला॥ परत नौलीया कटाकी अ[भ्य]न्तरे
२९. अम्ब्र(म्र)बृत्त तले 13 रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ दक्षी(क्षि)ण दिसा बटबृत्त
३०. तले 13 रोपी(पि)त सीला ॥ परत पाथरपुञ्ज' ॥ परत तेन्तली
३१' बृखतले 13 रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ नैरि(रु)त्य तिम्बुरु ब्री(बृ)ख'त्त)तले13
३२. रीपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ पश्ची(श्चि)म भुमी(भूमि)पर्वता सी(शि)खर ॥ परत दुर्गा
३३. भटा(ट्टा)रकी अभ्यन्तरीकृत सी(शी)ला ॥ बायब्बदीसा खु -
३४. ड़ापीली रोमे.ग ॥ अभ्यन्तरीकृत रोपीतसीला ॥ ईसाते (ऐशान्ये)कोलातटा -
३५. क भीतरे 14 रोपि(पि)त सीला ॥
३६. सदत परदत्तां बा ॥ जो हरेति ॥ बसु'धरा ॥ सटिब -
३७. रीस सहस्राणि ॥ ब्रीष्टायां जायते क्रिम ॥ मम बं -
३८. सान जो जाते ॥ जो भबन्ती नराधिपा ॥ तेशां पादलग्नो -
३९. मी ॥ ममं दत' न लोपए 15 [॥]

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10. दुइभागं is a mixed word of Oriya (दुइ) and भागं (Sanskrit)

11. Read मुदक पूर्बक'

12. This passage is not giving any clear meaning.

13. " तले " is an Oriya word. It means under the mango tree.

14. भीतरे is an Oriya word.

15. These two ślokas are full of mistakes. So it is not possible to make minor corrections in them here. (S. N. Rajaguru)

NOTES

This inscription was edited by R. C. Majumdar of Nagpur in *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 45-52 ff.

It is said that the Tahasildar of Srikakulam received the plates from Sri Manda Narasimham and they were given to the Government Epigraphist for India.

The total number of plates is three, each measuring about 7·8″ × 3.6″. They were held by a ring with the seal containing the emblem of a fish flanked on the side by an *Aṅkuśa* and the crescent of the moon.

No. 47

Kambakaya plates of Udayaditya of the time of Devendravarma

(*SS. 1003 ?*)

1. Donor - - - Udayāditya, son of Dharmakheḍi of the Kadamva dynasty, who was a subordinate chief of Devendravarman of Gaṅga family of Kaliṅganagara.

2. Title - - - *Mahāmaṇḍalika.*

3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara and Dantipura.

4. Date - - - Sakāvda Sasramekaśata-trayādhika (śs 1003 ?).

5. Officers - - - ?

6. Topography - - - Reveniji (village) or Rebh

7. Donees- - - (1) Nārāyaṇa Nāyaka, son of Revana Nāyaka.
   (2) Aitayā
   (3) Somayā

8. Authority . . . "*Bharati*" (A Telugu Journal of Madras), 7th November 1927, Vol. IV, pt. ii, pp. 115 - 30 ff. Edited by M. Somasekhara Sarma, Re-edited by T. N. Ramachandran in the Journal of the Bombay Historical Society (March, 1931) Vol IV, No.1, pp. 27–39 ff.

9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति[।।]अमरपुरानुकारिणा[ः] सर्व(र्व)र्य्य[ः] सि(सु)खरमणीया -
२. त(त्) सुधाधवल प्रासादमालावी(वि)रतल्ल(ल लितल्ला(ला)स्या त(त्)
३. दोद्धण्ड पण्डित सकलाल[ं] कृत श्रीकलि[ं]गनगरा -
४. धिबासका[न्]महे[न्द्रा]चलामल कनक सि(शि)खर प्र[ति]ष्ठि -
५. तस्य 1 सचराचरगुरो[ः]सकलभुवन निर्माणै -
६. कसूत्रधार[स्य] स(श)सा(शा)[ं]क चूडामणेर्भगबतो गोकर्न(र्ण)स्वा -
७. मिनच(श्च)रण कमल जु(यु)गल प्रणामो(मा)दि(द्वि)गत कली(लि)कलंको[ऽ]ने -
८. काहय(प) संखो(शो)भ [।।]जनित जय सवद्(शद्)प्रतापावनी(न)त स -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. मस्त साम[ं]त चक्रचूडामणी(णि)प्रभबा प्रभाम[ं]जरी पु[ं]ज र[ं] -
१०. जी(जि)त नी(नि)ज नी(नि)तृ(स्त्रि)स(श)धारोपो(पा)[र्जित] कली(लि)[ं]-
    गाधिराज ज्य)[ं] दर्वार वैरीबा -
११. रणकु[ं]भस्थल दली(लि)त मुक्ती(क्ति)का प्रकर ध्वस्ताराती(ति)कु -
१२. लाचलो नयबी(बि)नय दयादान दाख(क्षि) न्य(ण्य) सउ(शौ)र्य्यो धा(दा)र्य्य -
१३. सत्यत्यागि(गा)[दि]प्रकर गुण संपदाधारभूतो परमंमा -
१४. हेस्व(श्व)र परम भटा(ट्टा)रक ग[ं]गा म[ल]कुलती(ति)लक श्रीदे -
१५. वे[ ]द्रबर्मस्य बी(वि)जय राज्य स(श)काद स[ह]स्रमेक स(श)त[ं]त्रया -
१६. धिक(के)2 द[ं]तिपुरे स्थितो । तस्य म ण्डलीक कद[ं]ब कुलती(ति) -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. लक मा(म)हामाण्डलीक श्रीधर्मखेडी ।। तस्यपुत्रो महा -
१८. माण्डलीक श्रीउदयादित(त्य) कुस(श)ली(लि)न[ः][।।] पञ्चपात्र बिदी(दि) -

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1. Ramachandran reads प्र[ति]स्टतस्य. But, from the facsimile I have read प्रतिष्ठितस्य (S.N.R.)

2. Probably the engraver has wrongly put it for 'शकाद्वे सहस्रमेकंत्रयाधिके'

१६. तमस्तु भवता **पश्चवीस** [3] **रेवेनिजि** ग्राम['] उदक पूर्वकी(क')
२०. ताव्र(म्र)सीसनी(शासनी)कृत्वा ब्रह्मपुत्र **रेघन नायकस्य** पुत्र -
२१. **नारायण नायकस्य** मेकभाग['] **अइतया सोमया** दु -
२२. इजणक [4] मेक भाग[']कुत(त्वा) प्रदतो(त्तो)रस्माभी(भिः) आचट भट
२३. च[']द्राक(र्क) बचरे(?) ॥ सीमालि[']गानि लिख्य[']ते ॥ ईसा(शा)ने त्री(त्रि)कूट -
२४. रोपिते(त) सी(शि)ला ॥ पूर्वेण रोपित सी(शि)ला ॥ आग्नेया[']

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२५. च तु त्रि)कुट रोपित सी(शि)ला ॥ मधुपवृत्ततले रोपित सी(शि) -
२६. ला दखि(क्षि)णे भूमि पर्वति तले रोपी पि)[तशिला] ॥ नइ(नै) -
२७. रि(ऋ)ते [ते]घुरु व्रीख(वृत्त)तले रोपित सी(शि)ला[॥]पच्छि(श्चि)मे जयती -
२८. गर्द(र्त?) ॥ बायबे(व्ये)रोपित सी(शि)ला ॥ उ(त्त)रो(रे) रोपित -
२९. सी(शि)ला ॥ **रेभी** ग्रामस्य दात्त [5] माड दुइ [6] अपर
३०. दोली वड़वेट बडत्तर [7] प्रदत्तो(त्तो)स्मी(स्मि) [॥]

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3. Read " पञ्च विष[ये] "

4. "दुइजणङ्कु एकभाग" is the corred Oriya rendering of the passage.

5. Read देय

6. It is an Oriya word (दुइ). The tax fixed for the village is two Māḍas of gold.

7. The privilege for using दोलि, वडवेट or वडवेंट and बड़त्तर or वडछत्र were given to the donees.

NOTES

These plates were discovered from the village of Kambakaya in the Narsannapeta Taluk, now in Srikakulam district and secured by Bhairi Appalswami Naiḍu. The plates are three in number; and they have been attached to a ring containing the royal seal, usually found in the Kadamva inscriptions. The seal bears the emblems of a crescent at the top, a fish in the middle and an elephant goad at the bottom. Each plate measures about 8″×3.3″.

A brief substance of the charter is given below :—

There lived an illustrious king at Kaliṅganagara named Devendravarman of the Gaṅga family. While he was halting at the city of Dantipura in the Saka year one thousand followed by one hundred and three, his *Maṇḍalika* who was designated as the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Srī Udayāditya, son of the Mahāmaṇḍalika Dharmakhedi granted one half of the village of Reveniji in Pañcha vishaya to the Brahmaṇa Revana Nāyaka and the other half in two equal shares to Aitayā and Somayā.

The boundaries of the village are as follow :—

In the north-east there is a *trikūṭa* (meeting place of three villages) where a boundary stone is fixed; in the east the boundary-stones. In the south east there is a *trikūṭa* where the boundary stone is laid down and another boundary stone fixed under a *Madhupa* tree; in the south a boundary-stone laid on the earth at the foot of a hill; in the south-west a boundary stone fixed at the foot of the *Bura* tree; in the west a natural tank (गर्त्त) named Jayati; in the north west the fixed boundary stone; and in the north the boundary stone.

(The annual assessment fixed as revenue) for Revigrāma is two *māḍa* (gold coin) including the privileges granted to the donees for the use of दोलि, चड्वेट and चडत्तर.

No. 48
Narayanadeva temple inscription of Gara

Ś 1005

[A. R. No. 391 of 1932-33,]
(Lang. Tel)

Gāra is a village near Srikurman in the Srikakulam Dt. This inscription records the gift of 50 cows made by one Peddaalluru Gokana Nāyaka on the day of Uttarāyaṅa (Samkrānti) inorder to burn a lamp before the god Nārāyaṇadeva in the month of Dhanus when the 7th regnal year of Devendravarma was current. The śaka year is given in it as follows शरसुर(ग्र)रश्मि It is equal to śaka 1005.

This Devendravarma living in ś 1005 still remains unknown to scholars *

*See a note on this inscription written by Sri B. V. Krishna Rao, M. A., B. L., (Vide J.A H.R.S. Vol. XII, pt. ii. P.112).

No. 49
Stone Inscription
in
Ramachandi temple at Tekkali.

Ś·1012

(23rd R. Y. of Devendravarman)

J. A. H. R. S. Vol. XI, Pts. 1 and 2, P. 17

(Edited by L. H. Jagadeva, Rajah of Tekkali)

१. ॐ [।।] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म -
२. स्य राज्ये 1 सन्यासितीथे
३. विजयपुर्य्यां 2 पदमचद्रस्य प्रतिष्ठा 3
४. ज्येष्ठेमासि कृष्णापञ्चमी सम्वत्सरे २३.
५. शकाद् १०१२ ।।

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(1) The original inscription has been examined by me and here the reading is विजय राज्य

(2) The correct reading is विजयपल्लिप(का)

(3) The correct reading is रामचण्डी प्रतिष्ठा and the above forms the 4th line
The 5th line is ज्येष्ठकृष्ण पञ्चम्यां सम्वत्सरे २३ and 6th line is......
शकाद् १०१५.
The corresponding date is 18-4-1093 A. D.

Supplement.

TO

SECTION 1

Gangas of Kalinganagara.

No. 50

Andhavaram plates of Anantavarma.

(G. E. 216)

Supplement to No 18, page, 86.

1. Donor - - - Anantavarma
2. Title - - - *Maharaja, Paramamaheśvara.*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - The 11th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Jyeshṭha of the Gaṅga-*era* 216.
5. Officers - - - Gaṅgopādhyāya, the writer; Mātṛchandra, the *Akshaśalin* or engraver.
6. Topography - - - Varāha varttani (district)
   (1) Kālamaḍambi sakuna (village)
   (2) Dantapura (T)
   (3) Indrapura (T)
   (4) Oruvaṅga pāḍā (V)
   (5) Vukaḍa pāṭaka (t)
   (6) Sāmanta Pāṭaka (T)
   (7) Sakuna (V)
   (8) Anandapura. (T)
7. Donee - - - Brahmanas of different gotras who lived in Anandapura,
8. Authority . . . Edited by R. Subrahmanyam of Guntur in *E. I.* XXXI pp. 200-202 ff
9. Remarks - - - It is a very interesting grant so far as the topographical aspects are concerned. The village from which the plates were discovered is the village which was granted to those who lived in Anandapura. Thus. Anandapura is identified with Andhavaram. This village is at the centre of some villages given in the item 6 above. Among those villages one is Dantapura. So, the exact locality of the famous Dantapura can be traced out with the help of this document;

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।] सर्व्वंतु सुखरमणीयाद्विजयबता:(तः) कलिङ्गन[ग]रा न्महेद्राचलामल

२. शिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य चराचरगुरोः [स]कलसु(भु)बन कि(नि)र्माणैक सूत्रधा -

३. रस्य भगबतो गोकर्ण्णस्वामिनो ना (न)बरत प्रणामाद्विगत सकल -

४. कलिकलङ्को निजनितृ (स्त्रि)श धारोपार्ज्जित सकल कलिङ्गाधिरा -

५. [ज्यः] प्रब(वि)तत चतुरुदधितरङ्गमालामेखलाबनितलामल यशा

६. अनेकाहव संक्षोभजनितजयशब्द[:] प्रतापाबनत समस्तसामन्त च -

७. क्र चूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जी(ञ्जि)त चरण कमलः परममाहेश्व -

८. रो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्रीमद्गङ्गामलकुलोद्ग(द्भ)बो महाराजः

2nd Plate ; 1st side.

९. श्रीमान् अ[न]न्तवर्म्मा बा(ब)राहबर्त्त[न्यां] कालमड़म्बिशकुन ग्रामे सर्व्वंसमबेता[न्] कुटुम्बिनाः(नः)

१०. समाज्ञापयति [।] बिदितमस्तु भवता[ं] यथाय[ं] ग्रामः सर्व्वंकरभरात् प्र -

११. तिमुच्छ्याचन्द्रार्क्क प्रतिष्ठमुदक पूर्व्व[ं] कृत्वा मातापित्रोः पुण्याभिवृद्ध -

१२. ये बिसज(र्ज)न दान निमित्तं ज्य(ज्ये)ष्ठमासासित पक्ष्यैकादश्या[ं] आनन्दपु-

१३. र बास्तव्यै(व्य) नानागोत्रेभ्यो बेदबेदा..पारगेभ्यः सर्व्वे(र्व्वे)भ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्य[:]

१४ [सं]प्रदत्तस्तदेवं बिदित्वा यथा(थो)छ(चि)त भोगमु(मु)पनयन्तः [सु]ख[ं] प्र-

१५. ति बसते(थे)ति [।] सीम सितहि [।] ल(लि)ख्यन्त(न्ते) [।] ग्राम पूर्व्वेण इन्द्रपुर छि(सी)मा -

१६. न्ते सिन्धि[बा]से सर्व्वपाल्यां [अ]श्वत(थ) बृक्ष: [।] ततो दक्षिणा(ण)म मु)खा बनराजि[:] [।] ई -

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1. Read स्थितयः

2nd plate; 2nd side

१७. न्द्रपुर द(द)न्तपुर ग्राम तृ(त्रि)कूटे अर्द्धचन्द्रइव दक्षिण(णे)ण(न) बक्र[स्थि] -
१८. तस्तता(तो) बनराजि[:] [।] पश्चिमः(म)मुखा दिर्पिकवाट शकुन ग्रा[म]सीमान्तः कु(कू) पा(पो) -
१९. त्तर हल[:] [।] ततो दक्षिण [मुखा] बक्र वनराजि[:] [।] दक्षिणपूर्व्व(र्व्वे)ण गत(तो) नन्दि तरु :] [।]
२०. ततो(तः) पूर्व्वा(र्व्वा)मुखा तिबद्राहलि [2] द[क्षि]णा(ण)मुखा वनराजि[:] [।] पुनः पश्चिम
२१. मुखा वनराजि[:] ओरुबङ्गपाडा सीमान्तो(न्ते) जलमार्ग्गं -
२२. सहिता [व]नराजि[:] पश्चिमायां दिशि पिशाहलि वुकुडपाटक [ग्रा]म
२३. न्तपाटक श्र(श)कुनग्राम त्रिकु(कू)टः [।] तत उत्तरेण वन[न]राजि[:] पूर्ष(र्व्व)ध्य(दि)सा(श.) -
२४. [यं] यावदिति [।] भवि[ष्य]तश्च र(रा)ज्ञः प्रज्ञापयति [।] आयुर्य्या(र्य्यो) वनः

3rd plate; 1st side

२५. नमालोलं लक्ष्मीश्चाप्यति चञ्चलं(लां) [।] विज्ञायैवं नृपैः पा(पा)ल्यो धर्म्मः सा -
२६. धारणोद्य[म]: ।। तथा च व्यासगीता ।। बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता राजभिः स -
२७. गरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा द फ)लं(लम्) [।।] स्वदत्तां[ ] [प]
२८. र दत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] मही[ं] महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्र(च्छ्रे)योन(नु)-
२९. पालन[ं] [।।] षष्टिवष्प(र्ष) सहस्रा स्रा)णि सग्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता
३०. चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके बसेदिति [।।] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये स -
३१. म्वत्सर शतद्वय षोद(ड)शोत्तरे २३ [3] म्वमुखाज्ञया लिखितमिदं शास -
३२. नम(नं) गङ्गोपाध्यायेनोत्कीर्णञ्च मात्रि(तृ)चन्द्र ना[म](मा)त्त्रशालिने तेत मव [4] [।।]

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2. This may be the name of a locality like पिशाहलि in line 22.
3. Read 216.
4. Probobly it should be एकमेव

NOTES

These plates were edited by R. Subrahmanyam of Guntur in *E. I. XXXI*, pp, 200-202 ff. The plates along with the No. 41 were discovered from the village of Andhavaram in Narasannapeta taluk of Srikakulam district. The plates are three in number each measuring about $6\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$. They are attached to a circular ring containing the royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull facing the proper right and a lotus flower.

R. Subarahmanyam gives a brief account of the record as quoted below :—

The charter records the gift of the village Kālamaḍamviśakuna in the Varāhavarttani *vishaya*, after making it in to an *agrahāra* and exempting it from all taxes, to the Brahmaṇa residents of Anandapura, who belonged to different *gotras* and were well-versed in the Vedāṅgas, by *Mahārāja* A[na]ntavarman of the Gaṅga family for the merit of his parents. The grant was issued from Kaliṅganagara on the eleventh day of the dark half of Jyeshṭha of the year 216, in the victorious reign of the king.

No. 51

Khillingar plates of Kalyanadevi of the time of Ranaka Danarnava of Ambabadi Mandala.

1. Donor . : . Kalyāṇadevi, mother of Rāṇaka Dānārṇava who is the grand son of Narendravarman and son of Rājendra-varman.

2. Title . . . *Parama Māheśvara*; *Rāṇaka.*

3. Place of issue . . . ?

4. Date . . . Regnal year 4, Vaiśākha, Sukla-paksha Trayodaśī, 13.

5. Officer . . . Hari, the *Vaṇik putra* (engraver).

6. Topography . . . (1) Ambāvāḍi *Maṇḍala* (Province)
   (2) Nayaṇḍi Vishaya (Dt.)
   (3) Gaṇḍaharini } (Places from where the donee
   (4) Loṇī-pāṭaka } migrated)
   (5) Khilliṅgara (village).

7. Donee . . . Sri Śūnyavindu, son of Bhaṭṭaputra Sāṅgadhara and grandson of Bhaṭṭaputra Biṭhaya of Bhāradvāja *gotra*, *Sāmavedādhyāyin*.

8. Authority . . . Not yet published.

9. Remarks . . . The epithets used for the Rāṇaka Dāṇārṇava does not coincide with any other epithets used by the Gaṅga kings For the first time the name Ambāvāḍi Maṇḍala is known to us for its location. This name is mentioned in the grants of Chodaganga Anantavarmadeva,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] भुज कुलिष दलित सकल सुभट मुकुटमणि -
२. निकरकिरण कर्मार चरणकमल: कमलाकर सरो -
३. ज सम्मार्जित पादपीठः कठिन करवाल पाटितोत्कट क –
४. रि करट: प्रचण्ड गाण्डीम(व)गुणाकर्षि(र्ष)ण क्रिणित्यत बा -
५. मबाहु प्रकोष्ठ: प्रतिष्ठापितानेकसुरभबन सम्भा -
६. व्यमान परमेश्वराबतार: परममाहेश्वरो गङ्गान्वय कु -
७. लावलम्वनस्तम्भो विश्वम्भरहृदयरमणो राणक श्रीनरे –
८. न्द्रवर्मा भूप[:] । तस्य तु शरनिकर निहत वीरबधूवदनाब्ज
९. रजनिकर: करवाबदात कीर्त्तिप्रतान: परिपालित -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. वर्णाश्रमो विश्रामभूमेरनाथपार्थिवस्य दीनजननि -
११. धान[:] राणक श्रीराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा सूनुरभवत्। तस्य च सर्व्वा -
१२. वरोधजन प्रधान भूताभूत स[ं]जीबन देवतेव सबाराणी (?)
१३. ईन्द्राणीब पुरन्दरस्य । गौरीव हरस्य श्रीरिबशौरे:
१४. स्वराष्ट्र बिङ्कधारिणी रमणो राज्ञि श्री कल्याण महा –
१५. देवी नाम(मा) । सा च पुनरात्मनन्दन राणक श्रीदानार्ण –
१६. व स्यानुमत्या सकलमन्त्रिमण्डलामात्य महान्त । दण्डनायक
१७. न्य(चा)क्षपटलाधिभूपति प्रतिहार धर्माधिकरण पुरोहित पुर -
१८. श्रेष्ठि पुण्डिकार शासनिक समस्त जनपद(दा)[न] परिज्ञानेव प -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१९. राङ्क मुखकुहर बर्त्तमाने दिनवतौ तिलोदक पूर्व्वक[ं] स्वकृत [पुण्याभि] -
२०. त्रि(वृ)ध(द्ध)ये मा ।पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिबृद्धये गरुडगम -

२१. न प्रीतौ भेरि कनक धान्य रजत रकट बस्त्वादि दक्षिणौ
२२ भिरभ्य व्यसबद्धमनेमाद्भय । गण्डहरिणि बिनिर्गत लोणी –
२३. पाटक बास्तव्य भारद्वाजगोत्राय सामबेदाध्यायि -
२४ ने भट(ट्ट)पुत्र वियठ पौत्राय भट पुत्र शार्ङ्गधर पुत्राय
२५. भटपुत्र श्रीशून्यबिन्दु नाम्ने(म्ना) । अम्बावाडि मण्डले नयण्डि
२६. बिश(ष)ये प्रसिद्ध खिल्लङ्गर ग्राम श्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नोह्च्छिन्न न्या -
२७. येन । सजलस्थल: सघट हट नदींतरङ्गलोक: शा
२८. सनीकृत्य प्रदत्ते(त्त:) । धर्मानुशासन श्लोकाश्चात्र लि -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२९. ख्यते । बहुभिर्ब्बसुधा दत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि: [।] यस्य यस्य य -
३०. दा भूमि: तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [।।] बल्गन्ति पितर[:] स्वर्गे नित्य न्मा -
३१. नन्द निभम (?) । भूमिदाता कुलेजात: (ता)सन्नस्त्राता भविष्यति [।] भू -
३२. मि['] य[:] प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमि['] प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुन्न(ण्य)कर्मा -
३३. णौ नियत(तौ) स्वर्गगामिनौ । यदेब भूमि दानेन । फल['] त -
३४. [त्] । पालन(ना)दपि । हरणान्नरक['] याति पूर्व्वोक्त [1]द्विगुण(णा) पु(त्पु)मान(न्) [।।]
३५. स्वदत्ता['] परदत्तां['] बा यो हरेत बसुन्धरा['] [।] स बिष्ठाया['] कृ[मि] भुत्वा पित(तृ)
३६. [रे]भि[:] सह च्छति (पच्यते) [।] गामेका(कं) सुबर्ण(स्वर्ण)मेकश्च भूमे-रप्यद्ध(र्द्ध) मे(मं)गुल['] हरन्न –
३७. रकमायाति यावदा द्वभस प्रनेव [।] परममाहेश्वर गङ्गान्व -
३८. यकुलावलम्बनस्तम्भ[2] । राणक श्रीदानार्णव[स्य] प्रवर्द्धमान बिज –

1. Read यावदाभूत सप्लवम्
2. The phrase 'गङ्गान्वय कुलाबलम्बन स्तम्भ:' is used by Anant-varma Chodagangadeva.

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३९. य राज्य चतुर्थ सम्वत्सरे। यत्राङ्के नापि ४ वैशाख शुक्ल -
४०. पत्ते तिथौ त्रयोदश्या[ं] यत्राङ्के नापि १३ उत्कीर्ण मोङ्क -
४१. शाश(स)न मुभयाभ्यर्थतेन बणिक पुत्र हरिणा इति। म -
४२. ङ्गलमाह श्रीरस्तु।

NOTES

Three copperplate inscriptions of the time of Rāṇaka Dānārṇava have been discovered from the village of Khillingaraṅ in Gunpur Taluk of the Koraput district. In 1934 Sri Sudhakara Patnaik who was then the S. D. O, of Gunpur secured the plates and sent a copy of it for my examination. On subsequent enquiry, I' learnt that the plates were dug out from the earth under a banyan tree near that village about 25 years back. The inscription is for the last twenty years or so with Sri Sudhakara Patnaik who intends to edit it. As it has been delayed unusually for a .long time and blocked the way to study the inscription critically, I am now giving the text before.

No. 52

Pedda-dugam plates of Sri Sattrudamanadeva

1. Donor - - - Srī Sattrudamanadeva

2. Title - - - *Mahārāja*,

3. Place of issue - - - Simhapura

4. Date - - - The 9th R.Y. Ashāḍha, the 10th day.

5. Officers - - - Vaidya-Kṛshnadatta, *Dūta*.

6. Topography - - - (1) Basu - *vāṭaka*. (district ?)
   (2) Duhā-*grāma* (village)
   (3) Paṭuva-*grāma* (Do)
   (4) Giri-Kaliṅga (Province ?)
   (5) Vardhamāna-agrahāra (village)

7. Donee - - - (1) Yajñaśarman,
   (2) Bappaśarman and
   (3) Sarvaśarman of Kauṇḍinya *gotra* and the *Brahmacharins* of the Taittirīya *śākhā*.

8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XXI, p. 159 ff. Edited by Sri V. Bhanumurti and Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *E. I.* XXXI, pp 89-93 ff.

9. Remarks - - - The donor of this inscription seems to be a subordinate king, posted at Simhapura, most probably under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga who captured the country after the extinction of the Māṭharas from that region. The term Giri-Kaliṅga might have been used for the hill portion of Kaliṅga.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. सिद्धम्* [।] बिजय सिङ्हपुराद्धगबतो **दमनेश्वर** -

२. **स्वामिन** पादानुध्यातो भट्टारकपाद परिगृ -

३. हीतो महाराज **श्रीशत्रुदमनदेब गिरि** -

४. **कलिङ्ग बर्द्धमानाग्रहारे जुहाग्रामे बसुबाटके**

2nd Plate ; 1st side.

५. गोबाटके सब्राह्मणपुरोग(गा)द्ग्रामाच्छरीरादि कुशलं

६. स्पृष्ट्वा लिखत्यस्त्ये मया ग्रामकात्मनः पुन्या(ण्या) प्यावन

७. निमित्तं ब्राह्मणानां(भ्यां) **पट्टु बग्राम** बारु.ब्याय

८. कौण्डिन्य सगोत्राय तैत्तिरीयस ब्रह्मचारिणे

९. **यज्ञ शर्म्मणः** पुत्र **बप्प शर्म्मणाय शर्ब्बशर्म्म** -

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१०. **णाय** च त्रिण्यपि [।] ग्रामका दत्ता आभ्या[ं] ब्राह्मण देय[ं] कृत्वा

११. द्विजभोगो बिसृष्टस्तद्युष्माभि[ः] श्रोतब्यमाज्ञाच कर्त्तब्या [।]

१२. अत्र **शर्ब्बशर्म्मणाय** [2] बृत्तिद्वयं **बप्पशर्म्मणाय**

१३. च बृत्तिरेका [।] सर्ब्बे च समुचित ग्रामाण[ं] पुन्या(ण्या)य [3]

१४. मेयादि मुपनेस्य(ष्य)थ [।] भवन्ति चात्र श्लोका [।] यम् क्रिया धर्म्म -

१५. स[ं]युक्ता मनसाप्यभिनन्दति [।] बर्द्धते स[ः] यथेष्टेन(ष्ठ्ब)

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1. It seems the writer has wrongly used the *Vibhaktis* in this passage.
2. Read शर्ब्बशर्म्मणे
3. Dr, Sircar reads प्रत्याय for पुण्याय

3rd plate; 1st side

१६. शुक(क्ल)पक्षे इवाङ्सुमां [4] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता
१७. बसुधा बसुधाधिपैः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[ः]
१८. तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ॥ पूर्व्वदत्ता द्विजातिभ्यो
१९. यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर । महीमहीम्मतां श्रेष्ठ
२०. दानाच्छ्रयोनुपालनं(नम्) [॥] षष्टि वर्ष सहस्राणि

3rd plate , 2nd side

२१. स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च
२२. तान्येब नरके बसे[त्] ॥ इत्यवलिखित सम्वत्सरो
२३. नबमो ६ आषाढ़ मास दिबसो दशमो
२४. दूतो वैद्यकृष्णदत्त[ः] [॥]

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4. Read वर्द्धते सः यथेष्ट च शुक्लपक्षे इवांशुमान्

NOTES

The plates were discovered while digging for the foundation of a house at the village of Pedda-dugam in the Narasannapet Taluk of the Srikakulam district. The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring about 7"×2,7". A ring is attached to the plates on which there was the royal seal which has been mutilated,

The inscription was first published by Sri V. Bhanumurti in the *Bharati* (Telugu monthly journal), March, 1955, and afterwards in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. *XXI*, pp. 159 ff. Dr. D. C. Sircar re-edited the inscription in *E.I.* XXXI, pp. 89-93 ff. He gives an abridged abstract of the record as quoted below :—

The record begins with the symbol for *Siddham*. The charter was issued from the victorious Simhapura by *Maharaja* who is described as भगवतो दमनेश्वर स्वामिनः पादानुध्यातः and भट्टारकपाद परिगृहीतः *Bhagavat* Damaneśvarasvāmin was apparently a deity whom the issuer of the grant held in special esteem while the *Bhaṭṭāraka* was a monarch to whom he owed allegiance, but whose name has not been mentioned. The name of the *Maharaja* is given as Sattrudamanadeva. Whether the deity Damaneśvara, worshipped by him, was named after himself (cf. the latter part of his name) or after one of his predecessors named Damana cannot be determined with certainity.

Mahārāja Satrudamana's order in respect of the grant recorded in the document was issued to the villagers (*Grāman* in the sense of *Grāmeyakan*), headed by Brāhmaṇas and others, residing at the three localities called Duhā-grāma, Vasuvāṭaka and Govāṭaka within what is called the *agrahāra* (revenue-free area in the possession of Brāhmaṇas of Giri-Kaliṅga-Varddhamāna (i-e, the Varddhamāna *agrahāra* in the Giri-Kaliṅga district). As the gift villages are stated to have been situated in an *agrahāra*, the present grant may be regarded as a reallotment of the localities, which were already revenuefree, in favour of the donees of the charter. The donees were two Brahmaṇas named Bappaśarman and Sarvaśarman, who were the sons of Yajñaśarman and residents of Paṭṭuva-grāma, They belonged to the Kauṇḍinya *gotra* and were students of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. The gift

villages were made a *Brāhmaṇa-deya* and granted to the donees as a *dvija-bhoga*. The three villages constituted three *vṛittis* or shares; two of which were granted to Sarvaśarman and one to Bappaśarman, The villagers were enjoined to receive orders from the donees and follow them as well as to pay to them whatever dues they could legally claim as rent or taxes (*Pratyāya*) * produce of the fields (*meya*), etc. The above is followed by four imprecatory and benedictory stanzas in the *Anushṭubh* metre in lines 14-22. Next comes the date of the charter; already noted above (i, e. the 9th R. Y. of the King Satrudamanadeva). The name of *Vaidya* Kṛshnadatta, who was the *dūta* or executor of the grant, occurs in line 24 with which the document ends.

* The reading in the text seems erroneous. The word प्रत्याय is not there. It is पुरप्याय as is clear from the facsimile given in *E. I.* XXXI, opposite to p. 92.

Vol. II.

SECTION - II

The Gangas of Svetaka.

No. 53

Badakhimedi plates of Jayavarmadeva

1. Donor . . . Jayavarmadeva.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara* & *Rāṇaka*.

3. Place of issue . . . Se(Sve)[taka]

4. Date . . . . . . Pravarddhamāna - vijaya - rājya Samvatsara Sa [te] aṅkenāpi 100.

5. Officers . . . (1) Vima[la]chandra (engraver).
   (2) Śrī Sāmanta (writer)
   (3) Trikaliṅga Mahādevī (Enshriner.)

6. Topography . . . (1) Khalugakhaṇḍa *Vishya* (Dt.)
   (2) Paḍala[sṛ]ṅga (village)
   (3) Latāgrāma (village).
   (4) Tetura (village).
   (5) Gāḍaridhṛva

7. Donee. . . Bhaṭṭaputra Padma Māhatra of Vatsa *gotra*, Pañcharshi *Pravara* and Kānva *śākhā*.

8. Authority . . . *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 267-9 ff. Edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M.A. Calcutta.

9. Remarks . . . It is an interesting record of the Svetaka Gaṅgas where the *Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Samvatara*, generally used by the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, has been mentioned. It seems that the king was living under Indravarma, son of Dānārṇava of the Kaliṅganagara - line who lived between *G.E.* 87–154.

   This charter is issued on the occasion of a *Vishuva-Samkrānti*.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] से(श्वे)ता(त)[का]धिष्ठानाद्भगवतश्चराचरगुरो[ः] सक –
२. ल ससां(शशा)ङ्क शेखरधरस्यः(स्य) थि(स्थि)त्युत्पति(त्ति) प्रलय कारण हे -
३. तो मंहेन्द्राश्च(च)ल शिखर निवासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्ने(र्णे)स(श्व) –
४. र भटा(ट्टा)रकस्य भ(च)रणकमलाराधनावाप्त पुन्य(ण्य)नि –
५. चय[ः] षत्की(शक्ति)त्रय प्रकर्षानु रञ्जिता से(शे)ष सामन्तचक्र श्व(स्व) -
६. भुय(ज)बल पराक्रमाक्रान्तः(न्त) सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्ये परम
७ माहेस्व श्व)रो मातापितृ प(पा)दानुध्यातो गाङ्गामलकुलतिलक[ः]
८. राणक श्रीजयवर्म्मदेव कुस(श)ली खलुगखा(ख)एडा(एड़) विष –

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. ए(ये) श्री सामन्त मा(म)हाह(सा)मन्त राजनकराजपुत्र कुमा –
१०. रामात्युत्प(प)रि दण्डनायक बिषयपति ग्रामपति नन्या –
११. ङ्श्च चाट भाट बा(ब)ल(ज्ञ)भजाति(ती)या[न्] । [1] यथार्ह[ं]मानय -
१२. ति बोधयति समादिस(श)ति विदितमस्तु भवता[ं] [1] एत -
१३. द्विषय सम(म्व)न्ध(द्ध)ग्रामोय[ं] पडलशृङ्ग नाम(मा)तस्य मधो -
१४. खाण्ड़क्षेत्र करियाछे(च्छे)द दृइ(यि) चतृ(तुः)सि(सी)मा पर्यां(र्य्य)न्त बा -
१५. शति ग्राममधे(ध्ये) पद्र सहितेन दतं(त्तं) [2] क्षी(क्षे)त्रस्य सि(सी)मा

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. परिलिखितं [।] पूर्वकोणेन गडरिध्रुवं [।] तस्यथितो दक्सि(क्षि) -

1. Danda is not necessary.
2. The passage which runs after पडलशृङ्ग in the 13th line is not written in correct Sanskrit. I doubt the local way of writing is inserted here, so instead of showing corrections after the 15th line the text is produced as it is. (S.N.R.)

१७. णाभिमुखेन गात [।] दक्षिणेन तृबकाबिवकेण गाता पछि -

१८. मामुख गातं [।] ग्रामतः वेतुर गामासान्धिथिता उत्तराभिमुखेब

१९. उतरेन पथ पर्यन्त [।] एत चतुसिमोपलीखितञ्च । वह्न(त्स) गो -

२०. त्राय पञ्चरिषय [3] प्रवराय:(य) कन्व(ण्व)सा(शा)खाय । [4] भट(ट्ट)पुत्र पद्म मा -

२१. हत्रयः(ताय) [5] इह(है)व विशु(षु)व स[ं]क्रान्त्या[ं] दत:(त्तः) ॥ माता-पित्रोरात्मन -

२२. श्च पुण्यापि(भि) वि(वृ)द्धए(ये) सली(लि)लधा[रा] ‍पु(पु)र[ः]सरेण चन्द्रार्क थि(स्थि)ति सम -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२३. काल[ं] अकरि(री)कृत्य प्रतिपादितोस्माभि यतो सा(शा)सन दरष(र्श)ना -

२४. धं(द्ध)र्मं गौरवादस्माद्गौरवा[च] न केनचित् परिपथि(न्थि)ना भवि -

२५. तव्य[ं] [।] तथा च पठ्यते धर्मशास्त्र(स्त्रे) [।] वहुभिर्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजान-(जाभिः) [स]ग -

२६. रादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदाफलं [॥] स्वदता(त्तां) परद -

२७. ता(त्ता)म्वा ये हरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[ं] [।] ष(स)ष्ठियां[ं] कृमिभु(र्भू)त्वा पितृभिः

२८. सह पच्यते:(ते) [॥] षष्ठि[ं] वरिष(वर्ष) सहश्रा(स्रा)णि स्वर्ग(र्गे) मोदति भूदा-(दः) [।] आच्चे -

२९. प्ता चानुमन्त्या(न्ता)द्वी(च) ए(ता)[न्ये]व नरक[ं] व(व्र)जे:(त्) । स(स्व) - दानात्फलं कुर्यान्परद -

3. Read पञ्चार्षेय

4. Danda is not necessary

5. Probably पद्म महत्तराय is the correct form. In some records we find an abridged form of the title 'महत्तर' as 'माहात्र'

३०. तानुपालनं [।] उभउतो पुण्यकर्माणो नियतौ सर्गगामिनौ । [।] [6]

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३१. इतिकमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोलाश्रि[य] मनुचिन्त्य मंनु[ष्य] -

३२. जि(जी)वितञ्च [।] सकलमिदमुदाहृतं[च] बु[ध्वा] नहि पुरुषै[:] प[र] -

३३. कि(की)त(र्त,यो विलोप्या ॥ उक्ति(त्की)र्नं(र्ण)ञ्च विम[ल]चन्द्रे [ण] लि[खितं] साम[न्ते] -

३४. न [।] ल(लां)छितं च श्रीत्रिकली(लि)ङ्ग मा(म)हादेव्या [7] [गङ्गावंश] प्र -

३५. वद्धमान विजयराज्ये सम्वच्छ(त्स)रे स(श)[ते] अंकेनापि वर्ष १०० [।]

३६. उन्या(ना)त्तरमधिकात्तर['] या(य)]त्परिलिखितं] तत्सर्व्वं प्रमाणमि

३७. ति ॥०॥ ॐ

6, This verse is written with too many errors. The correct form of the verse is shown below :—

"स्वदानात् फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने ।
उभौतौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥

7. It should be pointed out here that a Trikalinga-Mahādevi appears in two grants of Vidyādhara Bhañja of Vañjulvaka (Vide E. I. XVIII, p. 296-8 and *Ibid* IX, pp. 271-7). It may be that Trikalinga-Mahādevi is a sort of designation bestowed on the queen who might be a daughter of the king of Trikalinga. It is strange to note that the queen of Jayavarman, a king of the Ganga family cannot be the daughter of a king of the same family. Therefore, the significance of this title in the time of Jayavarman is not known (S.N.R.)

The problem relating to "Trikalinga-Mahādevi" is dealt by Dr. D.C. Sircar in E I XXVIII, p 335. According to him it is a designation of second name of the queen of Jayavarmadeva.

NOTES

The history of discovery of this set of copperplate inscription is same as No. 56 below. It was edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M.A, of Calcutta in E. I, XXIII, pp 267-9 ff. under the heading 'D'.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $6\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3''$. They are attached to a ring bearing the royal seal with the figures of a seated bull and a crescent. A part of the seal is broken.

Dr. N. P. Chakravarti doubts the genuineness of the record stating that though the donor was a Rāṇaka, he used a glorious title found in the grants of the Eastern Gaṅgas of paramount power, that he issued the grant from Svetaka, that he used the G. E. 100 indicating an earlier period of his living and that the script used in it containing a mixture of early and late forms put him to a much latter period than the 6th Century A.D.

But I think palaeographical test in most of the copperplate inscriptions does not take us to the period when actually the grants were issued - Secondly Rāṇaka Jayavarma is known from other two grants also. He was an earlier king is proved from No. 56 where he mentions the name of Unmaṭṭakeśari of Virañja, identical with the earliest king of the Bhauma-kara dynasty. Rise and fall in the status of these kings was not uncommon. Although he was a Rāṇaka there seems to be no bar for him to use in a conventional way the Praśasti of his family. Therefore I am not able to accept the arguments of Dr. Chakravarti regarding the spuriousness of the grant under revoiw.

Sri Chakravarti gives a short purport of the grant as quoted below :—

"The grant was issued by the *Paramamāheśvara Raṇaka* Sri Jayavarmadeva of the Gaṅga family from his residence at Svetaka. Its object is to register the gift of a plot of land in the Paḍala[śṛ]ṅga village situated in the Khalugakhaṇḍa - *vishaya* on the occasion of an equinox, to *Bhaṭṭaputra* Padma, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa- *gotra,* the

Pañcharshi - *pravara*, and the Kāṇva śākhā. Lines 16–19 give in detail the boundaries of the plot of land. The grant was engraved by Vimalachandra, written by Sāmanta, and registered by Tri - Kaliṅga - *Mahādevī*.

The inscription is dated in the hundredth year (in words and numerical symbols) apparently of the Gaṅga - *era*.

No. 54

Badakhimedi plates of Jayavarma

1. Donor - - - Jayavarmā,

2 Title- - - *Mahārāja*; *Paramamāheśvara*,

3. Place of issue - - - Simhapura

4. Date - - - ?

5. Officers - - - (1) *Dūtaka* Mahāsāmanta[Pūrṇa]deva (the order bearer)
 (2) *Mahāsandhivigrahin Śrī Sāmanta's* son Khaṇḍa (writer)
 (3) *Vichitra hasta* (engraver)
 (4) Vyavahārin Deva*[pra]tihārī*.

6 Topography - - - (1) Aṇḍadāśṛṅga – *vishaya*. (district.)
 (2) Bhusuṇḍā (village)

7. Donee - - - Raviśarmā of Kāśyapa *gotra*, Vājasaneya *charaṇa*, Kānva śākhā

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIII, pp. 361-3 ff. Edited by S.N. Chakravarti, M.A. Calcutta.

9. Remarks - - - The village Bhusuṇḍa still goes by the same name and is situated at about four miles to the south-west of Digupundi in the Ganjam Dt. (Vide Survey of India map No. 74 $\frac{A}{11}$. About two miles to the south of Bhusuṇḍa there is a village named 'Aḍaisiṅgi' which may be identfied with Aṇḍadāśṛṅga.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] स्वेतकाधिष्ठाना[त्] ड्भगवत:
२. श्चराचर गो(गु)[रो:] सकल शशाङ्क शेखर -
३. [ध]र[स्य] स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलय कार -
४. [णहे]तो: महेन्द्राचलशिखरनिवासि -'
५. न: श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भट्टा(ट्टा)रक:(क)[स्य] चर -

1st Plate ; 2nd side

६. ण कमलाराधनावाप्त पुण्य नि -
७. चयो गाङ्गामलकुल(ला)म्बरेन्दु: स्वभु -
८. जबलपराक्रमाक्रान्त सकल क -
९. लिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] शक्तित्रय:(य) प्रक -
१०. र्षानुरञ्जिता:(ता)शेष सामन्त: पर -
११. म माहेश्वरो मातापित्रि:(तृ) पादान(नु) -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१२. ध्यातो महाराज श्री जयबर्मदेव[:] कुशा -
१३. ली [अ]ण्डदाश्रृङ्ग [I] वि[ष]ये यथाकालाध्यासि -
१४. नो व्या(व्य)वहारिण: सकरणान्(न्) ब्राह्मण -
१५. पुरोगादि राजनक राजपुत्र प्र[धा] -
१६. नु(न) पुरुष राट(ष्ट्र)कु(कू)ट दाण्डनायक भो -
१७ गि भोगि(ग)ना(नि)वासि जनपदा[न्] चा(श्चा)टभट व -
१८. ल ल्ल)भ [जातीया] -

1. The editor suggests 'वेड(गटा)श्रृङ्ग' But it is not safe to correct the name of any place. From the writing it is understood that the name of the vishaya is अण्ड्दाश्रृङ्ग (S N.R.)

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१६. ङ्श्च(नश्च) यथार्हं पु(पू)जयत्याज्ञापयति च
२०. विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विषय सम्ब -
२१. न्ध(द्ध) भुसुण्डा ग्रामोयं चतु:सि(सीम्नो(मो)पल -
२२. क्षित: भटा(ट्टा)रक गुणेश्वर प्रतिष्ठा -
२३. यां [2] विषय वास्तव्य ब्राह्मण रविशम्म(र्म्म)[णे] का -
२४. श्यपगोत्राय बाजसनि(ने)य चरणाय
२५. काण्व:(ण्व)शाखिने सलिलधारा पुर:सरे[]-

3rd plate; 1st side

२६ णा चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालमकरि(री)कृत्य दतो(त्तो) –
२७. स्माभि[:] [।] एतद्भवता: पालनियेत (3) उक्तं
२८. च धर्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभि:(भि)र्वसुधादता(त्ता)
२९. राजभि: सगरादिभि[:] [।] यस्य यस्य
३०. यदा भु(भू)मि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ।। माभु(भू) -
३१. द फलशङ्का व: परद[त्ते]ति पार्थिवा[:] [।] स्व -
३२. दानात्फल मा[नन्त्यं] परदत्तानुपाल -

3rd plate , 2nd side

३३. नं ।। इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोलांश्रिय -
३४. मनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जि(जी)वितं च । सकलमिदमुदा -
३५. हृतश्च बुध्वा नहि पुरुषै: परकि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्य(प्या:) [।।]
३६. इति [दूत] कौधिकृत प्राप्त पञ्चमहाशद्ब श्रीम -
३७. हासामन्त[पूर्ण]देव[:] लिखितं महासन्धिवि -
३८. [ग्र]हि श्रीसामन्त [सू]नुन(ना) खण्डेन [।] उत्कि(त्की)र्णं श्रीवि -
३९. चित्र हस्तेन [।] व्यावहारिणो देव [प्रति]हा -
४०. [रिण:] [।।]

2. It may be correctly read 'प्रतिष्ठान विषय' as suggestd by the editor.

3, Read एतद्भवद्भि: पालनीयमिति

NOTES

The history of discovery of this set of plates is also the same as No. 56 below.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$. They are attached to a ring containing a small oval shaped seal on which the emblems are not visible.

The inscription was edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M. A. of Calcutta in *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 361-3 ff under the title 'A'.

Sri Chakravarti gives the purport of the grant as quoted below:-

" The inscription is of the king of Kaliṅga, *Mahāraja* Jayavarmadeva, who was a devout worshiper of the lord Gokarṇeśvara, residing on the summit of the Mahendra mountain. From his residence at Svetaka the king by this document informs his officials and the inhabitants concerned in the Aṇḍadāśriṅga(?) 1 *vishaya*, that he gave the village of Bhusuṇḍā in the said province to Raviśarman, a Brāhmaṇa of the Kāsyapa *gotra*, the Vājasaneya *charaṇa* and the Kāṇva śākhā, who was a resident of the Pratishṭhāna *vishaya* 2 of the Bhaṭṭāraka Guṇeśvara. The *dūtaka* was the *Mahasāmanta* Pūrṇadeva who had the title of *Pañchamahāśabda*. The grant was written by Khaṇḍi, the son of the *Mahasandhivigrahin* Srīsāmanta and engraved by Vichitrahasta.

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1. The edtior in *E.I.* XXIII, Sri N.P. Chakravarti suggests in p. 362 n. 8 as follows "The reading may be "जेड(गड़ा)शृङ्ग". But this suggestion is not convincing. I read it "अएडद्राशृङ्ग" (S. N. R.)

2. The editor, Sri N. P. Chakravarti suggests in Note 8, at Page 362 as follows :—

" It is more probable that the grant was made on the occasion of the consecration of the image of Guṇeśvara (śiva) and that the name of the vishaya or district to which the donee belonged has been omitted by the scribe through oversight."

No. 55

Kama-Nalinakshapur plates of Jayavarman.

1. Donor . : . Jayavarmadeva.

2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara* & *Mahārāja*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . Subhavandin (writer)

6. Topography . . . (1) Sāmanta bhukti *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Bhasaṇḍa (village)
   (3) Kālañjara *khaṇḍa kshetra* (V ?)

7. Donee . . . Vishṇuśarmā of Gautama *gotra* and Vājasaneya *charaṇa.*

8. Authority . . . Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in *O. H. R. J.* Vol. VII, No. 2., pp. 83–6 ff.

9. Remarks . . . The 2nd side of the 3rd plate is not distinct. The last line (i.e. the 35th line of the text) which should have been written on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate, is given on the 1st side of the 1st plate which is usually left blank.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] विजयश्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भग[वत] -
२. श्चराचरगुरो(:) सकल शशाङ्क शेखर
३. धरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलय हेतो -
४. र्महेन्द्राचल शिखर निवासिन श्रीगोक -
५. र्णेश्वर स्वामिनश्चरणकमलाराधना -
६. वाप्तपुण्यनिचयो(य:) गाङ्गामलकु -

2nd plate ; 1st side

७. लाम्बरेन्दु[:] स्वभुजबल पराक्रमाक्रा -
८. न्त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] शक्ति त्र(त्र)य प्र -
९. कर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सामन्त परम मा -
१०. हेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो(त:) म -
११. हाराज श्रीजयवर्मा कुशली [।।] सामन्त -
१२. भुक्तिविषय सम्बन्ध भसण्डा ग्राम निबा -
१३. सि जनपद(दान्) समाज्ञापयति विदितम -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१४. स्तु बो भवता['] स्वल्पकालञ्जर खण्डक्षे -
१५. त्र(त्र) पूर्वेण पुष्करिण्या पूर्व्वा ल सि(सी)म(मा) [।]
१६ उत्तरेण कर्मकारच्छेद सि(सी)मा [।] पश्चिमे -
१७. न श(स)र सिं(सी)मा [।] दक्षिणेन स्कन्दशर्म्मण
१८. छेद सि(सी)मा [।] एतैश्चतुभि(र्भि) दिशै[:] परिच्छिन्न
१९. उदकपूर्व्वं माचन्द्रार्ककाल प्रतिष्ठ['] म(मा) -
२०. तापित्रो(त्रो)रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये

3rd plate; 1st side

२१. [वा]जसनेय चरण गौतमसगोत्र वि –

२२. ष्णुशर्मणे संप्रदत्त[:] ताम्व्र(म्र)पट्ट दानञ्च(श्च)

२३. दशमुरज [1] स्तदेव[ं](यं) विज्ञाय नकेनचि[त्] स्व –

२४. ल्पाप्य [2] बाधा कार्य्येति ॥ व्यासद्गी(गी) -

२५. ताश्चात्र(त्र) श्लोका :] भवन्ति । बहुभि ब(र्वे)सुधा -

२६. दत्ता राजानै सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य

२७. यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) [॥]

3rd plate , 2nd side

२८. [मा]भूद [फ]ल शङ्काव[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव[:] [।] स्व -

२९. दानात्फलमानन्त्यं दानाश्र(च्छ्रे)ये(यो)नुपाल -

३०. नं [3] [॥] स्वदत्तं परदत्तं वा यो हरेत बसुं -

३१. धरां [।] श्व(स्व)विष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पित्तृ(तृ) -

३२. [भिः सह पच्यते] ॥ षष्ठि[ं] बर्ष सहस्राणि स्व -

३३. [र्गे मोदति भूमिदः । आ]क्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च

३४. [तान्येव नरकं व्रजेत्] ॥ लिखितं[शु] भवंदिन(ना) (॥)

1st plate ; 1st side.

३५. मुत्कीर्ण च्चरम्पदेवे(न) [॥]

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1. 'मुरय' in the same sense is used in No. 38, lines 28 and 34.
2. Read स्वल्पोपि
3. The correct form of this line of the verse is :
   'स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने'

NOTES

This grant is one of the two sets found at the foot of a hill called Patharpāri near the village of Kamā - Nalinākshapur in the district of Ganjam. The plates were acquired for the Orissa State Museum in 1958.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a bull standing on full - blown lotus flower. The diametre of the ring is about 1. 8″ and the shape of the seal is oval. Each plate measures about 4 6″×2. 5″.

The grant will be edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in O. N. R. J. Vol. VII, No. 1.

The purport of the grant is given below :—

Ll. 1–11. Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Svetaka, *Mahārāja* – Jayavarmadeva, who is a devout worshipper at the feet of mother and father; who is a *Parama-Māheśvara*; who has controlled a large number of feudatory chiefs with the help of threefold power (and) possessed of all the Tri-Kaliṅga country by the valour of his own arms; who is shining like the moon in the clean-sky of the Gaṅga family; who has obtained all the merits by worshipping at the sacred feet of the (god) Gokarṇasvāmin, the lord of the universe (and) lived on the top of the Mahendra mountain; is well.

Ll. 11–12. It is declared before the inhabitants of Bhasaṇḍā village (1) situated in Sāmanta–Bhukti (district) that the land named

1. In the Badakhimundi plates of Jayavarma, a village called Bhusundā, situated in Andadasrnga-Vishaya, is granted to Ravisarma of Kasyapa *(gotra)* (*E. I.* XXIII, p 361). But in this grant Bhasunda village is in Samanta - Bhukti. In the Bada-khimundi Taluk of Ganjam district there is a village named Bhasunda (Vide *Survey of India Map.* Sheet No. 74 A 11). which may be identified with Bhasanda.

Svalpa-Kālañjara Khaṇḍa-Kshetra (2) which is demarkated to the east by a lake (*Sura*) and to the south by Skandaśarma's Chheda (lands), (within these boundaries the land) extending ten '*Murajas*' is granted with libations of water by us to Vishṇuśarman of Gautama *gotra* and Vājasaneya *Charaṇa* to be continued as long as the moon and the sun would exist, for the increase of the merit of our mother, father and relatives. Being known this (order) none should cause any kind of obstruction to it. The (following) verses from the *Vyāsā-gīta* are quoted:-

[Three verses from the *Dharma-Sāstra* are quoted]

It is written by S(u)bhabandin and engraved by Chharampadeva.

2. The word 'Svalpa' seems to be a prefix in the name of some villages in Svetaka country. Another village called Svalpavelura is mentioned in Anantavarma's grant (*E. I.* XXIV, p. 129).

No. 56

Badakhimedi plates of Jayavarman.

1. Donor . . . Jayavarmadeva.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara* ; *Mahārāja*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka

4. Date . . . Samvat 50 (?)

5. Officers . . . (1) *Dūtaka* Mahāsāmanta Mukunda (order bearer)
   (2) *Ravaka* Vishavārṇava (order bearer)
   (3) *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Sri Pollabhāṇḍāra (writer)
   (4) *Sāmanta Bhogika* (Engraver)
   (5) The queen Pṛthvī *Mahādevī* (enshriner)

6. Topography . . . (1) Virajā (city and capital of the king Unmaṭṭa-kešarī)
   (2) Koṅgada *Maṇḍala* (Province)
   (3) Varttanī *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (4) Vā'amaśṛṅga (village)

7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭa Nannata Mahattara of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneya *charaṇa*. Kāṇva *śākhā*, Vatsa – Darda – Bhṛgu (and) (?) pañch[ṛshi] *Pravara* (and the same five ṛshi) *anupravara*.

8. Authority . . . *I. H. Q.* Vol. XII, pp. 489–93 ff. Edited by Pandit Vinayaka Misra

9. Remarks . . . The donor obtained permission from Unmaṭṭakešari of Virajā, as the village was granted in Kongada Province which was in the kingdom of the Bhauma-karas. This inscription is an important record on several points.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] विरजसि राज्ञ श्रीउम्मट्टकेस(श)रि(री) राणकः श्रीवि -
२. षवार्णवेन विज्ञप्त सु(सू)र्यग्रहोपरागा वर्त्तते कोङ्गोदमण्डले
३. वर्त्तनि विषये वाल[न]रिश्रृङ्ग [1] नाम्ना(मा) ग्राम[:] अस्मभ(ट्ट)ट्ट-
नन्नट म -
४. हत्तरस्य पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्सरेणाचन्द्रार्क्क -
५. क्षितिसमकालमङ्गीकृत्य अस्सत्प्रशस्त्या ताम्रशास -
६. नेन दास्यामीति एव करिष्यथेति [।] अतो सितशतपत्त्रकमल वि -
७. कसित (ते)व श्रीवदनेन श्रीराह्नेन आदेशो दत्त [2] [ ] ततो राणक श्री -
८. विषवार्णव प्रसादं विज्ञप्त्वा लब्धादेशात् स्वप्रशस्त्या एव ताम्व्र(म्र)
९. शासनं कारापितमिति [।।] ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्ध -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१० गवतं(त)श्चराचरगुरोः श(स)कलशशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्र -
११. लय कारणहेतो र्म्महेन्द्राचलशिखर निवासिन श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्व -
१२. र चरणकमलाराधनावाप्तपुण्य निचयस्य शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षा -
१३. नु रञ्जिताशेष सामन्तचक्र स्वभुजवल पराक्रमाक्रान्त विं(वी)र्या(र्यै:) स -
१४. कल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यो परममाहेश्वरा मातापितृपादानुध्या -
१५. तो गाङ्गामलकुलतिलकः महाराजः श्री जयवर्म्मदे -
१६. व[:] कुशली [।।] सर्वतः शिवमस्माकमन्यत् [।] [कोङ्गो] दमण्डले वर्त्तनि -

1. Pt. B. Misra reads 'वलमश्रृङ्ग' It is not so. From the original plates I read 'वालनरिश्रृङ्ग' and notice that the letter न is struck off by the engraver. So the name of the village must be 'वालरिश्रृङ्ग' (S. N. R.)

2. Read आदेशाद्दत्त

१७. विषये यथाकालाध्यासीत राजनक राजपुत्र कुमारामात्यो अन्त -
१८. रङ्ग बहिरङ्ग दाण्ड [बालिक दाण्ड] पाशि वैश्वासिकश्चोपरिक
१९. ......रण धर्म्माधि.........त्र करणे श्च टभट ब[ल्ल]भजातीय

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२०. सामन्त भोगि बिषय जनपदां(दान्) एतानन्यांश्च ब्राह्मणपुरोगा यथा -
२१. र्हं मानयत्यादिशति च बिदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विषय सम्ब(म्ब)न्ध लोर -
२२. मश्रृङ्ग नाम्ना(म्ना) ग्राम[:] चतु:सीमोपलक्षो(क्षि)तो ॥ बाजसनेय चरणाय का -
२३. ण्वशाखोय बत्सबत् दैदवत भृगुवत् जामदग्निवत च्यवनवत् पञ्च -
२४. प्रवरात्मको बत्सगोत्र श्रयमेवाव सव्येना अनुप्रवरंभवति भ -
२५. ट्ट श्रीनन्नटमहत्तरस्य [3] सलिलधारा पुरस्सरेणाचन्द्रार्क्कक्षिति -
२६. समकालमकरीकृत्य मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये
२७. फाल्गुण(न)मासि सूर्यग्रहोपरागे प्रदत्तोस्माभि: यता(यत:) ताम्ब्र(म्र) शा -
२८. सन दर्शनात् धर्म्मगौरवादस्मद्गौरवाच्च न केनचित् परिपन्थिना

3rd plate; 1st side

२९. भवितव्यं॥ उक्तश्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे सु(सु) [।] वहुभि र्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजभि: सग-
३०. रादिभिर्यस्य ये(य)स्य यदाभु(भू)मि स्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं॥ माभूद फल -
३१. शङ्काय(व:) परदत्तेति पार्थिब(बा:) [।] स्वदानात्फल मानन्त्य परदत्तानुपाल -
३२. नं(ने)। षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदत भूमिद:[।]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च ता-
३३. न्येब नरके वसे[त्]॥ सर्व्वान्येतां(तान्) सर्व्वतो भाबिनेन्द्रां(न्द्रान्) भूयोभूय (यो) याचते

3. I think the same Brahmana Nannaṭa is granted the village called Svalpavelura by Anantavarmadeva, because the Gotra, Veda, śākhā and Pravara of the donee in both the records are the same. He seems to have migrated from the court of the Bhauma-kara kings to Koṅgoda, the adjacent province of Svetaka,

३४. रामभद्र[:] [।] सामान्योयं धर्म्मसेतु नृपाणां काले काले पालनीयो भ -
३५. वद्भि[:] ।। इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोलां श्री(श्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवित -
३६. ञ्च [।[सकलमिदमुदाहृ(हृ)तञ्च बुध्वा नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो बिलो -
३७. प्या ।। दु(दू)तकोत्त्र महासामन्त श्रीअवर्कदेव ।। लिखितञ्चमहासान्धि

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३८. विग्रहीक श्रीपोल्लभाण्डारेण ।। उत्कीर्णञ्च सामन्त गोगति --
३९. ना ह्ला(ला)ञ्छित ञ्च राज्ञी श्री पृथ्वी महादेव्यायाइति ।। सम्वत् [4]
४०. वैशाख शुदि ३ ।।

4. Pandit B. Misra read and 50.

NOTES

This inscription was discovered form the village of Palajhadi in the ex-zamindary of Badakhimedi of Ganjam district and secured by Sri S. N. Rajaguru along with other nine sets of inscriptions from that locality. This grant was edited by Pandit Vinayaka Misra, in I. H Q. Vol. XII, pp, 489–93 ff.

The inscription consists of three plates, each measuring about 7″×2½″. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the figures of a lying bull at the centre and a crescent at the top and probably a full-blown lotus at the bottom.

This inscription flashes light on some interesting facts relating to the contemporaneity between Unmattakeśari (of the Bhaumakara family) who ruled the country from the city of Virajā or the modern Jājpur in the Cuttack district and in whose kingdom *Koṅgoda* formed a Maṇḍala and one Rāṇaka Vishavārṇava, probably the donor Jayavarmadava himself of the Gaṅga dynasty, who ruled the country known as Svetaka which extended towards northern side of the Mahendra mountain and in the modern ex-Zamindary areas of Bada-khimendi and Sāna khimendi in the Ganjam district.

Unfortunately from the 1st to the 8th line of the Sanskrit text the meaning is not clear owing to some defects in the use of vibhaktis.

I think, that Rāṇaka Vishavārṇava is the same king whose name is recorded in the Praśasti as Jayavarmadeva of Śvetaka. He was allowed by Unmattakeśari from Virajā to use his *Praśasti* as he (Unmattakesari) did not like to record his own *Praś sti* on the copper plate; and thus he ordered Jayavarma *alias* Raṇaka Vishavā ṇava to record the grant of a village called Balamaśṛṅga of Varttani vishaya in the province of Koṅgoda - maṇḍala, in favour of Nannaṭa Mahattara, on the occasion of a solar eclipse which occurred in the month of Phālguna in the 50th Samvat (which is presumably the Samvat generally used by the Bhauma - kara kings, and which started in 736-7 A.D.). The title, 'Arṇava' was only used by Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga;

the inscription records the Praśasti of Jayavarmadeva of the Gaṅga family of the Svetaka line and the grant was made in Koṅgoda-maṇḍala which was under the Bhauma-kara kings, whose capital was at Virajā-Nagara. The above facts lead to the conclusion that the Gaṅgas of Svetaka acknowledged the supremacy of the Bhaumakaras of Virajā.

No. 57

Badakhimedi plates of the time of Bhupendravarma

1. Donor - - - Gaṅga kavilāsa during the reign of Bhūpendravarmā, son of Gaṅgakavilāsa (the donor)

2 Title- - - *Mahārajādhirāja*; *Parameśvar* '; *Paramabhaṭṭāraka*

3. Place of issue - - - Svetaka.

4. Date - - -

5. Officers - - - (1) *Sandhivigrahin* Aśoka dan (t)ta (writer)
   (2) Vimalachandra of *Kamsārakula* (engraver)
   (3) Srī *Mahādevī* (enshriner)

6. Topography - - - (1) Khalugakhaṇḍa *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Vāḍoḍe (village)

7. Donee - - - Bhaṭṭaputra Māhātra Māṇikadeva of Vatsa *gotra* and Pañcharshi Pravara.

8. Authority . . . *E, I*, XXIII, pp 265-7 ff. Edited by S N. Chakravarti, M.A. Calcutta.

9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्वेतका(तका)धिष्ठाना द्भगवत श्चराचर -
२. गुरो[:] शा(स)कल शन्सा(शां)क शेखरधरस्य स्थित्यु -
३. त्पति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहेतो मंहेन्द्राश्च(च)ल सि(शि)ख -
४. र निवासि(सि)न[:] श्रीमद् गोकर्न(र्ण)स्व(श्व)र भट्टारकस्य चरण क -
५. मलाराधनावाप्त पुन्या(ण्य) निचय[:] षत्कि(शक्ति)त्रय प्र -
६. कर्षानुरंजि(रञ्जि)तास्वे(शे)ष सामंत(मन्त)चक्र[:] स्वभुजबल प्र-
७. राक्रमाक्रान्त श(स)कल कलिंगाधिराजे(ज्य:) परम मा -
८. हेस्व(श्व)रो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो गङ्गामल -
९. [कु]लतिलक महाराजाधिराज परमेश्व(श्व)र -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. परमभट्ट(ट्टा)रक **श्रीभु(भू)पेन्द्रवर्मदेव**[:] कुष(श ली [।।] **गग** –
११. **कविलास** शु(सु)त: **खलुगखण्ड बिषये** यथाकाला -
१२. ध्यासिनो मा(म)इ(सामंत(मन्त) श्रीसामंत(मन्त) ग्रामपति ब्राह्म -
१३. ण पु[रो]हित राष्ठ(ष्ट्र)कुट्ट कुटुम्बिन[:] चाट भाटबल(ल्ल)भ जति(जाती) –
१४. या[न] यथार्ह['] मानयति समादिस(श)ति [च] बिदितम -
१५. मस्तु भवतां एत[द्] बिषय संबंन्ध(बद्ध) **बाडोड़े** ग्रामस्य मधे(ध्ये)
१६. खण्डक्षेत्र['] पु(पू)र्बदिसा(शि)बरे बृत मैर अलि [1] षि(सी)मासा(स) -
१७. न्धि[:] [।] अ(आ)गे(ग्ने)या['][दिसा(शि) बरेम्बाउ'तिगाड परिच्छेद[:] । पच्छि(श्चि)म दि -
१८. सा(शा)बरे मैर अलि [1] [।] उत(त्त)रदिसा(शि)बरे तथैवच [।] ए -

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१९. त[च]चतु:सि(सो मोपलक्षितं च । बच्छ(त्स)गोत्राय पञ्चा -

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1. मैरलि may be the name of a village.

२०. रिषय [2] प्रबराय भट्टपुत्र माहात्र [3] माणिकदेवा –
२१. य इब [4] गङ्गकबि गा[स]राणकेन दतं(त्तं) मातापित्रो –
२२. रात्मा(त्म)नश्च पुण्यापि बृधै(द्धये) श(स)लिलधारा पुर[:]सरेन(णा) -
२३. चन्द्रार्कक्षितिसमकालमकरि(री)कृत्य प्रतिपा -
२४. दितोस्माभिर्यतं(तः) [।] शासन दर्प(शं(ना)दू] घर्मगौरवाद् ·
२५. स्मा(स्म)द्गौरवा[च्]च न केनचित् परिपंथि(पन्थि)ना भवितव्यं [।] त -
२६. था च पठ्यते धर्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभि र्वंपु(सु)धा दता(त्ता) राजान(जभिः)
२७. श(स गरादिभि[:] [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि(मी) त(स्त)स्य त-

3rd *plate* ; 1st *side*.

२८. स्य तदा फलं [॥] माभु(भू [द] फल स(शं)काव[:] परद[त्ते]ति पार्थि -
२९. वा[:] [।] [5] स्वदता(त्तां) परदतां(त्तां) वा ये हरेति(त) वपु(सु)धरा[ं] [।] स विष्ठा -
३०. यां कृमिभु(भू)त्वा पितृभि[:] सह पच्यते [॥] स(ष)ष्ठिं(ष्टिं) बर्ष स -
३१. हस्राणि सर्ग(स्वर्गे) मोदति भु(भू)मिदः [।] [6] इति कमलदला -
३२. म्घु विंदु(बिन्दु)लोला[ं] श्री(श्रि)य मनुचित्या(चिन्त्य) मनुस्य(ष्य) जि(जी)बितं
३३. च [।] सकलमिदमुदाहृ(हृ)तं[च] बुधा(ध्वा) नहि पुरुसै(षैः) परकि(की)र्तयो -
३४. विलोप्या[:] ॥ लिखि(खि)तमिदं सन्धिविग्रहि श्रसो(शो)कदं(द)ते(त्ते)न ॥
३५. उत्कि(त्की)र्नं(र्णं) च कंसाराकुलपुत्रक विमल चन्द्रे न(ण) ॥ लं(लां)च्छित[ं]
३६. च श्रीमा(म)हादेव्या [।] उन्या(ना)त्तरअधिकात्तरं बा तत्सर्व[ं] प्र[माण - मिति] [॥]

2. Read पश्चार्षेय
3. Probably महत्तर. It seems the title 'महापात्र' in Orissa is derived from it.
4. Read देबार्यैव
5. The second pāda of the verse is omitted by the engraver. The complete verse is :—

"माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः ।
स्वद नात् फलमानन्त्यं परदत्त नुपालने ॥"

6. The second pada 'आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्यैव नरकं व्रजेत्' is omitted.

NOTES

The history of discovery of this set of copper plates is the same as given in No. 53 above. The plates were edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M.A. of Calcutta in *E.I.* XXIII, pp, 265–7 ff. under the heading 'C'

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $5'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}.''$ The plates are held by a rring on which we find a royal seal containing the figure of a seated bull.

It is interesting to note here that the donor of the grant is Rāṇaka Gaṅgakavilāsa whose son is Mahārājādhirāja Bhūpendravarmā. Most probably Bhūpendra, son of Gaṅgakavilāsa was adopted by the king of Svetaka who died when the grant was issued. It is not understood why Bhūpendravarma, instead of using the name of his god father, the Mahārāja of Svetaka, mentioned the name of his real father who was after all a 'Rāṇaka'.

Sri S. N. Chakravarti gives an abridged form of purport of the grant as quoted below :—

"The inscription is of the time of the *Mahārājādhirāja-Parameśvara-Paramabhaṭṭāraka* Srī Bhūpendravarmadeva, who was a devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who was the ornament of the spotless of family of the Gaṅgas, who had accumulated a store of merit by worshipping the lotus - feet of the god Gokarṇeśvara (Śiva), situated on the summit of the Mahendra mountain, and who had acquired the overlordship of the entire Kaliṅga country. The grant was issued from the capital city of Svetka (Svetaka), and seems to record the donation of a plot of land, the boundaries of which are given in lines 15–19, in the Vāḍoḍe village of the Khaluga khaṇḍa - *vishaya*, to *Bhaṭṭaputra* Māṇikadeva, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa-*gotra*, who had the fivefold *pravara*, by the *Rāṇaka* Gaṅga-kavilāsa (Gaṅga-kaipilāsa ?). According to lines 10–11 the charter seems to have been issued by his son whose name is not given.

The inscription was written by the *Sandhivigrahin* Aśokadatta (1), engraved by the brazier Vimalachandra (2) and registered by the chief queen.

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1. Sri Chakravarti reads Aśokadanta. Probably he is guided by finding a *vindu* above the letter द. In the Svalpavelur grant of Anantavarma (No. 58) we find most probably the same officer whose name is recorded as Aśokadeva. There he is the *dūtaka* and *Mahāsamanta*. (S. N. R.)

2. Vimalachandra seems to be the same engraver whose name is recorded in the Badakhimedi plates of Jayavarman (S. N. R.)

No. 58

Svalpa-velur grant of Anantavarma.

(Samvat 79 (?))

1. Donor . . . Anantavarmā

2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara* ; *Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara, Parama bhaṭṭāraka*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.

4. Date . . . Samva[t] 19, Phāl[guna] śu. di. 5

5. Officers . . . (1) Dūtaka Mahāsāmanta Aśokadeva (order bearer)
(2) Mahāsandhivigrahika Govindadeva (writer)
(3) Mahādevī Srīvāsa Bhaṭṭārikā (the enshriner)
(4) Mahindrabhīma (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Khalgukhaṇḍa-*Vishaya* (Dt)
(2) Svalpavelura (Village)

7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭa Nānaṭa Sarmā of Vatsa *gotra,* Vājasaneya *charaṇa.* Kāṇva *śākha,* and Bhṛgu-Darda Chyavana-Jamadagni *Pravara.*

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIV, pp. 129-37 ff. Edited by Dr. B. ch. Chhabra

9. Remarks . . . . The date in this inscription is Samvat 79, Phālguna, śu. di. 5. The learned editor Dr. Chhabra reads it as Samvat 19 for 79.

It is interesting to note here that a village named Valuraka is recorded in the Karle cave inscriptions relating to the Buddhist monks near Nasik (E.I. VII. p. 62). This inscription records a similar name as स्वल्पवेलुर

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] स्वेतकाधिष्ठाना द्भगवत श्चराचरगुरः(रोः) सकल -
२. शशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयकारणहेतो -
३. र्म्महेन्द्राचलशिखर निबासिन[:] श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भट्टारक -
४. स्य चरणकमलाराधनावाप्तपुन्य(ण्य) निचय[स्य] शक्तित्रय
५. प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सामन्तचक्र[:] स्वभुजबलपराक्रम(मा)र्ज्जि] -
६. त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यो(ज्यः) परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानु -
७. ध्यात(तो) गङ्गामलकुलतिलक(को) मा(म)हाराजाधिराज प रमेश्वर

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. परम [भट्टा]रक श्रीअनन्तबर्म्मदेव[:] कुशलि:(ली) [।] खल्गुखण्ड विष -
९. ये । बर्त्तमान भविष्यश्च ब्राह्मणपुरोगा:(गान्) मा(म)हासामन्त श्रीसाम -
१०. न्त दण्डनायक दण्डपाशिकान्तरङ्गकुमारामात्योपरिक विषय –
११. पति ग्रामपति भो(भा)ग भोग्यादि विषय जनपदां नन्याङ्श्चाचाट -
१२. भटवल्लभजातीयां(यान्) यथार्हं मानयत्यादिशति च बिदितम -
१३. स्तु भवतां(ते)मेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध(द्ध) स्वल्पवेलुगे ग्रामोयं चतुःसी -
१४. मोपलक्षितो । वाजसने[य] चरणाय काण्वशाखाय बच्छ(त्स)गोत्रा
१५. य भृगुवत् देर्दवत् च्यबनवत जा(ज)मदग्निवत् प्रवराय [।]

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. भाट नानट शर्म्मणाय सलिलधारा पुरःसरेण चन्द्रार्कक्षिति स
१७. मकालमकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादिते(तो) मस्माभिर्यतः ताम्र(म्र शासन दृशा -
१८. नाद्धर्म्मगौरवाच्च नकेनचित् परिपन्थिना भवितव्यः(व्यं) । उक्तञ्च द्ध(ध)र्म्म-
शास्ते -
१९. पु [।] बहुभिर्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजभि स्सगर दिभि: [।] यस्य यस्य

२०. यदा मु(भू)मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । मामु(भू)द फलशङ्का वः पर -
२१. दते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवः [।] स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालनं(ने) [॥] स(ष)ष्ठी(ष्टि) -
२२. म्वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति मु(भू)मिदः [।] अ(आ)क्षेप्ता चानुयन्ताच तान्ये-
२३. व नरकं व्रजेत् [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरां [।] स -

3rd plate; 1st side

२४. विष्ठायां कृमिभु(भू)त्वा पितृभि[:] सह पच्यते ॥ इति कमल द -
२५. लाम्बु विन्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जि(जी)वितञ्च [।] सकल मि -
२६. द मुदाहृतञ्च वुध्वा नहिपुरुषै[:] परकीर्त्तयोविलोप्य(त्या:) [॥] इति
२७. दु(दू)तकोत्र मा(म)हासामन्त श्रि(श्री)अशोकदेवः । लिखितञ्च मा(म)हा
२८. सन्धिविगृ(ग्र)हिक **गोविन्ददेवेन** ल(लां)छित['] **मा(म)हादेव्या श्रीवासभट्टा-**
२९. **रिकय(काया)** इति । उत्कीर्णञ्च **श्रीमहिन्द्र भीमेन** इति[।] सम्व [त्] १६[1]
३०. फा[ल्] गुन] शुदि ५ [।]

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1. I think these two symbols may be read as 79 (Vide. G.H. Ojha's Palaeography of India, plate No. LXXV) (S.N.R.)

NOTES

In 1925 six sets of copper plate inscriptions were secured by me from the village of Palajhadi in the ex-Zamindari of Badakhimedi in the Ganjam district. I was told that a few years before 1935, while digging the earth near Palajhadi village (1) one cultivator found a big pot containing ten sets of copper plate inscription. Four sets were destroyed before I recovered the remaining six sets which belong to the early Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅga.

The present set is one of these six grants and edited by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra in E. I. XXIV, pp. 129-37 ff. The text of the remaining five sets of grants are given in this book, in their proper places.

The present set consists of three plates each measuring $7'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring which holds the royal seal containing an indistinct figure of a recumbent bull.

Dr. Chhabra gives the translation of the text as follows :—

(Ll. 1-8) :— Om Hail ! From the (capital) city of Svetaka, the illustrious Mahārājādhirāja - Parameśvara-Paramabhaṭṭāraka Anantavarmadeva, who has a store of religious merit acquired by worshipping the lotus - like feet of the illustrious lord Gokarṇeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka (i. e. Siva), who is the cause in bringing about the creation, preservation and destruction (of the universe) (and) who resided on the summit of the mount Mahendra, who has the entire circle of feudatory chiefs loyally attached (to himself) through the excellence of his threefold power, who has the supremacy over the whole of Kaliṅga (country) cnquered by the strength and force of his own arms, who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (i.e. Siva), who has meditated on the feet of his parents, (and) who is an ornament of the pure family of the Gaṅgas, being in good health,

1. For location of this village please refer to Survey of India Map No. 74 $\frac{A}{7}$ about 2" below the village of Bishamagiri, where No. 61 was discovered.

(Ll. 8–21) :— Duly honoured and commands the present as well as future (officers) of the district and of country, headed by the Brahmaṇas, (namely) Mahāsāmanta, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Antaraṅga, Kumārāmātya, Uparika, Vishayapati, Grāmapati, Bhāgin, Bhogin and so forth, as well as others belonging to the class of Chāṭas, Bhaṭas and Vallabhas in the district of Khalgu khaṇda (as follows) :—

(Ll. 12–18) :— " Be it known to you that this village of Svalpa-velura (or Svalpaveluro), belonging to this district (of Khalgu khaṇḍa), (and) marked by (all the) four boundaries, has been donated by us, after making it rent–free, with libations of water to Bhaṭṭa Nānaṭa Sarman of the Vājasaneya *charaṇa*, the Kāṇva *śakha*, the Vatsa *gotra* (and) the Bhṛgu–Chyavana–Apnavāna–Jamadagni *pravara*, to last as long as the moon, the sun and the earth (endure); wherefore seeing this copper charter and out of respect for the *Dharma* no one should become an obstacle (to it).

(Ll. 18–26) :— "More over, it is declared in the *Dharmaśāstra*

[Here follow five of the customary verses].

(Ll. 27-30) :— The Dūtaka here is the illustrious *Mahāsāmanta* Aśokadeva The document is written by Mahāsandhivigrahika Govinda-deva and enshrined by the Queen Srīvāsa Bhaṭṭārikā.

And (it) is engraved by the illustrious Mahindrabhīma. The year 19, the 15th day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

No. 59

Ganjam plates of Prthivivarmadeva

1. Donor - - - Pṛthivivarmadeva, son of Mahindravarmadeva.

2 Title- - - *Paramamāheśvara*; *Mahārājadhirāja*; *Parameśvara*; *Parama-bhaṭṭāraka.*

3. Place of issue - - - (1) Svetaka or
   (2) Kolāulapura Paṭṭana

4. Date - - - ?

5. Officers - - - (1) Sandhivigrahi – Śrī Sāmanta (writer)
   (2) Srī Sāmanta Svayambhū, the kānsakāra (engraver)
   (3) Srī Mahādevī (the enshriner)

6. Topography - - - (1) Ja[no]ra *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Dola(li)ti (village)
   (3) Kolāulapura Paṭṭana (city)

7. Donee - - - Subhakara of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneya *charaṇa*, kāṇva Śākhā and Pañcharshi (Bhārgava, Chyavana, Aupnamanyava, Aurva, and Jamadagni)

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* IV, pp 198-201 ff. Edited by Dr F. Kielhorn. It is also noticed by sewell in *A.S.S.I.* Vol. II, p. 32.

9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] स्वेतकाधिष्ठाना द्भगवतः सचराच[र]गुरो[ः] । सकल-
शसा(शा)ङ्क [शेखर १][1 स्य [2] [स्थि] -

२. त्युप्तति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहेतो र्महेन्द्राश्च(च)ल शिखरनिबाशि(सि)नः
श्रीमद्गोकने(र्णे) –

३. श्वर भट्टारकस्य । चरणकमलाराधना । बात्प(प्त) पुन्य(ण्य) निचयः
ष(स)त्कि(त्की र्तय प्रकर्षानुरण्ड(ञ्जि) –

४. ता । श्वे(शे)ष सामन्तचक[ः] श्व(स्व)भुजवल पराक्रमाक्रान्त । सकल–
कलिंगाधिराजे(ज्यः) प-

५. रमभाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो मा(म)ह(हा)राजाधिराज परमेस्व(श्व)रः
(र) परमभ -

६. ट्ट(ट्टा)रक । गङ्गामलकुलतिलक श्रीकोलाउलपुरपट्टणकस्यः कबल्य -

७. वरयघोष । महाराजः(ज) श्रीपृथिविवर्म्मदेव[ः] कुशली । श्री महिन्द्रव–

८. र्म्मदेव सुतः(तो) ज[नो?]र बिशए [3]।। यथाकालाध्यासिः(सि)[नः]
मा(म)हासामन्त । श्रीष(सा) -

९. मन्त । राजनक राजपुत्रः(त्र) कुमारामात्युपरि[क] दण्ड्नायक । बिषयपति

१०. ग्रामपति । अन्याश्च चाट भट वल्लभजाति(ती)या[न्] । जनपदाना(न्) राट्(ष्ट्र)-
कु(कू)ट कुट्ट -

११. म्विना नः) । सामवाजिकः । यथार्हि(हं) मानयति बोधयति शा(स)मादिष -
(शा)ति । बिदित –

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1. The correct reading is most probably 'शशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य' (S.N.R.)
2. Unnecessary punctuation marks have been given in several places like this, upto the end of the 19th line
3. Read बिषये

2nd plate ; 1st side

१२. मस्तु भवता[ं] एतद्विषय सम्वद्धग्रामीयः ग्रामंद्वय॑ डोल(ली)ति [4] नाभ ।

१३. सकलस्थलारन्य(ण्य)च(श्च)तुःशि(सी)मोपलक्षितः । भट्टपुत्र शु -

१४. भ[ं]कराय । वाजसन(ने)[य] चरणाय । क(का)ण्वशाखाय वच्छ(त्स)गोत्राय

१५. इत्य(ति) [॥] ते(ए)षामधिबास्तेषां । पञ्चारिषय[5] प्रबरो भवति॰। भार्गवः च्य-

१६. वनाप्नोबा । नौब(वं)जामदग्नेति । जमदग्निबत दु(औ)र्व ब -

१७. त । द(आ)प्नुवानवत् । च्यबनबत् भृगुवत् । तप्र(त्प्र)बराय । इहेव

१८. विषुक(व) संक्रान्त्या[ं] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च । पुन्यापि त्रिवयो [6]

१९. यथा सलिलधारापुरस(स्स)रेणा । चन्द्रार्कक्षिति ॥

2nd plate ; 2nd side

२०. समकालं(ल)स(म)करि(री)कृत्य प्रतिबर्ष[ं] रु(रू)प्यपलानि चत्वारि

२१. देयं । एवं प्रतिपादितो ष्मा(स्म)त्तयतं(तः) । शासनदश -

२२. नाद्धर्म्मगौरव(वा)दस्मा(स्म)द्गौरव(वा)च्च न केनचित्परिपन्थिना भ -

२३. वितव्य[ं] ॥ तथा च धर्म्मशा[स्त्रे]षु पठ्यते ॥ बहुभिब(र्व)सु

२४. धा दता(त्ता) । राजन[ः] सगरादिभि[ः] [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि [भु -

२५. मि] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । [।] षडासिति सहस्राणा[ं]

२६. योजनाना वसु[ं]धरा । अहोपुन्या(ण्या)य कात्य(र्या)य स्वर्ग(र्गो)

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२७. गाम प्रदाइनो । [।] मासुद्वः फलशङ्का वा । परद[त्ते] -

२८. ति पा[र]र्थिना । स्वदानात्फलं(ल)मानन्त्या(न्त्यं) परद्दता(त्ता)ति(नु)प(रा) -

२९. लने । [।] भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णा(ह्णा)ति । यच(श्च) भु(भू)मि[ं] त्रयच्छति । उभौ
त्तो(तौ)

4. Probably the name of the village is डो(दा)लति (S,N,R)

5. Read पञ्चार्षेय

6. Read पुण्याभिवृद्धये

३०. पुण्यकर्म्माणौ । नियतो स्वर्गगामिनौ । [।] स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ता(त्ता)म्वा यो

३१. हरेति(त) बसुन्धरा[ं] [।] स विष्ठाया[ं] कृमिभु(भू)त्वा पितृभि[ः] सह -
पच्यते ।]।] इति

३२. कमलदलाम्वुबिन्दुलोला[ं] श्रीयमनुचिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जि(जी)बितञ्च [।]
सकल

३३. मिदमुदाहृतं[च] बुध्वा नहिपुरुषै परकि(की)र्त(र्त्त)यो बिलोप्या । [।]
लिखितंञ्च

३४. सन्धिविग्रहि श्रीसामन्तेन । उत्कि(त्की)न(र्ण)ञ्च(च) श्रीसामन्त स्वयम्भु
कांसरे –

३५. न(ण) । लांछितंच श्रीमा(म)हादेव्या । उण्याक्षर मधिकाक्षरम्वा तच्च -

३६. च्छर्व प्रमाणमिति ॥

NOTES

Some time before 1896, Mr. C. J. Weir, I. C. S., the then District Collector of Ganjam, sent this set of copper plate grant to Dr. Hultzsch for examination. No further information regarding the find spot of it is now forthcoming. Dr. Kielhorn edited the same in *E. I.* IV, pp. 198–201, without facsimile.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. The ring is missing.

Dr. Kielhorn gives the purport of the grant as quoted below:—

"The inscription is one of Mahindravarmadeva's son, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Siva), the *Mahārājadhirāja-Parameśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka*, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the lord of the excellent city of Kolāhala, .. the Mahārājā Pṛthivivarmadeva, who had obtained a store of merit by worshipping the lotus-feet of the holy lord Gokarṇeśvara, dwelling on the summit of mount Mahendra, and who by the excellence of the three constituents of his regal power had attached to himself the whole circle of feudatories, and had acquired by the valorous strength of his arms the sovereignty over all Kaliṅga. From his residence at Svetka (Svetaka) the king by this document informs his officials and the inhabitants concerned, that on the occasion of an equinox he gave a village in the Ja[no]ra *vishaya* to the *Bhaṭṭaputra* Subhaṅkara, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa *gotra*, who was a student of the Vājasaneya charaṇa belonged to the Kāṇva śākhā, and had the fivefold *pravara*, Bhārgava, Chyavana, Apnavān, Aurva and Jāmadagni, — in such a manner that the donee under this deed was entitled to the yearly receipt of four *Palas* in silver. — The inscription was written by the *Sandhivigrahin*, or minister of peace and war, Sāmant, engraved by the brazier Sāmanta – Svayambhū, and furnished with a seal (? *lāñchhita*) by the chief queen.

It is interesting to note that the passage 'कोलाहल पुरपट्टण' or the Kolāhalapura Paṭṭaṇa is for the first time mentioned in this inscription. In the Purāṇas like Brahmāṇḍa (II. 16.21), Vishṇu (III. 18.73)

and Vāmana (45. 90; 105-6) we find that Kolāhala was the name of a hill and it was the place where Gayāsura performed austerities. Most probably the Kolāhala was situated near Mahendra in Ganjam so that a town was established there by that name. A city named Kolāpura is mentioned in *Brahmaṇḍa* P. (IV. 44.97) where the goddess Lalitā was worshipped.

No. 60

Indian Museum (Sana-khimedi) plates of Indravarma

1. Donor . . . Queen Srī Elā, wife of Gaṅgasvayambhu, who is the elder son of Gosvāminī in the time of Indravarma, son of Pṛthivīvarmā

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara*; *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Parameśvara*, *Paramabhaṭṭāraka*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka and Kolāulāpurapaṭana

4. Date . . . Phālguna *māsa*, Sukla-paksha, Chaturdaśi (the day when it was granted)

5. Officers . . . (1) *Mahāsandhivigrahin* Srī *Sāmanta* (writer)
   (2) Svayambhū, son of Napa of Kānsyakāra caste.
   (3) Srī *Gosvāminī* (enshriner)

6. Topography . . . (1) Paḍuni khaṇḍi *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Bheṭhiśṛṅga (Village)
   (3) Ara-Paduni (village)

7. Donees . . . (1) Srī Lokanādhava *(god Vishṇu)*
   (2) Bhaṭṭāraka Svayambhukeśvara *(god Siva)*
   (3) The Brahmaṇas namely.
   (1) Bhaṭṭaputra Keśava (2) Dāupa (3) Somapa (4) Viṭhu (5) Madhusūdana (6) Dhanaśarmā (7) Bhaṭṭaputra Vāstavya Gaṇapati (8) Bhṛgudeva (9) Devaśarma (10) Savarapa (11) Durga khaṇḍi.

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 165–71 ff, Edited by Sri C. C. Das Gupta, M.A.

9. Remarks . . . . The text contains many Prakṛta words and the local practice of writing erroneous Sanskrit. So it is produced without any correction.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

[The text of the plates is given without any correction]

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] **श्वेत्का**धिष्ठानाद्भगबतश्चराचरगुरो शकल ससाङ्क शे -
२. ख़रधरश्य । स्थित्युत्पति प्रलयकारणहेतो महेन्द्राश्चलशिख -
३. रनिवासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्नेश्वर भटारकश्य चरणकमलाराधनावाप्त
४. पुन्यनिचय । षिरकत्रयः प्रकर्षानुरञ्जित शेषसामन्तचक्र । श्वभुजव -
५. ल पराक्रमाक्रान्त । सकल कलीङ्गाधिराज्य परममाहेश्वरो माता -
६. पितृ पादानुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलक **श्री नान्दगिरिनाथ कोलाउलपुरप** –
७. **टण** विनीर्गत काम्वल्यकायघोस । मनेक जयासद्व प्रचण्डदण्डि -
८. त । माहाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर प[र]म भटारक **श्रीराजाइन्द्रबर्मदेव** कुप -
९. ली [।] **श्रीपृथिविबर्मस्य** शुतः **पड़णिखण्ड विपए** ।।

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१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवत श्चराचरगुरोः सकल शशाङ्क शे -
२. खरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलयकारणहेतो महेन्द्राचल शिख -
३. रनिबासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भट्टारकस्य चरणकमलाराधनावाप्त
४. पुण्यनिचयः शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सामन्तचक्रः स्वभुज व -
५. ल पराक्रमाक्रान्त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यः परममाहेश्वरो माता -
६. पितृपादानुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलकः श्री नान्दगिरिनाथ कोलाउलापुर प-
७. ट्टण विनिर्गत-काम्बल्यवरय घोसानेक जयशद्व प्रचण्डोदण्डि -
८. त महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर परमभट्टारकः श्रीराज इन्द्रवर्मदेव कुश -
९. ला । श्री पृथिव वर्मस्य सुतः पडणिखण्ड विपये

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. यथाकालाध्यासि महासामन्त । श्रीसामन्त । राजनक रा[ज]पुत्र कुमर ।

११. मात्तुत्पारि दण्डनायक बिषयपति गामपति । अन्याश्च चाट भाट

१२. सामन्त राट्रकुट कुटुम्बिना । जनपदान: समादिषति विदितमस्तु

१३. भवता एतद्विषय समन्ध ग्रा गेय । मेठिशिङ्ग नाम सजलस्थलारा –

१४. न्य चतु:सिमोप अर्धस्रोत्र शहितेन ३ लिखितश्च । अपदुणि ग्रा –

१५. मद्ध पाडापद्र खातादि खांभार समितेन । तस्य मधे भुमि दसकैदि

१६. मेकाश्च: श्रीलोकमाधवस्य दतं । अपर अर्द्ध अन्स भटारक स्वयम्भके -

१७. सरस्य । अपर अर्द्ध अन्स ब्राह्मणानाश्च । श्रीगोश्वामणिकस्य जेष्ठ पु -

१८. त्र: श्रीगाङ्गस्वयम्भुकस्य राज्ञि श्रीएला । तस्य धर्मकीर्ति जशाति

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१०. यथाकालाध्यासित महासामन्त श्रीसामन्त राजनक राजपुत्र कुमारा -

११. मात्योपरिक - दण्डनायक - विषयपति - ग्रामपति रन्यांश्च चाट भट -

१२. सामन्त - राष्ट्रकूट कुटुम्बिनः जनपदान् समादिशति विदितमस्तु

१३. भवतामेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध ग्रामोऽयं भेठिशृङ्ग नामा सजलस्थलार -

१४. ण्य चतुःसीमोप[लक्षितः] अर्द्ध श्रोत्रियांश सहितेन लिखितं च । अतः पदुणिग्रा -

१५. मार्द्ध पाडा–पद्र - खातादिखांभार सहितेत तस्य मध्ये भूमि दशकै द्वै: ।

१६. एकश्च श्रीलोकमाधवाय दत्तं । अपरं अर्द्धांशं भट्टारक स्वयम्भुवे -

१७. स्वराय दत्तं । अपरं अर्द्धांशं ब्राह्मणेभ्यों दतं । श्रीगोस्वामिन्या ज्येष्ठ पु -

१८. त्र श्रीगाङ्गस्वयम्भुकस्य राज्ञी श्रीएला । तस्य धर्मकीर्त्तिर्जगति

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. परिस्थापतंञ्च । इहैव फाल्गुणमास सुल्कपत्त चतुर्दशि । परिलि -

२०. खितञ्च । मातापितारात्मनश्च । पुन्यापवर्धयो: षलिलधारा पुर:स -

२१. रेण । चन्द्रार्कस्थिति समकाल्न अ॰रिकृत्य प्रतिपादितोस्माभि: र्यतं ।

२२. शासन दरपनात: धर्मगौ[र]वा तत्माद्गौरवाच । नकेनचिन्नरिपन्थिना

२३. भवि[त]व्य । तथाच पठ्यतो धर्मपास्त्रे [।] वहुभि: वशुधादता राजान सगरादि -

२४. भि: यस्य यस्य यदा मुमि । तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । माभुय फल संङ्काव

२५. परदताति पार्थिवा । प दतां परदत्तां मा यो हरेति वपुन्धरा । शविष्ठाया

२६. कृमिभुत्वा पितृभिसह पच्यते । शष्ठिम्वरिष शहश्राणि श्वर्गं मोदति भु -

२७. मिद । आत्तेप्ता चानुमन्त्या धा एव॑नरकं व्रजेत: श्वदानात्फलं कुर्यां प -

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१६. प्रतिष्ठापिताच इहैव फाल्गुनमास शुक्लपत्त चतुर्द्दशी परिलि –

२०. खितञ्च । मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्स -

२१. रेणा चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालं अकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादितोस्मभिर्यत:

२२. शासन दर्शनाद्धर्म्मगौरवा दस्मद्गौरवाञ्च न केनचित् परिपन्थिना

२३. भवितव्यं । तथा च पठ्यते धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] वहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता राजभि: सगरादि –

२४. भि: [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ माभूद फलशङ्का व:

२५. परदत्तेति पार्थिवा: । [स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने ॥] स्वदत्तां पर-दत्तां वा यो हरेत बसुन्धरां । स विष्ठायां

२६. कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि: सह पच्यते ॥ षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्ग मोदति भू -

२७. मिद: । आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकं व्रजेत् ॥

[The missing portion in the 25th line is given above].

3rd plate; 1st side

२८. परदतानु पालने ।। भुमि यः प्रतिगृह्नाति तैस्य भुमि प्रयच्छति
२९. उभउतो पुन्यकर्माणो नीयतै श्वर्ग गामिनै । अथ हारयते भुमि
३०. मन्दघुधितमावृता स बधो बारुणै पासै तिर्य्ययोन्या ञ्च जायते । अ -
३१. न्याय न हारिता भुमि रन्यायेनतु हारिता । हारतो हारयंतञ्च दहत्या
३२. षत्पमंकुलं । इति कमलदलाम्घु बिदुंलाला श्रीयमनु
३३. चिन्ता नृस्य जिबितंच । सकलमिदमुदह्नितंघुधा नहिपुरुपे पकीर्तयो
३४. बिलोप्या [।।] लिद्यीतमिद महासन्दि विग्रहि श्रीसामन्तेन । उत्किर्नं
३५. ञ्च: सातनः कांसकार श्रेष्ठि श्रीसामन्त स्वयम्भुना नप:*पुतेन ।
३६. लांछितंञ्च श्रीगोश्वामिणिकेन । तच्छ्व प्रमाणमिति । २० ।

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२८. भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमिं प्रयच्छति ।
२९. उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्यगगामिनौ ।। अथ । हरतो हारयतो भूमिं
३०. मन्दघुद्धिस्तमोवृतः । स बद्धो वारुणैः पाशै स्तिर्यग्योनिंच जायते ।। अ -
३१. न्यायेन हृताभूमि रन्यायेनतु हारिता । हरतो हारयतश्च दहत्या
३२. सप्तमंकुलम् ।। इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोलां श्रियमनु -
३३. चिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितञ्च । सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च वुध्वा नहि परुपैः परकीर्त्तयो
३४. विलोप्या । : । लिखितमिदं महासन्धिविग्रही श्रीसामन्तेन । उत्कीर्णं
३५. च शासनं कांशकार श्रेष्ठी श्रीसामन्त स्वयम्भूना नप सुतेन ।
३६. लांछित च श्रीगोस्वामिनिकेन । तत्सर्वं प्रमाणमिति ।।२०।।

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* We find in No. 34 Ak-haśali Napa is the engraver. That grant belongs to Anantavarma, son of Devendravarma and issued in G.E. 358, which corresponds to 984-5 A.D. If Napa, father of Svayambhu, the engraver of this grant happens to be the same person then we should fix the time of this grant after 358 G.E. or 984 A.D.

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३७. भटपुत्र **केशव** । अपर दाउप । पुनः शोमपा । पुनः बिठु ।
३८. पुनः मधुसोदन । पुनः धनशर्म । अपर भटपुत्र बास्तव्यगणपति ।
३९. भगुबोशु । अपरदेबषर्म । अपर सबरप । दुगखण्डि एभि
४०. ब्राह्मणेभोदतं ॥ ० ॥

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३७. भट्टपुत्र केशवः; अपर दाउप; पुनः सोमपाः; पुनः विठु ;
३८. पुनः मधुसूदनः; पुनः धनशर्मा; अपर भट्टपुत्रः बास्तव्यगणपतिः ।
३९. अपर देवशर्मा, अपरः शवरपः; दुर्गखण्डि; एतेभ्यो
४०. ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दत्तम् ॥ ० ॥

NOTES

The history of discovery of these plates is same as in No. 59 above. They were edited by Sri C, C. Das Gupta, M.A. in E.I, XXVI, pp. 165-71 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7″×3 ½″. They are attached to a ring containing the royel seal with the figure of a lying bull.

The text is full of mistakes and it is indeed a mixture of Sanskrit and local Oriya Prakrit Therefore, instead of giving correct forms side by side, I preferred to print it as it is and give the correct Sanskrit text separately in the foot.note of each page.

At the end of the 36th line there is a numerical symbol within two *daṇḍas* at the front and back of the symbol, which appears like the letter 'थ्'. It is a figure for the number 20 (vide G. H. Ojha's Palaeography of India, plate LXXIII). Sri Das Gupta while editing this grant failed to decipher the numerical value of the symbol, but read it as 'स्त्र्'.

We notice a numerical figure of 10 at the and of the text in No. 59 which grant, like the present one, has been engraved by the smith Svayambhu and enshrined by Gosvāminī. The plate No. 59 which is a grant made by Pṛthivīvarmadeva, son of Mahindravarmadeva, is written by the same smith (kāṅśakāra). So, I presume that Srī Mahādevī, the queen of Pṛthivīvarmadeva, was called Gosvāminī after she became a widow. This leads us to conclude that Pṛthivīvarma had three sons through his queen Sri Mahādevi (afterwards called Gosvāmini), namely(1) Gaṅgaśvayambhu, whose queen Elā, the acutual donor of this grant (2) Indravarma, the king of Svetaka during whose regnal year 20 the grant, was made and (3) Rāṇaka Dānārnava. In this connection I like to point-out that like Gaṅgasvayambhu we get another name as Gaṅgakavilāsa whose son is Bhūpendravarma, the king of Svetaka in whose time Rāṇaka Gaṅgakavilāsa made the grant.

No. 61

Bishamagiri plates of Indravarma

1. Donor . . . Indravarma.

2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara*; *Mahāraja*.

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.

4. Date . . .

5. Officers . . . (1) *Dutaka* Mahāsāmanta Nāgakheḍi (order bearer)
   (2) *Mahāpratihāra* Adityavarmā (writer)
   (3) *Mahasandhivigrahin* Chandapāka (enshriner)
   (4) Devapila, the *Kanśakara*. (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Jalamvora *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Ameraśṛṅga (Village)

7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭaputra Ja[ksha]svāmi śarmā of Jātukarṇa *gotra*, Vaśishṭha - Atri - Jātukarṇa *Pravara*, Vājasaneya *charaṇa*, Jātukarṇa - Atri - Vaśishṭha - Jīva *anupravara*,

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XIX, pp. 134–7 ff. Edited by the Late Tarini-Charan Rath, B. A. Re-edited by R. Subba Rao in J.A.H.R.S. Vol. III, pp.183-188

9. Remarks . . . . Not far from Bishamagiri where the plates have been discovered there is a village called Jalameripalli which may be identified with Jalamvora.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्वेतकाद्धि(धि)ष्ठानात। * भगवत्त(त) श्चराचर [गुरोः] श(स)क -

२. ल प(श)शाङ्क शेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पति(त्ति) प्रलयकार -

३. णहेतो र्म्महेन्द्राच[ल]शिखर निवाशि(सि) श्रीमां(मान्) गोकर्णेश्वर भ -

४. ट्टारकस्य चरणकमलाराधना वा(वा)प्त पुन्य(ण्य) निच्चय[:] शक्तित्र -

५. य प्रत्ता*नुरञ्जिताशेप शा(सा)मन्तचक्र श्व(स्व)भुजबल

६. पराक्रान्त श(स)कल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यो परममाहेश्वरो माता -

७. पितृपादानुध्यातो महाराज श्रीइन्द्रवर्म्मदेव[:] कुशली ।।

८. जलम्बोर विषये । यथाकालाध्याशि[तः] महाशा(सा)मन्त श्री

९. शा(सा)मन्त राजा(ज)नक राजा(ज)पुत्र । कुमारामात्योपरिक दण्ड -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. नायक विषयपति ग्रामपति ब्राह्मणपुरोग मान[य]

११. त्यांश्च चाट भट दण्डपाशि[क]वल्लभजाति(तो)यां(यान्) यथा[र]ह[ं] मा -

१२. नयति बोधयति च श(स)मादिशति विदिता(त)मस्तु भवतां । ॐ ए -

१३. तद्विश(प)य श(स)म्बन्ध । * अ रशिङ्ग ग्रामे भूमि । पु(पू)र्वदिशो(शि) पो(पु) -

१४. ष्करिण्या पश्चिमपालि परिच्छेद । नदि(दी)पाद(दा) त्पश्चिम -

१५. प्रदेशे वृ[द्द]द्भोगिकस्य भोगपाटक परिच्छेदो(दः) [।] उ -

१६. त(त्त)[र] प्रदेशे भिष्ठ [?] परिच्छेद । दक्षिण दिशायां न्न(न)दी परिच्छे -

१७. द । नद्दीलांपालि अर्घभाग[:] द्वा(द्व)जश(स)न(ने)[य] च[र]णाय कन्म(ण्व)शा -

१८. खाय । * जात(तू)कर्ण गोत्राय । * वशिष्ठा[द्वि]जातुकर्णेति प्रव -

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* Read प्रकर्षा

* Dandas are not necessary.

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१६. राय । जातुकर्ण व्य(व) हर्जिवाद्वजि(शि)ष्टय[त] । * अनुप्रवराय

२०. भट्टपुत्र ज(य)न्नर.ा(स्वा)मिशर्मणा । माता(ता)पित्रोरात्मनश्च

२१. पुन्या(ण्या)भि वृद्धयो(ये) श(स)लिलधारापुरश(स्स)रेणा चन्द्राक्र्क क्षि -

२२. ति श(स)मकालसम्करि(रो)इत्य प्रतिपादि[तो]स्माभि[:] यत: । ॐ शाश(स) -

२३. न दर्शनाद्धर्मगौरवात्सद्गौरवाच्च न केनचि -

२४. त्परिपन्थि अवितव्यं । तथा च पठ्यते धर्मशास्त्रे । वहुभि:

२५. वं(व)सुधा दत्ता राजान(भि:) श(स)गरादिभि: [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि[:]

२६. तस्य.तस्य तदा फलं [।।] स्व(स्व)दत्ता['] परदत्ताम्वा यो ह -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२७. रते(रेत) वसुन्धरां [।] स्व(स) विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभि[:]

२८. श(स)ह पच्यते । मा(भू)य फलशङ्काव[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पा -

२९. र्थिवा[:] स्व(स्व)दानात्फा(त्फ)लमानन्त्यं परदता(त्ता)नु पालने [।।] इ -

३०. ति कमलदलाम्वुविन्दुलोलां श्रि[य]मनुचि -

३१. न्त्य मनुश्य(ष्य)जि(जी)वितञ्च [।] श(स)कलमिदमुदाहृ -

३२. तञ्च वुधा(ध्वा) नहि पुरुषै[:] परकि(की)र्तयो विलोप्या[:] दुत्त(दूत) गो(को) -

३३. त्र महासामन्त श्रीनाम्रखेड्डि(डि) महाप्रतिहार आदि -

३४. त्यवर्म्मणा । लिखित['] लांछितञ्च महाश(स)न्धिविग्रही(हि)क:

३५. चान्द्पाकेन:(न) [।] उत्कि(त्की)र्णं कङ्शारका देवपिलु नेति:(ति) ।।

NOTES

The plates were discovered during reclamation of a plot of land in the village of Bishamagiri (1) in the ex-Zamindary of Sana Khimedi in the Ganjam district. The grant was edited by the late Tarini charana Rath, B. A. in E.I. XIX, pp. 134–7 ff. It was re-edited in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, pts-2, 3 and 4, pp. 183–8 ff. by R. Subba Rao without referring to *E. I*.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7″ × 3⅝″. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull and a crescent.

An abridged translation of the text was given by T. C. Rath as follows :—

(Ll. 1–12) :— Hail ! The glorious *Mahārāja* Indravarman, who has acquired a store of virtue by the worship of the lotus feet of the divine lord Gokarṇṇeśvara, the Almighty master of animate and inanimate, who wears the crest ornament of the half-moon, is cause of existence, genesis and destruction, and who resides on the summit of the Mahendra mountain;— he possessing the overlordship of the entire Kaliṅga country, by the strength of his own arms, endeared to all his vassals by the pre-eminence of his threefold powers, a great devotee of Siva and meditator upon the feet of his father and mother, advises and commands, from the residence of Svetaka, the *Mahāsāmanta*, *Srī Sāmanta*, *Rājanaka*, *Rājaputra*, *Kumārāmātya*, *Uparika*, *Daṇḍanāyaka*, *Vishayapati*, *Grāmapati* and other officers in the Jalamvora–*vishaya*, thus :—

(Ll. 12–24) :— "Be it all known to you that the land in the village of Ameraśiṅga belonging to this province, bounded on the east by the western face of the tank as far as the river, on the west by the Bhogapāṭaka land of Vṛhadbhogika, on the north by such limit as you like and on the south by the river as far as the middle of its bed, is

1. Vide. *Survey of India Map* sheet No. 74 $\frac{A}{7}$

granted to Bhaṭṭaputra Ja[ksha]svāmi Sarman of the Vājasaneya - *charaṇa*, Kāṇva - *śākhā*, Jātukarṇṇa *gotra* Vaśishṭha - Jātukarṇa - *pravara* and Jātukarṇavat - Jīvadvijeshṭhavat - *anupravara*, for the increase of the merit of my father, mother and self, accompanied with the handful of water, to be enjoyed by him as long as the moon, the sun and the earth last. Nobody, whoever he may be, should interfere with this, out of regard for virtue and myself.

(Ll. 24–32) :— It is stated thus in the *Dharmaśāstra*. [Then follow four customary and benedictory verses].

(Ll. 32–35) :- The *dūtaka* here is *Mahāsāmanta*-Srī Nāgakheḍi(2) (The document was) written by *Mahāpratihāra* Adityavarman; the king's seal was affixed (to it) by *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Chandapāka; and it was engraved by *kamsakāra* (brazier) Devapila. (3)

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2. From the designation 'Khedi' attached to his name, it is presumed that he belonged to the family of the Kadamva chieftains who lived in Mahendra bhoga-vishaya.

3. The designations 'Paka' and 'Pila' suggest their origin in the far South. I think the designation 'Pilai' among the Tamilians was formarly 'Pila'. (S.N.R.)

No. 62

Gautami plates of Indravarma

1. Donor - - - Indravarmā

2 Title- - - *Paramamāheśvara*; *Mahārāja*

3. Place of issue - - - Svetaka

4. Date - - - Samvat(vat) 4, Phā'gu[na] Su. di. 3.

5. Officers - - - *Akshaśālin* Padmachandra (engraver)

6 Topography - - - (1) Hemvakamaṭamva-*Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Salavaṇikā (village)

7. Donees- - - (1) Vināyaka Sarmā
(2) Nārā . . [rda]śarmā of Pārāsarasa *gotra*, Vājasaneya *charaṇa* and Sakti–Vaśishṭha-Kāṇva *(Pravara)*

8. Authority . . . *E.I.* XXIV, pp. 180-3 ff. Edited by Sri Kunja Govinda Goswami, M A., Calcutta.

9. Remarks - - - The engraver Padmachandra seems to be the same *Akshaśālin* Padmachandra, the engraver of No. 57, 58, So, Sāmantavarmā and Indravarmā were presumably ruling in Svetaka within a short range of time.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] विजय श्वेतकाधिष्ठाना‌द्भगवतश्च ·
२. तुर्द्दश भुवनाधिपते[:] सकल शशाङ्कशेखरधर -
३. स्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयकारणहेतो र्म्महेन्द्राचल शि -
४. खरनिवासिन[ः] [स्य] श्रि(श्री)गोकर्णेश्वर स्वामिनश्चरण -
५. कमलाराधनादवाप्त पुण्यनिचयो गङ्गा[:]-
६. मलकुलाम्बरेन्दु[:] स्वभुजबल पराक्रमाक्रान्त सक -
७. ल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशे -
८. ष सामन्त[:]परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादा -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. नुध्या(तो) महाराज श्रि(श्री)न्द्रवर्म्मदेवः कुशलिः(ली) [।]
१०. हेम्वकमटम्व विषये सलवणिका [1] ग्रामे
११. यथाकालाध्यासिनो व्यवहारिण[:] सक –
१२. रणां(णान्) स दण्डनायक प्रमुखां(खान्) निवासि -
१३. न(नो)जनपदां(दान्) चाट भट वल्लभजाति(ती)नां(यां) यथा -
१४. र्हं[ं] मानयति विदितमस्तु भवतां-एष(तत्) ख -   ]
१५. ण्ड्क्षेत्र['] बाजसनेय चरणेभ्य(णाभ्यां) गोत्र पाराश -
१६. र शक्तियत्-वशिष्ठवत्-कण्ववत् विनायकशर्म्म नाग -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. + + [दे]शर्म्मणे(णा)[भ्यां] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि

1 The editor hesitatingly reads 'सलचणिका' But N. P. Chakravarti suggests that it "may be read also 'सलबणिका'. The name 'सालबण' is found in No. 31 at line 22.

१८. बृध(द्ध)ये:(ये) सलिलधारापुर[:] सरमाचन्द्रार्कस
१९ मंकालत्वेन दत्त[ं] [।] पूर्व्वदिशां(शि) तृणि बाल्मिकाग्नेयां [2]
२०. तटाक सि(सी)मान्त[:] । दक्षिणदिशं(शि) [अ]रण्य सि(सी)मान्त[:] । प -
२१. श्चिम दिशां(शि) कोशाम्वतटाक सि(सी)मान्तः [।] उत(त्त)
२२. रदिशां(शि) उद्य तटाक सि(सी)मान्तः एवं चतु(त)[र्षि]ष्व अ
२३. पि दिक्षु निर्दिष्ट स्वष्ट सि(सि)मान्तः नकेनचित
२४. परिपन्थिना भवितव्यं । तथा चोक्तं धर्मशा[स्त्रे] [।]

3rd plate; 1st side

२५. वहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता राजान(जभिः) सगरादिभि[:] [।]
२६. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फल[ं] [।]
२७. माभू[द] फल शङ्का व[:] परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पाथि(र्थि)व(वाः) । स्वद -
२८. ता(त्ता) फलमानन्त्य[ं] परदाता(त्ता)नुपालनं(ने) ॥
२९. दानं मुरजा[:] [3] चत्वारि(रः) ।
३०. उत्कि(त्की)र्ण अक्षशालि श्रि(श्री)पद्मचन्द्रेण । सम्वः(म्वत्) ४
३१. फाल्गुन। शुदि ३.

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2. Sri Goswami suggests to read वाल्मिकः [।] आग्नेयां But the Editor of the Journal (Dr. N.P. Chakravarti) has rightly suggested that it "appears to be 'त्रीणि' 'वाल्मिकाग्नेयां' which may be corrected as ' त्रीणि वल्मिकान्य (or त्रयोवल्मिका) आग्नेयां'.

3. The word 'Muraja' is an interesting term here. It seems to be a land measure as suggested by Dr. N. P. Chakravarti. The word 'मुरय' probably in connection with the total extent of land granted in No. 36,at lines 28 and 34,is making the point clear, and मुरज and मुरय are synonymous (S.N.R.)

NOTES

In 1937 this set was discovered from the village of Gautami in the Badakhimedi (ex)Zamindary of Ganjam District, It was found by a villager while digging earth in the above village for construction of a house. One Tumulu Krishnamurti of Nuapara secured the plates from the owner and gave them to Dr. Nilakantha Das, the present speaker of the Orissa Assembly, who in his turn handed it over to Pandit Vinayaka Misra, the ex-lecturer in Oriya, Calcutta University. Pandit Misra again gave the plates to Sri Kunja Govinda Goswami, M.A. of Calcutta who edited them in *E.I.* XXIV, pp. 180–83 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 6¼″ × 4¼″. They are attached to a ring containing a small seal, on which no legend or emblem is traceable.

Sri Goswami gives the translation of the text as follows :—

(Ll. 1–14) :— Om, Hail ! The illustrious *Mahāraja* Indravarman, who has acquired a store of virtues by worshipping the lotus feet of the illustrious god Gokarneśvara, the Almighty – who is the lord of the fourteen worlds, who wears on the forehead the crescent, who is the cause of existence, creation and destruction and who resides on the summit of the hill *Mahendra*,– he a moon in the sky–namely the spotless race of the Gaṅgas, possessing overlordship of the whole of the *Kaliṅga* territory by the strength of his arms, endeared to all vassals by the excellence of his threefold power, a great devotee of Maheśvara (śiva) and meditator upon the feet of his father and mother, being well, duly advises from the victorious residence of Svetaka, the existing administrative officers together with the accountant, the *Daṇḍanāyaka*, and the like, the inhabitants of the locality, the officials of the rank of *Chāṭa*, *Bhaṭa* and *Vallabha* — at the village of the Salavanikā* in the Vishaya or district of Hemvakamaṭamva :—

(Ll. 14–24) :— " Be it known to you that this piece of land is given along with the offering of water to Vināyaka śarman and . . . Sarman

* The editor writes Salachanika.

of the Vājasaneya *Charaṇa*, Pārāsara *gotra* and Śakti-Vaśishṭha-Kāṇva *pravara*, to continue as long as the sun and the moon exist for the increase of merit of mother, father and self. *(It is bounded)* on the east by an ant-hill, which is in the shape of a quiver, on the south-west, by the tank, on the south by the forest, on the west by the tank called Kośamva and on the north by the tank named Udaya. Thus on all sides it is marked by fixed and clear boundaries. No body should oppose *(to this grant)*. Thus it is said in the religious scriptures :—

(Ll. 25-28). Here follow two verses.

(Ll. 29) Gift of four *murajas*. Incied by the illustrious Akshaśālin Padmachandra; on the 3rd day of the bright half of Phālguna of Samvat 4.

No. 63

Sanakhimedi plates of Indravarma

1. Donor . . . Indravarmā, son of Pṛthivī varmā.

2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara*; *Mahārājādhirāja*; *Parameśvara*; *Paramabhaṭṭāraka*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka. Kolaulāpura Pāṭaṇā

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . (1) Sāndhivigrahika Srī Sāmanta (writer)
   (2) Sreshṭhi Srīsamantā Svayambhū, son of Napa of kamsāra kula (engraver)
   (3) Mahādevī-Paramavaishṇavī-Gosvāminī (enshriner)

6. Topography . . . (1) Hallamvara *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Tanarḍā (Village)

7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭaputra Durgakhaṇḍi, son of Bhaṭṭa Vovana of Vatsa *gotra*, Chhandogya-charaṇa, Rāraṇi śākhā, Pañcha Rshi (i. e. Aurva, Bhṛgu, Chyavana, Apnuvan and Jamadagni) *Pravara* and the same Rshis *anupravara*,

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIII, pp. 78–80 ff. Edited by Sri P. N. Bhattacharya,

9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The village Tanarḍā may be identified with the modern village Tanaraḍā in the Goomsur Taluk of Ganjam district.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्वेत्का(तका)धिष्ठानाद्भगवतः सचराचरगुरोः । * स -
२. कल सन्सांङ्क(शशाङ्क)शेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहे -
३. तोर्महेन्द्राश्र(च)ल सि(शि)खरनिबासि(सि)नः श्रीमद्[1]गोकर्ने(र्णे)स्व(श्व)र भ -
४. ट्टारकस्य चरण कमलाराधना दवाप्तपुन्य(ण्य निचय :]।। * शक्तित(क्ति)त्रय प्रक -
५. रिषा(र्षा)नुरञ्जित (ता)सेश(शेष) सामन्तचक्र[:] श्व(स्व)भुजबल पराक्रमा क्रान्त स -
६. कल कलिङ्गाधिराजे(ज्यः) । * परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानु -
७. ध्यातो । * गङ्गामलकुलतिलक[:] । * श्रीनन्दगिरिनाथ[:] कोकनावल -
८. पुरपट्टण विनिर्गत काम्वल्यवंश्यर्घेस मा(म)हाराजाधिराज प -
९. रमेश्वर परमभट्टारक श्रीइन्द्रवर्म्मदेव[:] कुस(शा)ली [।] श्रीपृथि -
१०. वि(वी)वर्म्मदेव सुतः [।] हल्लम्वरविषए(ये) [2] यथाकालाध्यासि महासा -

2nd plate ; 1st side

११. मन्प(न्त) श्रीसामन्त राजनक राजपुत्र कुमारामात्तुत्प(प)[रिक] दण्डना -
१२. यकः(क) विषयपति गो(ग्रा)मपति अण्य(न्यां)श्च चाट भाट वल्लभजा-

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* Here the *danda* is not necessary.

1 The learned editor reads "श्रीमःदः" and then corrects "श्रीमद्" But the *Visarga* like symbols at the back and front of the letter probably indicates the *halanta-mātrā* of द्. Of course we have not yet come accross a *halanta-mātrā* of this type in the palaeography. (S. N. R.)

2 The learned editor reads 'हल्लन्यर'; but I think the correct reading will be 'हल्लम्वर'; the letters न्य and म्व have slight difference. This letter differs from न्य found in lines 4, and 15 Similarly it differs from म्व found in lines 13 and 14. (S.N R.).

१३. ति(ती)या[न्] राट्(ष्ट्र)कुट कुटुम्बिनां स्वा(सा)मवाजिक सामन्त जनपदाना(न्)स-

१४. मादिशति विदितमस्तु भवता । * एतद्विषय सम्बन्ध ग्रामीय' तन –

१५. डा नाम सजलस्थलारा(र)न्य(ण्य) चतुःसि(सी)मोपलच्चितं(त)श्च ।।

१६. छान्दोगचरणाय:(य) राराणी[3]सा(शा)खाय बोछ(वात्स्य) गोत्राय। पाश्च।[4]

१७. प्रवराय। अउर्व भि(भृ गु च्यवन अप्नवान जा(ज)मदग्नी(ग्नि) ।। * तत्य (त्)[तत्] इव

१८. अनुप्रवरायश्च ।। * भाट पुत्र दुग(र्ग)खण्ड ।। भटबोवन सुत: [5] इहि(है)-

१९. व सु सू)र्य ग्रहणे। दता(त्त') [।] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च। पु·य(ण्ह) प्रवि(वृ)ध(द्ध) ए(ये) सलो(लि) -

२०. [ल]धारा पुर:सरेण। चन्द्रार्कच्चिति। समकाल['] अकरि(री)कृत्य। प्रतिपा –

2nd plate ; 2nd side

२१. दितोस्माभिर्यत: । सा(शा)सन दरसनात् धर्म गउ(गौ)रवात् [6] तस्माद:(द्)स्मै

२२. रवाच न केनचिप्र(त्प)रिपन्थिना भवितव्य['] [।] तथा च पठ्य(ठ्य)ते धर्म-शास्त्रे [।] ब -

२३. हुभिवसुधादता(त्ता) राजान(भि:) सगराधि(दि)भि: [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्तस्य) तस्य त -

२४. फल['] [।।] मा भु(भू मि(द) फल स(श)ङ्काव[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवा:(वा)[।] हरते ह(हा)रयते

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* Danda is superfluous.

3 Probably आरणी

4 Probably he means 'पञ्चर्षि'

* Danda is unnecessary.

5 Sri P.N. Bhattacharya reads 'भटबोधन'. But the letter व is clear and cannot be taken as ध The correct reading is भट्टबोवन सुताय (S N R.)

6 Read 'दशनात् . It seems that 'दसना' is a Prakrit form. So also is. गउरव

२५. मु(भू)[मिं] मन्दबुधि(द्धि) त(त्त)मा(मो)वृता[:] स बद्धो बारुणे[:] पासै(शै)·
तिं (स्ती)र्य[ग] यो -

२६. न्याञ्च गछ(च्छ)ति ॥ स्वद्ता(त्तां) परदता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरे(रे)ति (त) वसु-
न्धरा[ं] । ष (स)

२७. बिष्टा(ष्ठा)या[ं] कृमिर्भूत्वो(त्वा) पितृ(तृ)भिः सह पच(च्य)ते । ※· हि[र]न्य·
(ण्य)मेक[ं] गो(गा)मे –

२८. कंञ्च । ※ भूमे कचितुराङ्गुलं [7] [।] हरन्नरकं(क)माप्नोति यावदाहु (भू) -

२९. ति(त) स[ं]प्लव[ं] ॥ स(प)ष्ठिम्वरिष(र्ष) सतानि [8] स्वर्ग(र्गे) मोदति भूमिज-
(द:) ॥

3rd plate; 1st side

३०. आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता[च तान्येव] नरकं वृ(व्र)जेत् ॥ स्वदानात्फलकुर्य्य

३१. परदतानुपालनं [।][9] उभौ नो(तौ) पुन्य(ण्य) कर्मांणौ नियतो(तौ) स्वर्ग गा -

३२. मिनौ ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोला[ं] श्रीयमनु –

३३. चिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जि(जी)बितञ्च । सकलमिदमुदाहृतं[च] बुधा(ध्वा)

३४. नहि पुरुसै(षैः) परकीर्तयो बिलोप्या ॥ लिखितमिदं स -

३५. न्धिबिग्रहि श्रीसामते(न्ते)न ॥ उत्कीर्नं(र्णं)श्च सा(शा)सन कंसाराकुलपुत्रक

३६. श्रेष्ठि श्रीसामन्तस्वयम्भुना नपसुत्ते(ते)न ॥ लांछितञ्च परम -

३७. वैष्णबि(वी) श्रीगोस्वामिनि(नी) श्रीमा(म)हादेव्या ॥ उन्यात्तर म[दि]षिकं च-

३८. रम्वा तत्सर्व्वं प्रमाणमिति ॥ [10]

Danda is unnecessary

7 Read भूमेरप्यर्द्धं मङ्गुलं

8 Read सहस्राणि

9 Read स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने

10 There is a symbol at the end of the text in between two *dandas*. The editor Sri Bhattacharya reads it as 'च्छ'. But it is not 'च्छ'. It seems to be a numerical symbol probably 10 which might be the king's regnal year (S.N.R.)

NOTES

This grant is one of the six sets of inscriptions found in the village of Palajhadi in the Badakhimedi area of Ganjam. The circumstance under which these plates have been discovered is stated in the note for No. 58 above.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7½"×4". They are held by a ring containing the royal seal on which the figure of a recumbent bull is found This inscription was edited in *E.I.*XXIII, pp. 78–80 ff, by Sri P.N. Bhattacharya who gave an abridged purport of the grant as follows :—

The object of the inscription is to record the grant by the P.M.P. Indravarmadeva, son of Pṛithivivarmadeva, of the village called Tanardā in Hallanyara * *vishaya* to *Bhaṭṭaputra* Durgakhaṇḍi, son of *Baṭṭa* Bodhana * belonging to the Chhandoga-*charaṇa*, the Rāṇāyanīya-*śākhā*, Vatsya-*gotra*, the Aurva - Bhṛgu Chyavana Apnuvāna-Jamadagni *pravara*, and *anupravara*. The grant was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse from the royal residence of Svet(ta)ka.

* The correct name of the vishaya (district) seems to be Hallambara and the village is Tanarda. (S. N. R)

* The correct reading is Bobana

No. 64

Badakhimedi plates of Danarnavadeva

1. Donor . . . Dānārṇavadeva son of Pṛthivīvarmmā.

2. Title . . . *Rānaka* ; *Paramamāheśvara*; *Parameśvara*; *Parama-bhaṭṭāraka*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officers . . . (1) Dāmodara (engraver)
   (2) Dhanadatta, the Sandhivigrahi (writer)

6. Topography . . . (1) Jayaḍā *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Kāsi[ḍḍā] (Village)

7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭa Durggakhaṇḍika, son of Bhaṭṭa Vadhū(dha)na of Vatsa *gotra,* Vājasaneya *Charana* and Pañchṛshi *Pravara.*

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIII, pp. 263–5 ff, Edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti M.A. Calcutta.

9. Remarks . . . The scripts adopted in this inscription differ from those of all other Ganga grants of Kaliṅga. They resemble with the scripts used in the grant of Dharmā Mahādevi of Bhaumakara family of Toshali (Vide *I. H. Q.* Vol. XXI (1949) pp. 213–22 ff. The grant was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] श्वेता(I) विजयान् कुमारवत आराचरगुरो । स्सकल ससा(शशा) -
२. ङ्क शेखर धर[स्य] स्थित्युपेत्य)ति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहेतो महेन्द्राचलशि -
३. खर निवासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्णेस्वर भट्टारकस्य चर -
४. ण कमलाराधना वाप्ति(प्त)पुण्य निश्चय :] शक्तित्रय प्रकर्ष -
५. तुरङ्गी(ङ्गि)ताशेस सामन्तचक्र स्वभुजवलपरा -
६. क्रमाक्रान्त श(स)कल कल(लि)ङ्गाधिराज्ये । ※ परम मा
७. हेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातः परमेश्वर परम भ -
८. ट्टा[र]को महाराजा[धि]राज गङ्गामलकुलतिलक राणक श्रीदा-
९. नारण(र्ण)वदेवः पृथ्वीवर्म्म सुतः कुशली [।]जयड़ा विषये

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. यथाकालाध्यासी श्रीसामन्त महासामन्तराजनक राज -
११. पुत्र कुमारामात्योपरि[क]दण्डनायक विषयपति ग्राम -
१२. पति दण्डपासि(शि)[क] चाट्ट(ट)भट्ट बल्लभ जातीयानुभोगी ※ जन -
१३. पदान् । [2] यथार्हं मानयति । ※ बोधयति । ※ समाज्ञापयति ।
१४. स र्वतः शिवमस्माक[ं] मन्यत् । बिदि तमस्तु भव -
१५. तां । ※ एतद्विषयं प(प्र)तिबद्ध कासिङ्गा ग्रामोऽयं सज -
१६. लस्थल सपद्रारण्य साटवी विटप समन्वित चतुरसी -
१७. मोपलक्षितः । इहैव सूर्यग्रहणे मातापित्रोरात्मनः
१८. पुण्याभिवृद्धये समंलिलधारा स्पुरस्कृता चन्द्रार्क [3] कालम -

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1 Read श्वेतका

* Danda is not necessary

2 The word 'अनुभोगीजनपदान्' seems to be a correct one.

* Danda is not necessary

3 Read पुरस्कृतमाचन्द्रार्क

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. करीकृत्य भाटघोव(व)न [4] सुताय च्छान्दोगचरणाय वत्छ(त्स)गोत्रा-

२०. य पञ्चरिषय प्रवराय पञ्चानुप्रवराय भट दुर्ग्ग ख -

२१. ण्डिकाय ताम्त्र(म्र)शासनेन प्रति ग्रादि ता(को)ऽस्माभिः ॥ ॐ स(शा) -

२२. [सन]दर्शनाद्ध (द्धु)म्म गौरबाच्चनकेनापि [परि]परिपन्थिना

२३. भवितव्य[ं] । तथाच पठ्यते धर्म्मशास्त्रे [।] बहुभि र्व्व -

२४. सुधादता(त्ता) राजभिः सगरादिभि र्य्यस्य यस्य य -

२५. दा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं । स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य -

२६. म्परदत्तानुपालने [5] [।] भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमि -

२७. म्प्रयच्छति [।] उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्म्माणौ न(नि)यतौ स्वर्गग(गा)मि -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२८. नौ । स्वदतां(त्तां) परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेद्वसुन्धरां । स विष्ठायां कृ -

२९. मिभु(भू)त्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते । [।] इति कमलदलाम्बु वि -

३०. न्दुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य जीवि[त]ञ्च। सकलमिद

३१. दाहृतञ्च बुध्वा नहिपुरुषैः परकोर्त्तयो बिलोप्याः(प्या) [॥] इति

३२. लिख(खि)[त]ञ्च सकल करण विदितेत सन्नि(न्धि)विग्रही

३३. श्रीधनदत । महादेवी । जुछराज । महासा[म]न्त ।

३४. धर्म्म(र्म्मा)धिक[र]ण । महा(ह)त(त्त)र । प्रतिहार । उत्कीण(र्ण) दामोदरेण ॥

4 Sri Chakravarti reads भाट्टघोघुन and corrects it as भट्टघोधन for भाटघोबन.

5 The first pāda of this verse has been omitted by the engraver. The complete verse is as follows :—

माभूद फलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः ।
स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने ॥

NOTES

The find spot of this inscription is same as of No. (58), It is one of the six sets discovered at Badakhimedi in Ganjam district. It was edited by Sri S.N. Chakravarti in *E I*. XXIII, pp. 263-5 ff. Sri Chakravarti edited four Gaṅga plates under the titles A. B. C. and D. The present grant is No. 'B'.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal, on which there are the emblems of a lying bull at the centre and a crescent at the top. The emblem at the bottom is not distinct.

The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse to Bhaṭṭa Durggakhaṇḍka, son of Bhāṭa Bobana The same donee appears in No.63 above, granted by Indravarmā, son of Pṛthivīvarmā, It proves that the donor of this grant, Rāṇaka Dānārṇava is the brother of Indravarman. Both the grants were made on the occasion of a solar eclipse. For want of further evidence we cannot say at present that Mahārājādhirāja Indravarman and his brother Rāṇaka Dānārṇava granted two villages to the same donee on the same day, when there was a solar eclipse. It may also be presumed that Dānārṇava was not a king of Svetaka, although he used the glorious family-epithet in a conventional way, but he was a *Ranaka* or a chief under his elder brother, Indravarmā.

The phrase "सर्वत: शिव मस्मार्क" in line 14 seems to have been an imitation from the grants of the Bhañjas. Similarly the scripts adopted in this charter differ from all the scripts,used in all the previous Gaṅga-plates; but they resemble with those of the Bhañja grants, belonging to Satrubhañja and others (vide *O.H.R.J.*Vol I, pp. 208-13 ff)

Sri S. N. Chakravartī gives an abridged purport of the grant as follows :—

" The inscription is of Pṛthivīvarmman's son, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, the *Parameśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārajādhirāja*, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the *Raṇaka* Dānārṇavadeva, who had obtained a store of merit by worshipping the lotus feet of the holy lord Gokarṇeśvara, dwelling on the summit of mount Mahendra and who by the excellence of his three fold power

had endeared himself to all his vassals, and had acquired by the strength of his own arms the overlordship of the entire Kaliṅga country. From his residence at Sveta, evidently the same as Svetaka, the king informs his officials and the inhabitants concerned, that on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun he gave the village Kāsiḍḍā, situated in the Jayaḍā-*Vishaya*, to *Bhaṭṭa* Podhana's son *Bhaṭṭa*-Durgakhaṇḍika, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa-*gotra*, who was a student of Chhandoga *charaṇa*, and had the fivefold *pravara* and *anupravara*. The inscription was writhen by the *Sandhivigrahin* Dhanadatta and engraved by Dāmodara.

No. 65

Dhanantara plates of Samantavarma

1. Donor . . . Sāmantavarmā.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara.*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.

4. Date . . . ?

5. Officer . . . Padmachandra (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Hāmanibhoga *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Vaṭagrāma or Baugrāma (Village)

7. Donee . . . Govindaśarmā of Bhāradvāja *gotra* and Vājasaneya *Charaṇa.*

8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XV, pp. 275-8 ff. Edited by late Tarini Charana Rath, B.A.

9. Remarks . . .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति । विजय **श्वेतका**धिष्ठानाद्ध -
२. गवत श्चराचरगुरो: सकल शशा -
३. ङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रल -
४. यहेतो[:] महेन्द्राचल शिखर नि -
५. वासिन: श्रीगोकर्णेश्वर स्वामिन -
६. श्चरण कमलाराधनाद्वाप्त -

2nd plate ; 1st side

७. पुण्य निचयो गङ्गामल कुला -
८. म्बरेन[न्दु:] स्वभुजबल पराक्रमाक्रा -
९. न्त सकल **श्वेतका**धिराज्य[।] शक्तित्र -
१०. य:(य) प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सा -
११. मन्त[:] परममाहेश्वरो मातापि -
१२. [तृ] पादानुध्यात: श्रीसाम[न्त] व -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. म्मा(र्म्मा) कुशली [।] **हामनिभोग विषये** [।] य -
१४. थाकाल व्यवहारिण: सकरण(णा)[न्] स -
१५. माज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भव -
१६. तां एतद्विषय सम्बन्ध दटग्रा[1] -

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1. While noticing this inscription in No. 12 in APPX. A, of the An. Rep. for 1916-17, H. Krishnasastri wrongly suggested to read it 'हामनिगोश'.

१७. मो [2] न(ना)म पूर्व्वे पश्चिमेन मोदर(?) वृ -
१८. त्ताश्वथवृत्त [3] सीमा [।] दक्षिणेन [स]ः -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. स(सी)मा [।] तदो मातापित्र(त्रो)रात्मनश्च(पु)ण्या -
२०. भिवृद्धये भारद्वाजस गोत्राय वाज -
२१. सनेयश्च(च)रण ब्राह्मण गोविन्द्रशर्मणे
२२. सम्प्रदत:(त्त:) [।।] भविष्यतश्च रा(रा)ज्ञो विज्ञे(ज्ञा)
२३. पयामि । माभूद् फकशङ्का व[:]प -
२४. रदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवा[:] [।] स्वदत्ता[त्] फल मानन्त्य[ं]
२५. परदत्तानुपाल[नम्] [।।] उत्कीर्ण[ं] पद्मचन्द्र(न्द्रे)ण ।।]]

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2 The learned editor reads 'वटग्राम'. But the letter ट may be read as त्त which is found in line 25 in उत्कीर्ण. So. I read it as वत्तग्रामो (S. N. R.)

3. The editor suggests to read मोदकी वृत्ताश्वत्थ. But it appears as 'मोदर वृत्ताश्वथ'.

NOTES

In 1917 the late Tarini charana Ratha, B. A. of Ganjam discovered this set of copper plate inscription from the possession of an Oriya Brahmana of Dhanantara village in the ex-zamindary of Seragada of Ganjam district. It is learnt that the plates were found while digging earth from the backyard of his (Brahmana's) house. Late Tarini charana Ratha, B. A., edited the grant in *E. I.* XV, pp. 275 8 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 6″ × 3¼″. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal, the emblems on which have been defaced.

The translation of the text as given by T. Ratha runs as follows :—

(Ll. 1–15) : – Hail ! The glorious Sāmantavarman, who has acquired a store of virtue by the worship of the lotus feet of the divine lord Gokarneśvara, the Almighty, who is the master of the animate and the inanimate, who wears the crest-ornament of the half-moon, who is the cause of existence, genesis and destruction, and who resides on the summit of the Mahendra mountain;— he, a moon in the sky, namely, the noble Gaṅgā race; possessing the over-lordship of the entire Svetaka (conntry), won by the strength of his own arms; endeared to all his vassals by the pre-eminence of his three-fold powers; a great devotee of Maheśvara (śiva); and meditator upon the feet of his father and mother; being well, commands from the victorious residence of Svetaka, the administrative officers together with the accountants in the Hāmanibhoga *Vishaya* (Province) thus :—

(Ll. 15– 2) :— 'Be it known to you that (the village) Vatagrāma, belonging to this province, within the boundaries of the *modaki* tree and the peepul tree on the east and west and of the tank on the south, is given to Govindaśarman, a Brāhmana of the Bhāradvāja *gotra* and of the Vājasaneya *charana*, for the increase of the merit of my father, mother and self.

(Ll. 22-25) :— And I beseech future kings (thus). "O Kings ! Have no doubt of reward on the ground that it is another's gift. The maintenance of another's grants has a far greater reward than one's own gift."

(Ll. 25) : Incised by Padmachandra.

No. 66

Pherava grant of Samantavarma

(Samvat 185)

1. Donor - - - Sāmantavarmā

2 Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati, Mahārāja,*

3. Place of issue - - - Svetaka

4. Date - - - Samvat 185, Kārttika, the 30th day.

5. Officers - - - ?

6. Topography - - - (1) Lohaśṛṅgāra Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Pherava-grāma (village)
(3) Aśvatthachheda (village)
(4) Meghāvati (R)

7. Donees- - - (1) Kīrttiśa śarmā and his sons,
(2) Deva Sarmā
(3) Ravi Sarmā
(4) Divākara śarma of Bhāradvāja *go'ra* and Vājasaneya *charana.*

8. Authority . . . Edited by Sri Somasekhara Sarma in *The Bharati* (Telugu monnthly) Madras, Vol. XIV, pt i, p 233. and J, O. R. Vol. *XI* pt. i. p. 55. Reedited by Dr. R. C. Majumdar, of Calcutta, in *E. I.* XXVII, pp. 108-15 ff.

9. Remarks - - - The date, given in this grant seems not to be the Ganga-era as सम्वत is mentioned in it as in the Bhauma-Kara grants. The Bhauma Samvat was started in 736-7 A D. I think, this grant belongs to 921-2 A.D.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] विजय **श्वेतका** [1] धिष्ठानाद्भगवत श्चराचरगुरोर(:) सक -
२. ल शशाङ्क शेखर धरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयहेतोर्म्महेन्द्राच -
३. ल शिखर निवासिनः श्रीग्गोकर्णर [2] स्वामिनश्चरण कमलारा -
४. धनादवाप्त पुण्यनिचयो गाङ्गामलकुलाम्बर(रे)न्दु स्वभुज ब -
५. ल पराक्रमाक्रान्त कलिङ्गाधिराज्यः शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशे -
६. ष सामन्तः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यात स्स -

2nd plate ; 1st side

७. कलकलिङ्गाधिपति र्म्महाराजः **श्रीसामन्तवर्म्म(र्म्मा) कुशली [।] लोहशृ -**
८. **ङ्गार विषय** सम्वद्ध ग्रामोय वा निवासि जनपदं समाज्ञा -
९. पयति विदितमस्तु भवता['] यथायं ग्रामो श्वत्थच्छेद सहि -
१०. त स्सर्व्वकरभारानपहूय भारद्वाजसगोत्र बाजसनेय **कीर्त्तीश –**
११. **शर्म्मणे** तत्पुत्र **देवशर्म्म रविशर्म्म दिवाकरशर्म्मभ्यश्च** चतुर्भ्यो [3] ब्राह्मणा-
१२. भ्य स्सलिलधारा पूर्व्वमाचन्द्रार्क्ककाल प्रतिष्ठ मग्रहारं कृत्वा मा :

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१४. तापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सम्प्र[द]त्तोस्य च ग्रामस्य सि(सी)मालिङ्गा
१४. नि भवन्ति [।]पूर्व्वेण शुष्कनदी [।] दक्षिणेन सम्वैद्य[।]पश्चिमेन सरिणमेघाब-
१५. ती [।] उत्तरेण कोद्रबखाली [।] दक्षिणेन तत्ता [।] पूर्व्वोत्तरेण यावत् पूर्व्वतः
१६. विदित्वैवं नकेनचित् स्वल्पाप्या बाधा कार्य्या [।] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञ(ज्ञा)प्रति -
१७. बोधयति [।] धर्म्मक्रम विक्रमेण नावाप्यमही मनुशासद्भिरयं
१८. दानधर्म्मोनुपालनोयः [।] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लोका भवन्ति [।] बहुभि र्व्व -

1 The learned editor had wrongly read as 'श्चेतक' for 'श्वेतक' (S.N.R.)

2 Read श्रीगोकर्ण

3 Read शर्म्मभ्यश्चतुर्भ्यो

3rd plate; 1st side

१६. सुधादत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य
२०. तदा फलं ।। स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यत्नद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीम(म्म)हिमतां श्रेष्ठ
२१. दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालनं ।। षष्ठि[ं] वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [।] आक्षे-
२२. प्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् ।। माभूद फलशङ्कावः प-
२३. रदत्तेति पार्थिवाः[।] स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य[ं] परदानानुपालनं(ने) ।।
२४. कायोनित्यो स्थिराभोगा जीवितं क्षणभङ्गुर [।] इति सञ्चिन्त्य नृपते[ः] कुरु धर्म्मो(र्म्मा)नुशासन[म्] ।।

2nd plate ; 2nd side

२५. सम्वत १००. ८०. [4] ५ कार्त्तिक दिन ३०.

4 Dr. Chhabra remarks that the middle symbol "answers neither to 8 nor to 80, as a comparison of it with known symbols of these numerals will prove" (*E.I.* XXIV, P. 132).

NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was discovered from the village of Chidivalasa in the Srikakulam district wherefrom No. 42 was found. It was brought out while digging the earth. M. Somasekhara Sarma edited the inscription in the Journal of Oriental Research, Vol. *XI*, p. 50 and Dr. R. C. Majumdar re-edited it in E. I. XXVII, pp. 108-15 ff.

The plates are three in number each measuring 5.8″ × 2.2″.

The donor is Sāmantavarmā, who was the king of Svetaka and not of Kaliṅganagara near which lies Chidivalasa where the plates were discovered. It is, therefore, presumed that the plates were removed from Svetaka to Kaliṅganagara some time after ihe grant was issued.

The kings of Svetaka ruled a portion of Kaliṅga that extended towards the north of the Mahendra mountain. Some of the kings of that line used the title of Rāṇaka indicating their subordinate position. It is learnt that the Bhouma-Kara kings of. Toshali and Kongoda whose territory touched the borders of Svetaka, were using the titles of overlordship. In their inscriptions and in the grants of some of their subordinate kings namely, the Bhañjas the Nalas, the Nandodbhavas, the Tuṅgas and the Sulkis, we find that an era (Bhouma-era) known as *Samvaṭ* was used According to our calculation, it was started in 736-7 A. D.* when the Bhouma-karas began to rule in Toshali (north and south) including Koṅgoda immediately after the decline of the Sailodbhavas. In the present inscription Sāmantavarman. the king of Svetaka used "Samvat" for naming the *era* instead of 'Gaṅgavaṁśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya samvatsara', which has been used in the grants of the kings of Kaliṅganagara line. Therefore, we can not take the "Samvat 18;" of the present grant to correspond with the Gaṅga-era 185 and make Sāmantavarma a contemporary of Devendravarma, son of Guṇārṇava of the Kaliṅgnagara-line. Devendravarmā ruled from Kaliṅganagara at least from the Gaṅga-era 183 to 195 (vide Nos. 14-1 above). As such there is no scope for Sāmantavarmā of the Svetaka-line to extend his

* For detailed discussion please refer to O. H.R. J. Vol I. No. 3 pp 208- 13 f

territory as far south as Chidivalasa near Srikakulam. I am, therefore, unable to accept the views of Dr. Majumdar who infers that.

"It is probable that Sāmantavarman, taking advantage of the troubles of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, founded an independent principality in the northern part of the Ganjam district. This view is supported by the fact that almost all the records of the line of kings founded by him have been found in this region". We should remember that the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara branch had never yielded to any power at least upto the end of the 4th century of their auspicious and victorious era, which is named as "प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्यसम्वत्सर"

Dr. R.C. Majumdar gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Ll 1-8) Om, Hail, from the victorious city of Schetaka (Svetaka) the illustrious *Mahāraja* Sāmantavarmā, who has acquired a store of religious merit by worshipping the lotus-feet of the illustrious lord Gokarneśvara, the master of the animate and the inanimate, who wears the crest ornament of the half-moon, is the source of creation, preservation and destruction, and who resides on the summit of mount Mahendra,— who is the moon in the clear sky, *viz* the pure family of the Gaṅgas, who has won the supremacy over Kaliṅga by the strength of his own arms, who has the entire circle of the feudatory chiefs attached (to himself) through the excellence of his three-fold powers, who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who has meditated on the feet of his parents, and who is the ruler of the whole of Kaliṅga, being in good health, commands the people concerned in the village of Pherava in the *vishaya* (district) of Lauhaśṛṅgāra (as follows) :—

(Ll. 9-13). " Be it known to you that the village, with the (right of) cutting Aśvattha trees, and exempted from all taxes, has been given (by me), for the sake of increasing the religious merit of myself and of my parents, with libations of water, as an *agrahāra*, to last as long as the moon, the sun and the earth, to the four pre-eminent Bhahmaṇas, *viz.* Kirtiś.śarman and his sons Devaśarman, Ravi śarman and Divākara śarman of the Bhāradvāja *gotra* and the Vājasaneya (charana).

(Ll. 13–15). The boundaries of this village are on the east; the dry (bed of) river running (?) south, on the west, the river Meghāvati; on the north, the Kodrava canal; on the south, the pits, on the north-east, as far as the hill.

(Ll. 15-16) . *Knowing* this no one should offer the slightest obstacle (to it)."

(*Ll.* 16–18) . (He also) enjoins upon the future kings that this religious gift should be maintained by those who rule the world after having acquired it by virtue, enterprise and valour.

(Ll. 18–24). There are also the *ślokas* sung by Vyāsa (Here follow five of the customary verses.)

(L. 25) The year, 185, 30th day of *Kārttika*.*

* It is interesting to note here that the Ganga era 185 corresponds, according to my calculation, to (185+626·7 = , 811-2 A D. In 812 A. D. the 30th day of Karttika or Karttika-pournami fell on the day when Vrschika-Samkranti started and there was a lunar eclipse on that day, (Vide Swamikannu Pillais *Indian Ephemeris* Vol II, p. 27) Thus it was a highly auspicious occasion for *danam* to Brahmanas. (S. N. R.)

No. 67

Kama Nalinakshapur plates of Samantavarman

(Samvat 173).

1. Donor . . . Sāmantavarmān.

2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara.*

3. Place of issue . . . Svetakapura

4. Date . . . Samva[t]173, Vibhava, di 20.

5. Officers. . . (1) *Bhogika* Umvaradeva (writer)
   (2) *Bhogika* Padamachandra (engraver)

6. Topography . . . (1) Sāmantabhukti *Vishaya* (Dt.)
   (2) Badaribhashṭhi (Village)

7. Donee . . . Nārāyanaśarman of Kāśyapa *gotra* and Vājasaneya *śakhā*

8. Authority . . . Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in *O. H. R. J.* Vol. VII, No 2, pp. 86–90 ff.

9. Remarks . . . The donor has no title as found in his other grant. While giving the boundaries of the village granted, it is stated that to the west there is the Dharmarāja-Kāliṅgamārga or Dharmarāja's road to Kaliṅga. As Svetaka is situated by the side of Kongoda, Dharmarāja may be identified with the king of same name of the Sailodbhava family " Nala " is a measure used in that age.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] विजय श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवत
२. श्चराचरगुरोर(:) श(स)कल शशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थि -
३. त्युत्पत्ति प्रलयहेतो म(र्म)हेन्द्रा[चल]शिखर नि -
४. वासिन[:] श्रीगोकर्णेश्वर स्वामिनश्चरणकमला -
५. राधनोद्येन पुण्यनिचयो गाङ्गामलकुला -
६. म्वरण्य [I] स्वभुजवल पराक्रमा[वा]प्त श्वेतकाधि -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. राज्य शत्त्र(क्ति)त्त्रय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिता[शेष] सामन्त[:]
८. परम माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्री -
९. सामन्तवर्म्मा कुशली [।।] सामन्तभुक्ति विष-
१०. ये यथाकाल व्यवहारिणः सक -
११. रण(णा)[न्] समाज्ञापयति । ये(ए)तद्विषय
१२. सम(म्व)द्ध वदरिभट्टि ग्रामो(म)स्य सीमा [।] पू -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. र्व्वायान्दिशि [2] मोरपाद व्व(वृ)त्त[:] [।] दक्षिणेन पा -
१४. लि:(लि) सीमा [।] उत्तरेण पिण्डारावृत्त सीमा [।] विंश -
१५. ति नलं गत्वा पुनः पश्चिमेन धर्म्मरा -
१६. ज कालिंगो(ग)मार्ग सीमांत[:] [।] मातापि -
१७. त्त्रो(त्रो)रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये वाजस -

1. Read गाङ्गामलकुलाम्बरेन्दु
2. Read पूर्व्वायांदिशि

१८. नेयश्च(च)रणो[3]काश्यपगोत्रा(त्रा)य नाराय -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. णशर्म्मणः(णे) सम्प्रदत्तः [।।] पूर्व्वी(र्व्वो)पचित मंर्य्या -
२०. दयोः(यः) म(श्र)धिष्ठेयं। भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो बिज्ञा -
२१. पयामि [।] माभूद् फलशंकाव: परदत्ते -
२२. तिपाथि(र्थि)वा ।। यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि -
२३. स्तस्य तस(स्य) तदा फलं(लम्) ।। भोगिन खम्नरदेवे -
२४. न लिखितं उत्कीर्णं(र्णं) भोगिक पद्मचन्द्रेण [।।]
२५. संव १७३ बिभव दि २० [4] [।।]

3. Read वाजसनेयचरणाय

4. After 'संव' the reading is doubtful.

NOTES

Two sets of copper plate inscriptions were discovered in October 1958, at the foot of the Patharpāri hill near the village of Kamā-Nalinākshapur not far from the famous Jaugada in the district of Ganjam. The plates were acquired for the Orissa State Museum on 15-11-1958 and handed over to me by the Superintendent of Archaeology and Museum, Orissa for decipherment.

The present set consists of three plates attached to a ring with a seal on it. The seal is circular in size and the legend on it is not legible. The diameter of the ring is 4". Each plate measures about 6"×2.8".

The inscription was edited by Sri S.N. Rajaguru in O. H. R. J. Vol. VII, No. 1.

The purport of the grant is as given below :—

Hail ! The illustrious king Sāmantavarman who has acquired a store of virtue by the worship at the feet of Gokarṇasvāmin (god) established on the summit of the Mahendra mountain, who was like the moon in the sky - like race of the Gaṅgas who was a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (śiva) and who was the great meditator at the feet of his parents, commanded from the city of Svetaka stating that the village of Badaribhashṭhi in Sāmanta-bhukhti-Vishaya was granted to Nārāyaṇa śarman of Kāśyapa *gotra* and Vājasaneya-charaṇa. The boundaries of the granted village were as follows :—

In the east the *morapada* trees; in the south the *Pali-sīma* (end of the embankment); in the north the end of the *Piṇḍara* trees; from there crossing a distance of twenty *Nalas* (?) towards the western side there is the State high-way of Kaliṅga (कलिङ्ग मार्ग) (made by Dharmarāja).

[After this follows a benedictory verse]

This was written by Umvaradeva, the *Bhogika* and engraved by Bhogika Padmachandra (1) in Samvat 173 Vibhaba di. 20

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1. Padmachandra's name is found in No. 58 above.
2. Vibhaba is doubtful. Probably it is Kumbha Ba. di. 20. But, the names of solar months were not used in Kaliṅga in the Mediaeval period. So, it may also be read as भाद्र ब. दि. 20.

Supplement

No. 68

Khandipada nuapalli plates of Sri Chharamparaja

1. Name of the Donor - - - Srī Chharamparāja

2. Titles - - - *Paramamāhesvara*; and *Rāja*.

3. Place of issue - - - Vijaya Koṅgoda

4. Date - - -

5. Officers - - - (1) *Dūta*—Srī Svāmichandra
   (2) *Lekhaka*—Vīra datta
   (3) Engraver—Chhanna bhogī
   (4) Enshriner—Suvarṇṇa

6. Topography - - - (1) Khinḍiṅgahāra – Vishaya (D)
   (2) Ekakaṭika grāma (V)

7. Donees- - - (1) Srī Svāmichandra
   (2) Dikshita Durgasvāmi
   (3) Bhaṭṭisvāmi
   (4) Dvitīya Bhaṭṭisvāmi
   (5) Tṛtiya Bhaṭṭisvāmi
   (6) Nāmachandrasvāmi
   (7) Svāmichandra svāmi of Gautama *gotra* and Vahṛcha śākhā.

8. Authority . . . To be edited by me.

9. Remarks - - - The plates were discovered in the same locality where from Nos. 21, 34 and 40 in *The Inscriptions of Orissa.* Volume. I, Pt. II were found. It is the earliest inscription where Kongoda is mentioned. This inscription should have gone to Vol. I, Pt II. But, as the plates were given to me in July, 1960, when the pressent volume was in the press, I preferred to include it here as a supplement.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [।।] [श्री] कप(पो)ल कुमुदाकर[:] शशिकला······ब -
२. रस्फुरद्भुजंग भोगरत्न विकचारविन्दने[त्र]जटाम ·
३. ······गम प्ररूढ तरशौर्यः रालंकृत त्रिलोचन लो[केश्वरश्च] -
४. श[ं] तुवःसदा म[ं]गलः ।। विजय कोङ्गोदाद्गबंगव[ती]
५. [गि]रिजा नयन स्फुरित शिखिशिखानलमसे(शे)श(प)
६. संतप्त जाह्नवी विमल सलिल भ[र]त कपोल
७. विपुल कूहरलीलायमान विविधरत्नति मुल
८. वाताद्ध विक्षिप्त निपतद्वनिमण्डन सलिल शि -
९. ······पतन समय चिटर सकल [सुरासुर]

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१० किन्नर गन्धर्व्व महोरगनमित बहुजन्मान्तरोपार्ज्जि -
११. त दुरितहर हरचरणकमलानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वर
१२. समाकृष्ट निशित खड्ग बिमल किरणच्छुरितांसुपीठनि[स]
१३. [त्व] बलबदरिगण स्वभुजबलोपार्जित भूमण्डल राज -
१४. शब्दः श्रीछरम्पराजः कुशली [।।] अस्मद्भूमण्डल श्री -
१५. सामन्त महासामन्त महाराज राजनक राजपुत्र दण्ड -
१६. नायक कुमारामात्योपारिक तदायुक्ताका वर्त्तमान भवि -
१७. ष्यतो व्यवहारिणः सकरणान्यथार्हं [सर्व्वान्या(ना)दिशयति]

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१८. विदितमस्तु भवता खिण्डिङ्गहार विषय सम्बद्ध
१९. एककटिक ग्रामोस्माभिः अकरी क(कृ)त्य बह्वृच गौत -
२०. मगोत्राय श्रीस्वामिचन्द्र १ दीक्षित दुर्गस्वामि, २
२१. भट्टिस्वामि १ द्वितीय भट्टिस्वामि १ तृति(ती)य भट्टिस्वामि

२२. नामचन्द्रस्वामिः स्वामित्तन्द्रस्वामिभ्यो: ब्राह्मणेभ्यो
२३. मातापित्त्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिल [धारा] -
२४. पुरस्सरेण विधिना प्रतिपादित तये(थै)बतेषा[।] आ -
२५. चन्द्रार्क्कक्षिति समकालं भुंजानानां धर्म्मगौरवाच्च

3rd plate; 1st side

२६. द······ते वर्त्तितव्यः [।। उक्तं च मानवेधर्म्मे [बहु -
२७. भि]र्व्वसुधादत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदा भू -
२८. [मिः] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ।। स्वदत्ता[ं] परदत्ताम्वा [यो ह -
२९. रे]त वसुन्धरं [।] स विष्ठायां कृमिभूर्त्वा पितृभिः
३०. सहपच्यते ।। दूतः श्रीस्वामिचन्द्रोत्त्र: [वारदत्त
३१. सुलेखकः [।] खनकश्छन्नभोगीं च सुवर्णाख्य[श्च]
३२. लांछकं ।

NOTES

In the month of June, 1959 one Sri Gauranga Pradhana of Khandipada Nuapalli, in Khallikota taluk of Ganjam district found a set of copperplate inscription from under the earth while digging a field near the above village. He kept the plates for about one year with him, Then, on the 19th June, 1060, his father Sri Satrughna Pradhana of the same village brought the plates to my office at the State Museum, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for decipherment. At my request he presented the plates free of cost to the tate Museum, Bhubaneswar, but requested me to supply him information recorded in the plates, as people of Khandipadara Nuapalli and its surrounding villages are eager to know the content of the inscription. Therefore, I am now publishing the text here to avoid delay.

The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 5½"by2½". The plates are tied over by a copper ring on which we find the emblem of a *nandi*. The seal is oval shaped. The circumference of the ring is about 10½".

The inscription is not dated. From palaeographicl point of view, I put it in the last part of the 6th and the first part of the 7th century A.D. Because, the scripts used here resemble those found in the dated Sumandala plates of Dharmarāja (1) of the time of Srī Pṛthivī-Vigraha of Gupta-era 250 (A. D. 570) and Ganjam plates of Mādhavarāja (2) of Gupta-era 300 (620 A. D.)

The record begins with the praise of Trilochana Siva whose head is decorated with the flowers like *Kamala* (lotus) and Kumuda (Lily), whose matted hair is decorated with the shining jems of the serpent tied on it which appear like the sun and the moon.

Ll. 3-4 Let Trilochana, who is the Lokeśvara (lord of the universe) and from whom the great prowess is achieved, grant perpetual prosperity.

1. *O. H. R. J.*, Vol. I, pp, 60-69, *E.I.* XXVIII. pp. 79-58 ff.
2. *E. I.* VI. pp. 143 6 ff.

Ll. 4-14 From (the city of) Vijaya-Kongoda, the king Sri hha-raamparāja, who acquired the title of 'Rāja' by the valour and strength of his own arms, who plundered the strength and solidness of (his) enemies, who is established on his (own seat) that is brightened with the brilliance of (his) sword, held in his hands, who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara *(Parama-māheśvara)* who bows at the feet of Hara (Siva), which is capable of banishing the sins acquired through acumulation of several lives by re-birth and which is worshipped by the Suras, the Asuras, the Kinnaras, the Gandharvas (and) the Mahoragas; whose (Hara's) cheeks (kapola) is warmed by the great flame arising from the eyes of Girijā (Pārvati) and cooled by dripping water of the Gangā and by whose (dance) while spreading the arms holding Triśula on all sides (for Tāṇḍava) the wind blows so swiftly that the whole world shakes as if deluge would occur by fall of the earth below.(3)

ll. 14-26 :— " Let it be known to you all, the Sri Sāmanta Mahāsāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanaka, Rājaputra, Daṇḍanāyaka, Kumāra, Amātya, Uparika, Ayuktaka (and) the present and future Vyavahārins (the State-officials) including the Karaṇas, that in our Khiṇḍingahara *Vishaya* (district) we grant the village of Ekakaṭika, free of assessment, to the Brahmaṇas named Sri Svāmichadra, Dikshita Durggasvāmi, Bhatti svami, the second Bhaṭṭisvāmi, the third Bhattisvāmi, Nāma-chandrasvāmi, Svāmichandrasvāmi, who belong to Bahṛchasa *śākhā* (and also belong to) Gautamasa *gotra*. This religious grant is made for the merit of our parents and our self by libation of water, (and) according to the old practise, Having known this none should cause any hindarance to it. Let the grant (of our) exist as long as the sun, the moon and the earth would endure.

(Ll. 26-30) :— Two verses from the Mānava-dharmaśāstra are quoted here.

(Ll 20-32) :— The document is written by Vīradatta; engraved by Chhannabhogī and enshrined by Suvarṇṇa. The *dūtaka* (who issued the king's order) is Srī Svāmichandra.

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3. Some passages of this para are not actually translated due to doubtful reading.

The name of the donor Srī Chharamparāja of Koṅgoḍa is not known hitherto. As many as sixteen copper plate inscriptions have been found (mostly in Ganjam) where the name of Koṅgoda is mentioned. (3) These records belong to the dynasty of the Sailodbhavas. Some of these records give a genealogical table of the Sailodbhava-kings of Koṅgoda. From their praśasti verses we learn that the Sailodbhavas ruled in Koṅgoda, starting from Mādhavarāja, who was at first as a subordinate king undr Saśāṅka, and whose Ganjam grant is dated Gupta year 300 or A.D. 620. Hence, it is quite probable that Chharamparāja was a king of Koṅgoda prjor to Mādhavarāja of 620 A.D.

4. *Inscription of Orissa* Vol. I, pt. ii, pp. 157-253 ff.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The extent of Kaliṅga is not known in the times of Aśoka and Khāravela. But during the invasion of Mahārāja Samudragupta in or about the middle of the 4th century A. D., there was not a kingdom like Kaliṅga. It was, for some unknown reasons, divided into several small principalities, namely Kurāla, Pishṭhapura, Giri-Koshṭhūraka, Eraṇḍapalli, Avamukta, Pālakka, Devarāshṭra, Kusthalapura etc. Hence it was not very difficult for a powerful Gupta monarch to defeat the kings of the above small states.

After Samudragupta, Mahārāja Umavarman of the Māṭhara dynasty seems to have integrated the portions of dismembered Kaliṅga and assumed the title of *Kaliṅgādhipati*. After him, his successors could manage to expand the same by creating a bigger state, when they used the title of *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati* instead of *Kaliṅgādhipati*. I have discussed this topic in details in the first volume, part ii, pp. 58-63, in 'THE INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA.' So, there is no necessity of repeating the same here.

The Māṭhara rule in Kaliṅga came to an end some time in the 6th century A. D., when another family called Srī-Rāma-kāśyapa (1) captured the southern portion of Kaliṅga and established its capital at Pishṭhapura near the river Godāvari. (2) They seem to have advanced towards the northern parts of Kaliṅga, and reached Birañjā-nagara, on the banks of the river Vaitaraṇī at Jajapur, in the Cuttack district. A king of this family named Pṛthivī Mahārāja issued a grant to some Brahmaṇas while he was camping near Birañjānagara (Birajā-kshetra). (3) Another inscription of the same king (Pṛthivī-Mahārāja) was discovered from Tandivada in Srikaklam district. His capital was at Pishṭhapura

1 According to R.S. Panchamukhi, the name of the family is Durjaya. Vide *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 88 ff-)

2 *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 48-53 ff; *E I.* XXIII, pp. 88-90 ff.

3 *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 54-6 ff.

Although the Srī-Rāmakāśyapas were mainly responsible for expulsion of the Māṭharas from Kaliṅga, they themselves could not use the glorious title of *Kaliṅgādhipati* or *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati* like the Māṭharas. Most probably, before they could strongly establish their rule in Kaliṅga they were over-powered by the Vigrahas, who, it is believed, invaded from the north-eastern quarters as represenatatives of the Imperial-Guptas.

The only known governor among the Vigrahas who ruled the Kaliṅga-rāshṭra is Pṛthivī-vigraha. His name is mentioned in the Sumandala plates of Mahārāja Dharmarāja of the Gupta-*era* 250 or 570 A.D. (4) The epithets used in the Sumandala plates for Pṛthivī-vigraha is apparantly the same as those used for Mahārājādhirāja Saśāṅka in the Ganjam plates of Mādhavarāja of the Sailodhava dynasty. (5) So, it is believed that Pṛthivī-vigraha, who was a Governor of Kaliṅga under the Guptas and the over-lord of Dharmarāja, was an ancestor or predecessor of Mahārājādhirāja Saśāṅka, the over-lord of Mādhavarāja of Ganjama plates of Gupta-era 300 or 620 A.D. From literature we understand that Saśāṅka was killed by Mahārāja Harshavardhana of Thaneswar. After Saśāṅka, his subordinate, Mādhavarāja of the Sailodbhava dynasty of Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala declared himself as the lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga in his Khurda-plates. (6) But, in his subsequent grants he never u ed for a second time the glorious title of *Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati.* It proves that seme time after 620 A.D. and before 626-7 A.D. (i.e. when the Gaṅgas became the rulers of Trikaliṅga and used the family *era* of their own), Mādhavarāja discontinued the title of *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati* from his *praśasti.* Therefore, in Buguda plates he used a new type of *Vamsaprasasti*, written in *slokas*, which his successors repeated in each of thier grants.

Now, let us consider about the political situation in which the Gaṅgas got supremacy in Kaliṅga. From Aihole inscription of Pulakeśin II of the Chālukyan family of Badami we learn that Pulakeśin smashed

4 *O.H.R.J.* Vol. I, pp. 66-9 ff, *E.I.* XXVIII, pp. 79-85; *Ins. Or.* vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 113-6 ff.

5 *E.I.* VI, pp. 143-6 ff; *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 157.

6 *J.A.S.B.* vol. LXXIII. (1904), Pt. i, pp. 282-6 ff; *Ins. Or.* vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 162-5 ff.

7 *E*, III, pp. 41-50 ff. ; *Ibid* vii. pp 100-2; Ins. Or, vol. I, Pt. ii, pp 166-72 ff.

the kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga. (8) The correct reading of the passage in the Aihole-*praśasti* is quoted below : —

" अभवन्नुपजातभीतिलिङ्गा
यद्नीकेन सकलाकलिङ्गा[:] ॥ "

There was a fight between Harshavardhana and Saśaṅka on one side, and Harshavardhana and Pulakeśin on the other. The result was that Saśaṅka was killed and Mādhavarāja (Sailodbhava) of Koṅgoda (northern portion of Kaliṅga) suddenly declared himself as the over-lord of Sakala-Kaliṅga.

But, he could not retain the same status after the invasion of Pulakeśin II, who captured Vengi and Paishṭhapura long before his invasion commenced in Sakala - Kaliṅga. Dr. Fleet suggests that "probably during the campaign which included the conquest of Pithapuram and which must have taken place at this time (*i. e.* A. D. 616 or 617), the Veṅgi country was made a part of Chālukya-dominion; and the reference to the Pallava immediately after the mention of Pishṭhapura, has been understood as indicating that it was from their possession that Veṅgi was taken " (8) With whom Pulakeśin had to fight in Sakala-Kaliṅga is quite apparant. It must be the Sailodbhava king Mādhavarāja who at that time used the glorions title of *Sakala - Kaliṅgadhipati*. After this, the Eastern Chālukya king Kubja-Vishnu-vardhana I, brother of Pulakeśin, became the king of Veṅgi; and the first Gaṅga-king assumed the title of *Trikaliṅ ādhipati*. Accordingly, the country of Sakala-Kaliṅga (or the greater-Kaliṅga) was divided among the Eastern-Chālukyas and the Gaṅgas in or about the first quarter of the 7th century A. D.

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8 Dr. Kielhorn reads as follows :—

" अभवन्नुपजातभ ति लि॰ा
यद्नीकेन सको[स]लाकलिङ्गा :] " (Vide *EI.* VI, pp. 4)

The verse is written in *Arya-vrtta*. So, Kielhorn intended to correct the verse by adding a letter 'स' in it and making the meaning different from the original.

9. *I.A.* Vol. XX, pp. 94 ff.

The title of *Trikaliṅgadhipati* was used by Indravarman I and Sāmantavarman in the Gaṅga-*era* 39 and 64 respectively. (10) Because, they were not rulers of Sakala Kaliṅga, which roughly extended from the Mahānadi in the north upto the Godāvarī in the south. According to Aihole inscription, Pulakesin II claims that he smashed Pishṭhapur. The passage runs as follows : –

"पिष्ठं पिष्ठपुरं येन"

After him, his brother Vishnuvardhan I occupied Veṅgi and issued a grant from Pishṭhapura (11) to some Brahmanas in the village of Kumulura in Pālaki-*Vishya*. Since the plates were discovered from Sarvasiddhi-tauk of Visakhapatna district, we may identefy Pālaki with tha village of Polāki, near Srikakulam The grant was issued in the first half of the 7th century A D. It is, therefore, proved that the E. Chālukyas captured the bigger protion of Kaliṅga as far north as the river Nāgāvali in the Srikakulam district.

At the same time the Gaṅgas were living in Trikaliṅga. We are not aware of the extent of Trikaliṅga. But, from a palm-leaf manuscript entitled the *Brahmāṇḍ -Purāṇa*, (now preserved in the Mamuscripts Library of the Orissa Museum, Bhubaneswar), we get the following verse regarding the boundaries of Trikaliṅga :—

''ऋषिकुल्यां समासाद्य यावझञ्झावती नदी ।
कलिङ्गदेश प्रख्यातो देशानां गर्हितस्तदा ।।
झञ्झावतीं समासाद्य यावतद्वेदवतीनदी ।
त्रिकलिङ्गेति विख्यातो ....''*

The river Jhañjavati flows in the district of Kurapta. But, the Vedavati river, which is now known as Hagari, comes from the Baba-Budan hills in Mysore and flows through the districts of Chitaldoorg and Bellari in South India (12) Therefore, we cannot take these rivers as the boundaries of Trikaliṅga. From the records of the Svetaka-

10. See Nos 2 and 3 above.

11. Timmapuram plates of Vishnuvardhana I, *alias* Vishamasiddhi, (*Vide* E. I. IX, pp. 317 ff.)

* The last eight letters are gone from the palm-leaf M S.

12. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol.XIII, pp. 5 ff.

Gaṅgas we find a queen's name as Trikaliṅga-Mahādevi. (13) Thus, it is proved that Trikaliṅga was a seperate state in the time of Jaya-varmadeva in whose grant Trikaliṅga-Mahādevi appears as the enshriner. This grant was issued in Samvat 100, which may be taken as the Bhuma-Samvat corresponding to 736+100 = 836 A.D Sri G. Ramadas, however, suggests that Trikaliṅga, was derived from the word Tir-Kaliṅga, which, accordiding to South-Indian languages, denotes high-lands of Kaliṅga or hilly tracts of Kaliṅga. Actually we meet the name of Giri-Kaliṅga in No. 52 above If, in the subsequent period, Giri-Kaliṅga was transformed into Trikaliṅga then we should have to accept the interpretation of Sri Ramadas. Any way, it is quite certain that the Gaṅgas ruled the country of Trikaliṅga at least upto the time of Sāmata-varma of *G.E.* 64 or 690 A.D. and the title of *Trikaliṅgādhipati* is less glorious than that of *Sakalakaliṅgadhipati.*

Now, let us consider about the position of the E. Chālukyas who captured the Godaavri-regions, the southen portion of Kaliṅga. We have already stated that the Chalukyan king Vishnuvardhana I, brother of Pulakeśin II, captured the southern half of Kaliṅga as far north as the river Nāgāvali. It is known from the Timmapuram plates of Vishnuvardhan, who granted a village from his capital at Pishṭhapura. Under the circumstances the Gaṅgas of Trikaliṅga should have tried to get back the entire Southern area of Kaliṅga in to their possession Indeed, it happend so in the time of Indravarman I.

Except the Timmapuram plates, no other Chālukyan charter was ever issued from the city of Pishṭhapura. It proves that the Godāvari-region was not a part of Veṅgi after Vishnuvardhana I, *i.e.* the middle of the 7th century. Most probably the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga were able to push back the Eastern-Chālukyas to the south, beyond the Godāvari. In this connection we may cite a passage from Godāvari-plates of Pṛthivimula, where mention is made regarding a bitter fight between two kings, bearing the same name as Indra. One of them is called Adhirāja-Indra and the other's name is Indra-Bhṭṭāraka. Therefore, the author of the charter has allegorically expressed about the

13 See No. 53 above.

territories in which they ruled. One of themis stated to have mounted on an elephant named Supratika, a Diggaja of the 'north-eastern quarter and the other seated on Kumuda, another Dig-gaja of the south-western quarter. They fought in a battle-field where the Indra on Kumuda was killed by the Indra on Supratika. The relevant passage is quoted below :—

चातुर्दन्त संग्रामविजयस्य मितवर्मणः प्रियतनयेन सरभसमिन्द्रभट्टारक समुत्पाटनाभिलाष समुदित प्रमुदिताशेष नृपतिकृत तुमुल समराधिरूढ सुप्रतीकानेक पाभिमुखसमद कुमुद द्विरदनिपातनाधिगत भुवनतल विपुल विशुद्ध यशसा श्रीमदिन्द्राधिराजेन ....(14)

While editing the Godavari plates of Pṛthivimul, Dr. Fleet interpreted the above passage as follows :—

"The Adhirāja-Indra, at whose request the grant was made, is mentioned as having fought in company with other chiefs who united to over-throw a certain Indrabhaṭṭāraka. Taking into consideration the locality from which this grant comes, and its approximate period as indicated by the palaeographical standard of the characters and the use of the numerical symbols of the date, there can be no doubt that this Indrabhaṭṭāraka is the Eastern-Chālukya of that name, the younger brother of Jayasimha (śś. 579 or 582), and the father of Vishnuvardhana II (śś. 579 to 586, or śś, 582 to 591). All the grants of the dynasty, published and un-published, that have come to my notice, mention Indrabhaṭṭārak as not having reigned. The figurative expression, that the Adhirāja-Indra mounted upon the elephant Supratika of the N. E. quarter, overthrew the elephant Kumuda of the S.W. or the Southern quarter, shows that the attack upon the Eastern-Chālukyas was made from the North-East of their kingdom Vengi. It is probable that the Adhirāja-Indra is identical with the Ganga-Mahārāja Indravarman...."

Regarding the identification of Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman there is divergence of opinion. According to some scholars, he is the Indrabhaṭṭāraka of the Vishnukuṇḍin family of Vengi. Dr. J. Dubreuil says that he is Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman, son of Vikram-

14 *J.R.A.S.* (Bom. Br.), Vol. XVI, pp. 114 ff.

endravarman of the Vishnukundin family. (15) Dr. Kielhorn accepts this view. (16) Prof. R. Subbarao correctly identifies the second Indravarman or Adhirāja-Indra, (the winner) with Indravarman of *G.E.* 39 (Vide No. 2 above). But, for his rival Indra he looks upon Indrabhaṭṭārka of Vishnukundin family. (17) It is due to my friend Subbarao's own theory regarding the starting point of the Gaṅga-*era*, which he fixes at the last part of the 5th century A. D. Sri M. Somasekhara Sarma, however, points out that "the identification of the Indrādhirāja with Indravarman *alias* Rājasimha of Kaliṅga is utterly baseless and untenable." (18)

All these assumptions, relating to the identification of both the Indras, mentioned in Godavari plates, seem to have been based on the highly distuted point relating to the commencement of the Gaṅga-*era*. Now, because the theory which stands on the belief that the Gaṅga-*era* was strted in or about 498 A.D., is to be revised as per Appendix I, I am to accept the original view of Dr. Fleet regading the identification of Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman with the Indrabhaṭṭāraka of the Vishnukundin family who was killed by Indravarman I of Kaliṅga

The following *praśasti* of Indravarman, the *Trikaliṅgadhipati*, tempts me to take him as the winner in the above battle :—

" अनेक चातुर्दन्त समरविजय विमल विकोशनिस्त्रिंशधारासमाक्रान्त सकल सामन्त नृपति मण्डलाधिपति मकुट निहितरुचिर पद्मराग प्रभाप्रसेक परिस्पङ्ग पिङ्गाङ्गीकृतचरणयुगल: । अतुलबलसमुदयावाप्तविपुल विभव............"

This grant of Indravarman was issued in *GE.* 39 or A.D. 665-6 (vide No. 2 above). This is the precise time when Indrabhaṭṭāraka's son Vishnuvardhana II was the king of Veṅgi. A few years later the memorable battle between Indrabhaṭṭāraka and Indravarman must have taken place; because the Chālukyan king Indrabhaṭṭāraka died in or about 663 A.D. Then, his son Vishnuvardhana II *alias* Vishamasiddhi

15 *Ancient History of the Deccan*, pp. 74 and 91 ff.

16 *E I.* IV, pp. 195 ff

17 *J.A.H.R.S.*, Vol. V, Pt. 3, pp 290-4 ff.

18 *Ibid.* pp. 171-86 ff.

came to the throne of Veṅgi. According to his Nellore grant, the second regnal year of (Vishnuvardhana II) falls in ś. 586 or 664 A.D. (19)

Although Indravarman I possessed the southern portion of Kalinga, he could not use the glorious title of *Sakalakaliṅgadhipati.* His successor Sāmantavarman, in *G.E.* 64 or A.D. 690, too could not use that glorious title. The reason is quite obvious. It is that the northern parts of Sakala Kaliṅga was under the Sailodbhavas of Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala in the reigning periods of Indravarma I and Sāmantavarman.

Mahārāja Hastivarman, whose name occurs after Sāmantavarman, and who issued two charters in *G. E* 79 and 80 (Vide Nos. 4 and 5 above), used the title of *Sakalakaliṅgadhipati* for first time in the family which was incorporated in Gaṅga the *Praśasti* and used by each king of the family in a conventional form. Most probably, he was a contemporary king of Dharmarāja of the Sailodbhava family , whose period has been assigned to about 711 A. D. (20) According to our calculation, Hastivarman issued his grants in A. D. 705-6 and 706-7. As such, we may say that he could manage to subdue the Śailodbhavas of Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala during the first quarter of the 8th century A. D. After this, he shifted his capital to Kaliṅganagara, on the banks of the river Vamśadhārā near Mukhalingam, in Srikakulam district. The necessity for shifting the capital from Dantapura arose when the northern portion of the kingdom was expanded and a more convenient and central place was required to run the administration smoothly.

Although the Sailodbhavas were crushed to decadence and the northern half of Kaliṅga had come into the possession of the Gaṅgas, Koṅgoda was not retained in Kaliṅga any longer. It was again captured by the Bhauma Karas, who came from either Karnasuvarna or Assam. The first known king of this family (Bhauma-kara) is Unmattakeśarī. His capital was at Virañjānagara or Virajā-kshetra (the modern Jajapur in Cuttack district). Most probably, during this conflicting period a collaterral branch of the Gaṅgas occupied the country of Svetaka, which extended to the north of the Mahendra mountain. It (Svetaka) formed

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19 *I A*, Vol. VII pp. 186 and vol, XIII, pp. 320 ff

20. *Ins. Or.* Vol· I, pt. ii, Appendix I, after Page 204.

as a buffer state between the kingdoms of Kaliṅga and Koṅgoda. The Bhauma-karas seem to have appointed the Svetaka-Gaṅgas as their subordinate chiefs. We will discuss this aspect while writing about the Svetaka-Gaṅgas in the next chapter.

The capital of Kaliṅga before the Gaṅgas was at Simhapura.(21) The Gaṅgas did not prefer to have their head-quatere thers. So, for the purpose of administration they kept an out-post at Simhapura by appointing a member of the royal family as their subordinate (vide No. 52 above) The Gaṅgas had their capital at Dantapura at the beginning of their rule. Mahārāja Indravarman issued his grant in *G.E.* 39 from Dantapura. But, in Sāmantavarman's grant the royal seat is called Srīnivāsa. We cannot say whether it refers to Dantapur or Kaliṅganagara. Any way, we find that in the Buddhist literature Dantapura is described as an important seat of Buddhism.

In Dāṭha-vamsa (22) it is stated that there was a king in Kaliṅga called Brahmadatta, who got the tooth-relic from one Kshema. He built a *chaitya* in Kaliṅga and began to worship it there. His son, Kāśirāja and grand-son, Sunanda continued to worship the sacred tooth of Budha. The latter's son, Guhaśiva succeeded to the throne after his father. He became a devout worshiper of Buddha. The matter was reported to Pāṇḍu, the then king of Pāṭalīputra. Pāṇḍu grew angry with Guhaśiva and sent a large army under Chetīya to arrest him. But Guhaśiva had willingly gone to Pāṭalīputra to present the Tooth-relie to Pāṇḍu. Then, according to some ill advice of his followers, Pāṇḍu ordered to put the tooth-relic into fire. It could not be accomplished. Then, he asked some Nirgranthas to sink it in the ocean. That too could not be successful. So, Pāṇḍu thought that there was some supernatural powers hidden in it; and so he returned back the tooth-relic to Guhaśiva. Meanwhile, Pāṇḍu defeated a king named Kshīradhāra, where after he gave full liberty to Guhaśiva and allowed him to go back to his own conntry, Kaliṅga. Same time after this, a prince of Ujjayainī called Danta-kumāra visited Kaliṅga to worship the tooth-relic. Seeing his deep-

21. For details see *Ins. Or*, Vol. I pt. ii, pp. 59-62.

22. Datha-vamsa, Ch. III and IV.

devotion, Guhaśiva was pleased with him and gave his daughter, Hemamālā, to him in marriage. They lived together happily in Kaliṅga. Meanwhile, some troublesome relatives of Kshīradhāra arrived in Kaliṅga to take away the tooth-relic from there. In anticipation of danger Guhaśiva sent the tooth-relic to Ceylon (Laṅkā) through his son-in-law, Dantakumāra and the daughter, Hemamālā; because Mahendrasena, the-then king of Laṅkā was his friend. But, by the time Dantakumāra and Hemamālā reached there, Mahendrasena's son, Sirimegha was the ruler. He accepted the tooth-relic with great reverence and preserved the same in a *chaitya* at Mahāgiri–Vihāra. (23) The tooth-relic was originally worshipped in Kaliṅga at the city of Dantapura.

In the Buddhist literature and *Jātaka-stories* mention is made of Dantapura as a religious and political centre of Kaliṅga. (24)

The following Jātaka-stories mention Dantapura :—

1. Kurudharma–Jātaka
2. Chullakaliṅga–Jātaka
3. Kaliṅga–Bodhi–Jātāka

In the Kurudharma–Jātaka the story goes that there was a king named Kaliṅgaraja who lived in Dantapura. Once the country of Kaliṅga sufferred from a terrible famine owing to draught. A large number of people assembled at the gate of the royal palace to express thier grievences before the king. (25)

We find mention of Dantapura in the Purāṇas of the Hindus. In the *Bhāgavata-Purāṇa* it is stated that a Chedi king named Danta-

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23. According to the *Maha-vamsa*, the tooth-relic was taken to Ceylon in the 9th regnal year of the king Sirimegha :—

" नवमे तसस वसुसंहि दाठाधातुं महेसिनो ।
ब्राह्मणा कांचि आदाय कालिङ्गम्हा इधानयि ॥"

Vide the *Mahavamsa*, by George Turnour, (1825) pp. 241 ff.

24. *The Jatakas*, ed. by Fausboll, Vol. II, pp. 367; *The Mahavastu*, ed. by Senart, vol. III, pp 361 and *Digha–Nikaya*, vol II, pp. 167 & 235.

25. *Journal of Pali Text Society* (1884), vol. II, pp. 57, 98 & 100; Vol. III, pp. 2 and *J A.S B,* 1837, pp. 860.

vaktra had his capital at Dantapura.(26) So, Prof. R. Subbarao suggests to identify the modern Dantavaktra-kota near Srikakulam with Dantapura.

In the Mangalur plates of Simhavarman of the Pallava dynasty there is the mention of a place named Dasanapura. Dr. Burnell suggests that Dasanapura may be identified with Dantapura (27) But, it is not convincing, as Dasanapura is not found in any of the epigraphical records relating to Kaliṅga. G V. Ramamurti suggests that it may be identified with Jayantipura which is mentioned in the *Sthala purāṇam* of Mukhaliṅga-kshetra But, we get the name of Jayantipura as the capital of the Kadamva-kings of Kaliṅga, (28) who lived under the Gaṅgas as subordinate chiefs. We, therefore, can not take their head-quarters as an important residence of the Gaṅgas. In No 4 , however, we find the following passage which states that Devendravarman's *Maṇḍalika* and *Raṇaka* Bhīmakheḍi had issued a grant when the Gaṅga king (his over-lord) was living at Dantapura. (29) This grant of Bhīma-kheḍi is dated in S. 988 or 1066 A.D. :—

"गङ्गामलकुलतिलक श्रीमद्देवेन्द्रवर्म्मदेवस्य विजयराज्ये शकाब्द न[व]शताष्टाशीति सम्वत्सरे दन्तपुरेस्थित[स्य]। तस्य माण्डलिक परममाहेश्वर कदम्बामलकुलकमलमार्त्तण्ड समधिगतपञ्चमहाशब्दानेक...... श्रीधर्म्मखेडि सुत राणक श्रीभीमखेड़ि . . "

A similar expression is found in No, 47 above. (Vide lines 14-17 of the text).

Although, after Hastivarman Kaliṅganagara was made an important head-quarters of the Gaṅgas, Dantapura seems to have not lost her importance. It is proved from Nos. 12, 38, 39, 41, 46 and 47 above where the residence of the king is stated to be at Dantapura or Dantipura.

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26. *The Bhagavata-Purana*, X, 78, 1-13, 37. 19, Dikshitar's Purana- Index, Vol. II, pp, 71 ff.

27. *E.I.* I, pp. 398 ff.

28. Vide Nos. 31 and 35 above.

29. Vide pp, 218, lines 15-20, above,

In some of the inscriptions of Vajrahasta, the grandfather of Choḍagaṅgadeva, we find that he issued some of his grants from Dantapura. Even in S. 967, as per Narsapattam plates, Vajrahasta issued a charter from Dantapura. (30) Therefore, it is believed that the socalled early Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga had been directly related to the latter Gaṅgas of Kalinganagara, in which family Anantavarma Vajrahasta and his son Rājarāja *alias* Devendravarman and his grandson Choḍagaṅga *alias* Anantavarman were born. It may also be said that after Denendravarman of *G.E.* 397 (Vide No. 45 above) and his son Manujendravarman the senior branch lost its supremacy and another branch of the family came into power by occupying the cities of Kaliṅganagara and Dantapura.

The Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara introduced, in their grants, a family *Praśasti*, with some minor changes, ever since they started their rule in Kalinga. They also mention an auspicious *era* of their family, continuously for about 400 years. We call it the Gaṅga *era*. According to my calculation, it was started from 626-7 A.D., and probably from the 12th *tithi* of the bright fort night of Bhādrapada, the day which is popularaly known as *Sunia*. I have discussed this problem in Appendix I.

The Gaṅga-rule in Kaliṅga commenced in or about 626-7 A.D., after which they introduced their family-era. Ragarding the original place of the Gaṅgas, before they came to Kaliṅga, we get no information from the records, embodied in this volume. But, in connection with the W. Gaṅgas of Mysore B. Lewis Rice writes thus.

"According to the inscriptions, the progenitor of Kaliṅga-Gaṅgas was Bhagadatta, between whom and his brother Srīdatta their father Vishnugopa divided his kingdom giving Kaliṅga to the former, and the ancestral kingdom, with the elephant, to the latter."(31)

30. *EI* XI, pp. 149; *Ins. Cr.* vol I, No, i ff.

31. *Ep. Carn.* Vol IX, Intro. pp 9 ff.

It is interesting to note here that the elephant emblem is used in the Bengalore plates of Devendravarman (see No. 25 above). This emblem was used by the Gaṅgas so long as they were the followers of Jainism. But, in Kaliṅga they adopted Saivism. So, they used the emblem of bull in place of an elephant.

Regarding the migration of the Gaṅgas from Gaṅgavāḍi and Kolāhalapura we get some descriptions in the Korni and Vizagapatam plates of Anantavarma-Choḍagaṅgadeve (1077-1147 A.D.) (32) The following verse is mentioned in these grants :—

"आसीदेक सितातपत्रतिलक द्रोणीभृदस्यात्मजो
वीरश्रीवनिता स्वयंवृतपति र्द्दबस्सकोलाहलम् ।
निर्म्मायोर्ज्जित गङ्गावाड़ि बिषये कोलाहलाख्यं पुरं
यश्छक्रे सुरसद्म वीक्षणरस प्रत्यूहमाद्यर्णां हरे ॥

In the records of the Imperial Gaṅgas of Orissa the same tradition was maintained with a modification of the verse as quoted below :—

"धनकनकसमृद्धो गङ्गावाड़िः प्रसिद्धः
सकलविपयभूतः स्वर्गवर्गोप भोग्यः ।
तदधिपतिरथाद्यानन्तवर्म्मा नृपेन्द्रः
समभवदिति रूढी गङ्गनाम्ना तदाद्याः ॥" (33)

These verses prove that the Gaṅgas, who lived in Kaliṅga-nagara, came from Gaṅgavāḍi-*Vishya* where Kolāhalapura was the capital. The W. Gaṅgas had also lived in Gaṅgavāḍi and Kolāhala-pura.

According to B, Lewis Rice. Kolāhalapura is identical with Kolar in the east of Mysore.

32. *J.A.H R S.* Vol. I, pp. 113; *I.A.* Vol *XVIII*, pp. 165 ff.

33. *O.H.R.J.* *Vol. V*, No. 1, pp. 7 ff.

The name Kolāulāpurapaṭṭana or Kokalāvalapurapaṭṭana is found in Nos. 59, 60 and 63. The epithets of Indravarman of Svetaka, in Nos. 60 and 63, are as follows :— (34)

" . ... परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो गङ्गामल -
कुलतिलकः श्र नन्दगिरि नाथः कोकलावलपुरपट्टण -
विनिर्गत काम्बल्यवरयशोस महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर -
परमभट्टारक श्रीइन्द्रवर्मदेव : ...."

According to P.N. Bhattacharya, the titles, namely *Kolaulapura-paṭṭanaka* and *Nandagirinatha* were also adopted by some Western-Chalukyas, as per Kielhorn's *List of South-Indian Inscriptions*, Nos 16 and 170-n. (35) The Western-Gangas have also used the same terms in their records. Therefore, confusion arises relating to the link between the W. Gaṅgas and the E. Gaṅgas For instance, Dr. H. C. Roy suggests that "from the fact that they (the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga) occasionally describe themselves as lords of the city of Kolāhala, it is clear that they considered themselves to be a branch of the Gaṅgas of Mysore. But, the story of their migration and settlement from Kolar to Ganjam and the details of their subsequent history must in the present state of our knowledge remain shrouded in considerable obscurity." (36)

Nandagiri has been identified with Nandidoorg of Mysore. (37)

In the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta, however, we find that the Gupta-king reached the Mahendragiri (of Ganjam) after defeating the king Maṇṭarāja of Kurāla. I suggest that Kurāla of this inscription may be identified with the modern town of Kulāḍa in Gumsur taluk of Ganjam. (38) If this identification will stand, then we may further say that the name Kolāhapurapaṭṭana is derived from Kurālapurapaṭṭana, the suffix of *pura* for *paṭṭana* being a latter insertion,

34. Nos. 60 and 63 above.
35. *E.I.* XVIII, pp. 359 ff.
36, *Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, pp. 448-9.
37. *Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions*, pp. 32. and *Imp. Gaz.* Vol *XVIII* p. 350
38. *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, pt. ii, pp. 18-45.

We find some similarity in the phrases used in the *praśastis* of the W. Gangas of Mysore and the E. Gangas of Kalinga. To illustrate this aspect, I give below the following passages from their records. :—

"स्वस्ति सत्यवाक कोङ्गुणिवर्म्म धर्म्ममहाराजाधिराज कोलालपुरवरेश्वर नन्दगिरिनाथं........गुङ्गियगङ्ग मारसिंहदेवं...........गङ्गवाडि......"

The above is quoted from the Habbal Inscription of Mārasimhadeva of Mysore (39)

.... गङ्गामलकुलतिलक श्री नन्दगिरिनाथः कोकलावलपुरपट्टण विनिर्गत ....महाराजाधिराज .. ..श्रीइन्द्रवर्मदेवः... ... ."(40)

The above is quoted from the grants of Indravarmadeva of Svetaka. I have also stated these points while editing two Ganga grants (41)

In the case of the W. Gangas it is stated that they ruled the country of Gangavādi from Kulāla or Kolāhalapura, while the Gangas of Kalinga hailed from Kokalāvalapur or Kolāhalapura. Hence, we are to consider if the Gangas had come from the south. According to a traditional account of the W. Gangas, they (W. Gangas) migrated from Ayodhyā. One branch of them lived in Kalinga and the other branch proceeded to the Sauth (Mysore), as per instructions of a Jaina-guru, named Simhanandi. In this connection B. Lewis Rice states :—

" The origin of the Gangas is derived from Ikshvāku and traced back to Ayodhyāpura. Under Vishnugupta the seat of Government was moved to Ahichchhatra, which it is hinted as Vijayapura." (42) To this is attributed the separation of the two lines of the

39. EI. IV, pp. 350 ff.

40. Nos 60 and 63 above

41. J B. R. S. vol. XXXV. 1949, Pt i pp. 6-7 ff.

42. Vijayapura is the name of a town in Kalinga in the time of the Matharas (4th-6th century A D) In Andhavaram plates of Anantasaktivarman, the grant was issued from vijayapura (vide *E.I.* XXVIII, pp 175, and *Ins, Or.* vol. I Pt. ii, pp. 13 ff.

Eastern and Western Gaṅgas, those of Kaliṅga and Mysore respectively. With the arrival of Daḍ'ga and Mādhava in the south, at Gaṅga-Perūr, and the establishment of the Gaṅgavāḍi-kingdom in Mysore aided by Simhanandi, we seem to come to historical events ..." (43)

It is, therefore, not conclusive that the Gaṅgas had come to Kaliṅga from the south. Now, according to our assumption namely that Kurāla of the time of Samudragupta might subsequently be transformed into Kolahalapurapaṭṭaṇa, our attention is attracted to the regions of Gumsur taluk in Ganjam district and its adjoining district of Phulbani, (situated in between the countries of Mahākāntāra and the Mahendra-mountain) to identify the same with the kingdom of Kurāla of the 4th century A.D. That was probably the original home-land of the Gaṅgas, who afterwards called it as Trikalinga. From the inscriptions of the Somavamśi-kings of Dakshiṇa Kosala, who ruled the country from Suvarnapura (the modern Sonpur in Balangir district), we learn that they assumed the title of Trikaliṅgādhipati for a considerable long time. Presumably they could capture the Phulbani and Gumsur area as these were contiguous to their territory.

It is however, curious to note that some Jaina sculptures, bearing the Gupta-style of the 3rd. or 4th century A.D., have been discovered from Phulbani. One of such sculptures (the image of a Tīrthaṅkar) is now preserved in the State Museum of Orissa at Bhubaneswar. It is, therefore, quite probable that the Gaṅgas, who followed Jainism worshipped these images in the Gupta-period in that remote hill-tracts of Kaliṅga. The faith of the Gaṅgas was subsequently changed from Jainism to Saivism in Kaliṅga, while in Mysore the original faith continued for a considerable long time. The emblem of elephant indiactes their religious faith in Jainism. In Kaliṅga, after they were converted into Saivism, they introduced the figure of a bull in the place of an elephant, although in Bengalor plates of Devendravarma (No. 25) we find an elephant. Prof R Subba Rao says that "Dr. Fleet identified, while editing the plates of the latter E. Gaṅgas, Gaṅgavāḍi and Kolāhalapuram mentioned in their records, with the kingdoms of the same name founded in Mysore by W. Gaṅgas, early in the 3rd century

43. *Ep. Crn* vol, VII Introduction, pp, 16.

A.D. and its capital Kuvalālapuram. But, these identifications are wrong". (44) The reasons given by him in support to his remarks are not as strong as to discard the opinion of Dr. Fleet. Since the Gaṅgas were originally Jainas, they never expressed their own *gotras*. Simlarly the Early-Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga failed to record their *gotra* in their inscriptions. After lapse of several centuries in the times of Vajrahasta and Anantavarma-Choḍagaṅgadeva (the 11th century A.D.) it is stated that they belonged to Atreya-*gotra*. No doubt it is a later insersion in the Vaṁśāvali composed by the praśasti-writers of the latter Gaṅgas. Therefore, there is no wonder that while the W.Gaṅgas were described as belonging to the Kshatriyas of the Ikshvāku-lineage and Kanvayana *gotra*, the E. Gaṅgas were attached to the lunar-race and Atreya *gotra*. This difference in the Vaṁśa *praśasti* cannot be taken as a guiding factor to make them separate from their parental stock.

The W.Gaṅgas of Mysore seem to have established matrimonial alliance with the Bhauma-Karas of Toshali. According to Dharakota plate of Subhākaradeva, (45) the *Paramasaugata*, his Queen Tribhubana Mahādevī was the daughter of one Rājamalla, who belonged to the family of Nagodbhava or Gaṅgā, and who was an important figure of the southern quarters. * While editing this plate, I have identified Rājamalla with Rājamalla-Satyavāka of the W. Gaṅga family of Mysore. In this connection I like to point out here that Satyavāka-Rājamalla had distinguished himself in the battle of Remiya and overcame the kings of Vaṅga, Punḍra, Magadha, Kosala and Kaliṅga. (46) Satyavāka-Rājamalla ruled from 870 A.D. (47) Therefore, he is a contemporary king of either Nandavarman of G.E. 221 or his successor, Devendravarman of G.E. 254. Anyway it is quite certain that the G. Gaṅgas established matrimonial and political contact with the Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅga and the Bhauma-Kara kings of Toshali. It is for this reason a copperplate grant of Devendravarman (vide No. 25) was discovered from Mysore and the elephant emblem was adopted in that inscription.

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44. *History of the Eastern Gangas*, pp. 76-7 ff.

* दक्षिणाशातिलक

45. *J.A.H.R.S.*, vol IV, pp. 189-94 ff.

46. *Ep. Crn.* vol XII, *Intro.* pp. 3

47. *The Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*, pp. 347, by R. Sewell and S.K. Iyengar.

Let us now consider about the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga who were divided into several branchas and ruled in different parts of Kaliṅga. So far we know from the copperplate inscriptions that there lived two important branches who ruled from Dantapura and Kaliṅganagara in the southern part of the Mahendra mountain and from Svetaka in the northern part of the said mountain. Their inscriptions have been published in this volume in two separate sections.

According to some inscriptions of Anantavarma Choḍagaṅga-deva (1077-1147 A.D.) Kaliṅga was divided into five parts each of which was ruled by one of the collateral branches of the Gaṅgas. It is stated in the Korni and Vizagapatam plates that five brothers come to the Mahendra-region from Gaṅga-vāḍi and ruled over Kaliṅga after dividing it into five parts among them, namely (1) Kaliṅga, (2) Kanṭhi-kāvandhurakanṭha, (48) (3) Amvāvāḍi-Vishaya, (4) Sodā-Maṇḍala and (5) Kanṭaka-Varttanī which were ruled by the five brothers namely (i) Kāmārṇava (2) Dānārṇava (3) Guṇārnava (4) Mārasimha and (5) Vajrahasta respectively.

This is corroborated by the following verse in the inscriptions of Vajrahastadeva (1038-70 A. D.)

" पूर्वं भूपतिभिर्बिभज्य बसुधा या पञ्चभिः पञ्चधा
भुक्त्वा भूरिपराक्रमो भुजबलात्तामेक एव स्वयम् ।
एकीकृत्य बिजित्य शत्रुनिबहान् श्रीबज्रहस्तश्चतु -
श्चत्वारिंशत मत्युदारचरितः सर्व्वमरक्षीत्क्षमाः ।। " (49)

From these verses of a later age we presume that the Gaṅgas used to rule in Kaliṅga as the Guptas had followed the system of ruling the country by dividing it among their own brothers.

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48. G. V. Sitapati, while editing the Korni plates, suggests that Kanthikavandhurakantha should be taken as a necklace borne by the king at the time of consecration. Thus, it was not a division of Kalinga. But, this view seems untenable.

49. *E.I. IV*, pp. 183 ff.

Although the traditional account in the eleventh century was that the kingdom of Kaliṅga was originally divided into five parts among the Gaṅga-brothers, actually we find two collateral branches of the Gaṅgas in Kaliṅga, which may be named as Kaliṅganagara branch and the Svetaka-branch. We are getting copperplate inscriptions numbering more than sixty in Kaliṅga which have been issued from Kaliṅganagara and Svetaka. Therefore, either the above story of five branches was a myth or the other three branches have not yet come to the ken of epigraphy, although the places named Kaṇṭakavarttanī and Ambāvāḍi-*Vishaya* are known from some C.P. grants. It is interesting to note here that the royal *prasasti* used in some grants is not akin to other *Praśastis* found in the grants of either the Kaliṅganagara-line or the Svetaka-line of kings. So, we may take it as a grant of the third branch of the Gaṅgas in Kaliṅga. For want of further evidence we cannot arrive at any conclusion on this point.

Regarding a general description of Kaliṅga at the time when the Chinese-pilgrim, Heun Tsang, came to this country we quote below from *Thomas Watters' 'On Yuan Chwang's Travels'* In India (Vol. II, p. 198 of 1905 Ed.

"KA-LENG-KA (KALINGA).

Returning to the native in the Records we read that from *Kung-yu-to* the pilgrim travelled, through jungle and forest dense with huge trees, South-west for 1400 or 1500 *Li*, to Kaliṅga. This country he describes as above 5000 *Li* in circuit, its capital being above twenty *Li*. There were regular seed-time and harvest, fruit and flowers grew profusely, and there were continuous woods for some hundreds of *Li*. The country produces dark wild elephants prized by the neighbouring countries. The climate was hot. The people were rude and head-strong in disposition, observent of good faith and fairness, fast and clear in speech; in thier talk and manner they differed some what from "Mid-India". There were few Buddhists, the majority of people being of other religions. There were above ten Buddhist monasteries, and 500 brethern "Students of the Mahayanist Sthavira school system". There were more than 100 Devatemples, and the professed adherents of the various sects were very numerous, the

majority being nirgranthas. This country, the pilgrim relates, had once been very densly inhabited; a holy rishi possessing supernatural powers had his hermitage in it; he was once offended by a native and cursed the country as a consequence of his curse the land became, and remained, utterly depopulated. In the lapse of many years since that event it had gradually become inhabited again but it still had only a scanty population. Near the south-wall of the city *(i.e.* the capital apparently) was an Asoka tope beside which were sitting place and exercise-ground of the Four-Past-Buddhas. On a ridge of a mountain in the north of the country was a stone tope, above 100 feet high, where a Pratyeka-Buddha had passed away at the beginning of the present Kalpa when men's lives extended over countless years."

From this description we find that from the capital of Kōṅgoda the pilgrim travelled about 1400 *Li* to reach the capital of Kaliṅga. And, from his account, we learn that he had to cover about 1800 *li* towards the north-west to reach the capital of Kosala (D.Kosala). Probably the capital of D. Kosala was some where near the modern Raypur town where a large numer of inscriptions of the Sarabhapura kings and the Pāṇḍu-vamsis have been found. It is, therefore,quite probable that Dantapura was the capital of Kaliṅga when Huen Tsang visited this locality; bacause, according to our calculation, only about a decade had passed after the Gaṅgas captured that country. And, upto at least the 39th year of the auspicious Gaṅga-era Dantapura was the capital of Kaliṅga as per No. 2 above.

The total number of copperplates of the early Gaṅgas discovered up till now is 65. Out of this number 47 belong to the line of Kaliṅganagara and 15 to that of Svetaka. Most of the records of the former line give the date as *Gaṅga-vaṁśa-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samva'sara.* So it is now possible to get a complete genealogical table of this line without much doubt as shown below :—

THE GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE GANGAS OF THE KALINGANAGARA - BRANCH.

(1) Indravarman I *G.E.* 39
|
(2) Sāmantavarman *G.E.* 64
|
(3) Hastivarman *alias* Srī Raṇabhīta *G.E.* 79 and 80
|
(4) Indravarman II *alias* Srī Rājasimha *G.E.* 87 and 91
|
(5) Dānārṇava
|
(6) Indravarman III *alias* Srī Lokārṇavadeva *G.E.* 128, 146, 149 and 154.
|
(7) Guṇārṇava
|
(8) Devendravarman I *G.E.* 183, 184, 192 and 195
|
- (9) Anantavarman I *G.E.* 204
- Jayavarman

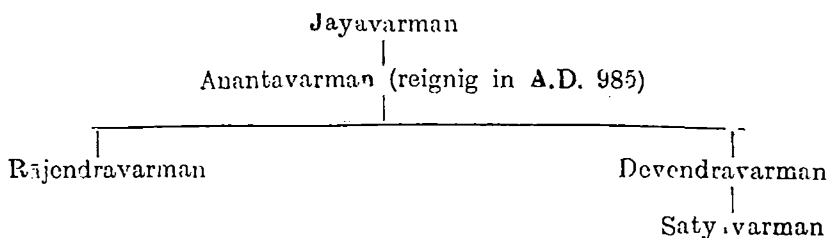
&

- (10) Nandavarman *G.E.* 221
- (11) Devendravarman II *Samvat* (?) 254
  |
  (12) Rājendravarman I
  |
  - (13) Anantavarman II *G.E.* 284 & 304
    - (15) Rājendravarman II *G.E.* 313 and 342
    - (16) Devendravarman IV *G.E.* 351
      - (17) Satyavarman *G.E.* 351
      - (18) Anantavarman III *alias* Vajrahasta I *G.E.* 358
        |
        (19) Madhu Kāmārṇava *alias* Bhūpendravarma *alias* Mārasimha
        - (20) Anantavarman IV Vajrahasta II *G.E.* 383
        - (21) Devendravarma V *G.E.* 398
          |
          (22) Manujendravarman (Yuvarāja ?) *G.E.* 393
  - (14) Devendravarman III *G.E.* 306, 308 and 310.



It is necessary to explain as to how this table could be reconciled inspite of some grave discrepancies found in the Gaṅga-records. For example, from No. 6 to 13 we find that the grants were made by Indravarman in *G.E.* 87, 87, 91, 128, 146, 149 and 154 and in *Tumburu-vaṁśa-saṁvat* 133. But the grants which have been issued in *G.E.* 87, 87 and 91 mention the second name of the king(Indravarman) as Rājasimha. The father's name of the king is not given in any other grant except in Nos. 12 and 13. As such, it was not possible to say if the Indravarman of *G.E.* 128 and of Tumburn-*era* 133 was the same king who issued the grants of *G.E.* 149 and 154, whose father was Dānārṇava. But, it is, however, certain that the Indra-varman of *G. E.* 87 and 91, who possessed a second name as Srī Rājasimha, was not the same king Indravarman of the grant, issued in Tumburu-*era* 133, whose second name was Srī Lokārṇa-vadeva. On this analogy, I arrive at the conclusion that the Indravarman, whose grant was issued in Tumburu-*era* 133, is a different king, *i. e.* Indravarman II.

Our second difficulty arises regarding the Jaypura plates of Rājendravarman, son of Anantavarman and grand-son of Jayavarman, which were noticed by Dr. Burnell with the date of Anantavarman as 985 A.D. (Vide No. 23 above). The text of the inscription is not available. Thus, we cannot depend upon Burnell's note regarding the relationship between Jayavarman and Anantavarman, father of Rājendravarman. Following is the table given by Sewell, (50) basing on Burnell's account :—



When we compare the above genealogical table with the above table we find that it agrees with our table from Anantavarman

50. Sewell's *Archaeological Survey of South-India*, Vol. II, pp 183 ff.

to Satyavarman except the name of Anantavarman's father and his date.

Our third question relates to the date of Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman, (No. 32) and that of Satyavarman (No. 33) who is the son of Devendravarman. The dates of these two inscriptions (Nos. 32 and 33) were wrongly put by the engraver as 51 for 351. This mistake was detected, as the phraseological terms used in them were considered to be the later developments. Dr. Fleet remarks :—

"These grants of Devendravarma and Satyavarma are shown, by the characters in which they are engraved, to be of later date than the three grants of Indravarmā. Consequently, the fifty-first year, which is quoted in one of the grants of Devendravarmā and the grant of his son Satyavarmā, cannot be referred to the same epoch with the dates of 91, 128 and 146 of Indravarmā. And, party because of this, and partly because in each instance the year is mentioned without any specification of the month and the lunar day, I am inclined to look upon it as some conventional expression, which cannot be just now explained. and to consider that only the year 254, in connection with which we have the specification of both the month and the lunar day, is a correct date for Devendravarmā, and that it may be referred to the same *era* with the date of Indravarmā, whatever that era might be".(51)

It is interesting to point out here that in *G. E.* 351 there occurred two solar eclipses when during the first eclipse Devendravarma issued his grant; and after his death in the same year his son, Satyavarma, issued another grant in favour of Brahmanas during the second eclipse. If the Gaṅga-*era* started from 625-7 A. D. then the year 351 will correspond to (626-7+351=) 977-8 A.D. During this period the first solar eclipse occurred on the Pausha-Amāvāśyā day, corresponding to the 13th, December, 977 A D and the second eclipse occurred on the Ashāḍha-Amāvāśyā day corresponding to the 8th June, 978 A D It, therefore, proves that thd Gaṅga-*era* must have begun some time between the months and *tithis* of Pausha-Amāvāśyā and Ashāḍha-Amāvāśyā. Thus, we should look for the months of

51. *I.A*, Vol *XIII*. pp. 273-6 ff.

Srāvana, Bhādrapada, Aśvina, Kārtika and Mārgaśira for the commencement of the new year of the Gaṅga-*era*. We suggest Bhādrapada-Sukla-Dvādaśī or the day of '*Suniya*' as the starting point of the Gaṅga-*era*

Now, regarding the genealogical table after Satyavarmā we face some pertinent difficulties, such as :

1. In some records the name of the king is given as Vajrahasta and in other records he is called Anantavarman.

2. Madhu Kāmārṇava seems to be the same king whose name occurs in many inscriptions as Bhūpendravarman.

3. Manujendravarman, the son of Devendravarman of *G. E.* 397 had the title of *Mahārāja* instead of *Yuvarāja* in 393 Gaṅga-*era*, when his father must have lived.

The most important and difficult portion of the chronology of the Gaṅgas is the genealogial accounts, mentioned in the copper plate grants of Mahārāja Vajrahastadeva, whose rule commenced in Kaliṅga from S. 960 or the 3rd, December, 1038 A.D. The following verse is repeated in all his seven copper plate grants (52) discovered up till now :—

" वियदृतुनिधि संख्यां याति शाकाद्बसंघे
दिनकर वृपभस्थे रोहिणीभे सुलग्ने ।
धनुषि च सितपक्षे सूर्य्यवारे तृतीया
युजि सकलधरित्रीं रक्षितुं योऽभिषिक्तः ॥" (53)

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(52) (a) Narsipattam plates of S 967 (Vide *E.I.* XI, pp. 149 ff)
(b) Srikakulam „ of S. 971 (*J.A.H.R.S*, vol VIII, pp. 163 ff.)
(c) Nadagam „ of S, 979 (*E.I*, IV, pp. 183 ff.)
(d) Chikkalavalasa „ of S. 982 (*E.I.* XXI, Inc No. 1252)
(e) Boḍḍapadu „ of S. 982 (*Bharati*, Telugu Journal, vol. III, pp 83ff,
(f) Madras Museum „ of S. 984 (*E.I.* IX, pp. 96 ff.
(g) Ganjam „ of S 991 (*E.I.* XXIII, pp. 70 ff.)

(53) According to N. Ramesan, it corresponds to the 9th April, 1033 A. D. (Vide *J.A H R.S.* vol. *XX*, pp. 173) But, M. Narasimham differs from it (Vide *J.A.H.R.S.* vol *XXI*, pp, 139.)

The genealogy given in his inscriptions is quoted below :—

(1) Guṇamahārṇava
|
(2) Vajrahasta I (44 years, *i.e.* 898–941 A.D.)
|
(3) Guṇḍa I (3 yrs. 841–3 A. D.) | (4) Kāmārṇava I (35 yrs. 943–78 A.D.) | (5) Vinayāditya (3 yrs. 978–80 A. D.
|
(6) Vajrahasta II *alias* Aniyaṅkabhīma (35 yrs. 980–1015 A.D.)
|
(7) Kāmārṇava II (½ yr. 1015–16 A.D.) | (8) Guṇḍama II (3 yrs. 1016-18 A.D.) | (9) Madhu-Kāmārṇava III (21 yrs. 1018–38 A.D.)
|
(10) Anantavarman *alias* Vajrahasta III (1038–70 A.D.)

We may find a clue from the above table to link it with our table. It is the name of Madu-Kāmārṇava who is also known as Bhūpendravarman in the former table. He lived in between the kings Anantavarman of *G.E.* 358 and Vajrahasta of *G. E.* 383, which dates correspond to 984–5 A.D. and 1009–10 A.D. respectively. But, according to our second table, Madhu-Kāmārṇava ruled from 1018–38 A. D. As such, we are not able to explain the position regarding the chronology after Satyavarman. It is any way an interesting event that instead of Gaṅga-*era* Dharmakhedi in no. 31 used an unknown *era* called *Gaṅga-Kadamva-Vamsa-Pravardhamana-samvatsara* 520 and in no. 38, although the name of the *era* is not specified as *Gaṅga-vaṁśa-pravardhamana-vijayarājya-samvatsara*, it seems to be the same *era* as used by Dharmakhedi Therefore, we cannot take them as the Gaṅga-*era*. After *G.E.* 342 or even before, for some unknown reason, the continuity of the family *era* of the Gaṅgas was disturbed. So, in some later records we get no *era* at all and in some other records we get different *eras*, namely Ganga-Kadamva-*era* and Saka-*era*. The latter is mentioned in Nos. 35, 46, 47 and 49. Most probably, the suzereign status of the Gaṅgas was hamperred during this period for which reason they could not use their family-*era*. Inspite of this they could use some additional titles intermittently during that period.

For the first time, in the history of the Gaṅgas, Mahārāja Vajrahastadeva (1038-70 A.D.) introduced the *śaka-era* in the place of Gaṅga-*era*. He also made a drastic change in the royal-*prasasti* and began to narrate the *Vamśāvali* like his contemporary the Chọlas and the Chālukyas.

In Andhavaram plates of Vajrahastadeva (no. 41) we mark the titles of *Mahārājadhirāja* and *Parameśvara* in addition to the usual title of his predecessors, namely *Sakalakaliṅgādhipati*. But, in Narsapattam plates of Sakāvda 967 Vajrahasta, grand-father of Choḍa-gaṅga, used the titles of *Mahārajadhirāja* and *Trikaliṅgadhipati*. The same titles he used in other subsequent grants also.

In Vajrahasta's grants we find a verse quoted before which gives us a clue to detect why suddenly the status of the Gaṅgas was improved

We cannot say at present that Vajrahasta of no. 41, who introduced the titles of *Mahārājadhirāja* and *Parameśvara* was the same Vajrahasta who unified all the fragments of the dominion, as expressed in this verse. It is, however, quite sure that there was no harmony and co-operation between the Gaṅgas of different lines living in Kaliṅga. Probably that was the main reason why the Gaṅgas of Svetaka were attached to the family of the Bhauma-Karas of Toshali, and for some time used the same titles of *Mahārajadhirāja* and *Parameśvara*.

The Eastern Chālukyas in Veṅgi seem to have made some political contact with the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. For that reason the Gaṅgas had become involved in the affairs of Veṅgi.

From the Masulipatam plates of the E.Chālukya king Ammā I (A.D. 918-25) we learn that he ruled a portion of Tri-Kaliṅga, (54) After this, according to Kola Vennu grant of Chalukya-Bhīma II (A.D. 925), the king (Bhīma II) used the title of *Tri-Kaliṅgadhipati*. Thus, it is proved that the E. Chālukyas troubled the Gaṅgas from the south, while at the same time the Somavamsis of D. Kosala attacked a

54 *EI IV*, pp. 131 ff.

portion of Kaliṅga from the west. In this way the country of Tri-Kaliṅga remained dis-integrated from Kaliṅga for a certain period.

The E. Chālukya king, Ammā II (A. D. 945-70) fought with the Rashṭrakūṭa king Krishna III during his 12th regnal year (i. e. A. D. 957). From the Chālukyan records we learn that Ammā II proceeded to Kaliṅga by appointing his brother, Dānārṇava, as his regent in Veṅgi. (55)

We have no information regarding any matrimonial relationship between the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga and the E. Chālukyas of Veṅgi. Any way it is certain that they had political relationship. Because, at the same troubled period the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga did not only give shelter to Amma I who boasted to have ruled Trikaliṅga (56), but also fought against his enemies to save him from troubles.

In the year 970 A.D, Ammā II died and Dānārṇava succeeded him. He ruled only for three years. One Bāḍaparāja, a collateral aspirant for the Chālukyan throne, started a revolt with the help of his friend Jaṭāchola-Bhīma. He (Jaṭāchola) killed Dānārṇava of Veṅgi and Kāmārṇava of Kaliṅga. In this connection I like to quote the following fragmentary verses from the Kanjivaram stone-inscription :—

" त्त्रि' सुदूरमपि चारु कु—...म्मन्तं
कामार्णवन्दिश्रमनि ......—....—भूत् ।
व्यक्तं व्यसिस्मपत—स्त्वति वैपरीत्या
कामार्णवं भुविनयन् .... ॥
........त् विनयादन्य भूपते: ।
.........स श्रीमान् जटाचोलभीम नृपति .....॥"

55. *C. P.* No. 15 of Mad. E,R. for 1916-17; *A.R.M.E.*, 1917-18 App. 'A', No. 1. G, O. No. 1035 (Home) Dated 10-8-1917, Page 8

56. खलु यस्समभवदम्मराजाख्य: [।] असौ सम्यग् धर्म्मन्यायेन वेङ्गीदेशं त्रिकलिङ्ग सहितं रक्षतिस्म "

57. *EI. XXXI*, pp. 29-34 ; *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. X, pp, 17-60 ff.

It is stated that after killing Nṛpa-Kāma (Kāmārṇava) and Dānārṇava in or about 973-4 A. D., Jaṭāchola started an expedition against Kaliṅga, where he killed in the battle field the king Kāmārṇava. Now, the question is, who that Nṛpa-Kāma was whom Jaṭāchola killed in the battle? It may be either Madhu-Kāmārṇava of No. 38, who lived in between *G. E.* 358 and 384 or A. D. 984-5 and 1009-10, as shown in the first genealogical table, or Kāmārṇava I of the second table who reigned from 943-78 A.D. (58)

Like many royal families in the South, the down-fall of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara became inevitable during the 11th century A.D. It must have happened long before Devendravarman of *G.E.* 397 and of Sakāvda 988, 1003, 1005 and 1012 (Vide Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49) had ascended the throne. We are not able to trace what happened to his (Devendravarman's) son Manujendravarman of *G. E.* 393 or A. D. 1019-20 (vide No. 44). But, it is quite certain that the line of Vajrahasta and his son Rājarāja and grand-son Anantavarma-Choḍagaṅgadeva gained upper-hand in Kaliṅga and ruled the country from Kaliṅganagara, situated on the bank of the Vamśadhārā near Mukhaliṅga. Although the second name of Rājarāja (son of Vajrahasta) is Devendravarman,(59) we cannot identify him with the Devendravarman whose name occurs in Nos. 45-49 above. The reason is that Devendravarman of Nos. 45-49 reigened at least between the years 1023-1090 A.D., while Devendravarma-Rājarāja ruled only for eight years or so, from 1070-77 A. D. Therefore, we strongly believe that the branch of Devendravarman of Nos. 45-49 must be a different one from that of Choḍagaṅga.

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58. There is divergence of opinion regarding the identification of Kamarnava. According to Subrahmanya Aiyar, he is identical with Madhu-Kamarnava who reigned from 1019-38 *A.D.* This view was opposed by B.V.Krishna Rao. According to Rao, it is Kamarnava I *(*A.D. 943-78*)* who was killed by Jatachola. *(J.A.H.R.S.,* Vol. X, pp. 35 ff.*)*

59. *J.A.H.R.S.,* Vol. XX, pp. 171-6 ff.

Most probably, the senior line of Gaṅgas was driven away from Kaliṅganagar to some remote area named Oḍra. Indeed, in a stone inscription of Draksharam in the Fast Gadavari district, we find a descriptive account relating some achievements made by one Pallavarāja who fought on behalf of his master Rājendrachoḍa (the Chola-king) in the countries of Kaliṅga and Oḍra and defeated one Devendravarman. The verse in the said inscription runs thus :—

" भस्मीकृत्य कलिङ्गदेशमखिलं निर्जित्य गाङ्गान् रणे
भङ्क्त्वा कोशलखण्डपालनिवहं देवेन्द्रवर्म्मादिकान् ।
वीरः पल्लवराज इत्यभिहितो राजेन्द्रचोडप्रभो
कीर्त्युत्तम्भमिवोड्रसन्धिषु जयस्तम्भं शुभं न्यक्षिपत् ॥" 60)

TRANSLATION

" Reducing to ashes the whole of the Kaliṅga country, subduing the Gaṅgas in the battle-field and destroying the Chiefs Devendravarman and others and the chieftains of the Kosala tract this hero, named Pallavarāja, set up a fine pillar of victory on the borders of the Oḍra (country) as if raising aloft the fame of his lord Rājendrachoda." (61)

The stone inscription containing the above verse, was incised in the 33rd regnal year of Kulottuṅga Rājendra whose reign commenced in Sakāvda 992 or A.D. 1070, Thus the time of Devendravarma is 1102 A.D. (62)

The Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara and the Kadamvas had matrimonial relationship among them, although the latter lived in Kaliṅga as the subordinate under the Gaṅgas and used the titles of *Pañcha-Vishayadhipati* and *Raṇaka*. In some records they used the title of *Mahā-maṇḍaleśvara*. The regions of the Mahendra-mountain in Ganjam

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60. *S.I.I.*, Vol. IV, No. 1239, pp. 428-9 ff.

61. ccording to K, V. Subramanya Aiyar this is also mentioned in the *Kalingattuparani*, a Tamil-work. So, he identifies Devendravarman with Rajaraja *(E.I,* XXII, pp. 138. ff. *)*

62. *Encyclopaedia of the Madras Presidency and Adjecent States*, pp. 55 ff.

was under their possession, and they ruled the country from Jayantipura which may be identified with the village of the same name, now situated in the Ghikati taluk of Ganjam. Most of their grants were made in Mahendrabhoga-*vishaya* which was a very old district in Kaliṅga. The same *Vishaya* is found in Dhavalapeta plates of Umavarman. (63)

Following is the genealogical table of the Kādamvas of Kaliṅga :—

(1) Niyārṇava
|
(2) Bhimakheḍi
|
(3) Dharmakheḍi
|
(4) Ugrakheḍi
|
(5) Udayakhedi or
Udayāditya

The emblem which they used in their grants is *Matsya* (fish). We are not sure about their original place where from they migrated to Kaliṅga. According to Somasekhara Sarma, the Kadmvas came from Hangal and Goa in the Dharwar district of the Bombay State, where a branch of the Kādamvas lived. (64) We are inclined to accept his suggestion, because their family god was Jayanti-Madhukeśvara (Vishṇu). The same names are also found in Mysore where Banavasi was situated, and where the Gaṅgas and Kadamvas lived together. It is also said that the capital of the Kadamvas at Hangal was Virāṭapura. (66) In the *Mahābharata* we find that the Virāṭas ruled in a country known as Matsya-deśa. Therefore we presume thar the Matsya emblem was adopted by the Kādamvas of Kaliṅga.

63, *E.I. XXVI*, pp. 132-5 ff. *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 7 ff.

64. *J.A.H.R.S.* vol. IV, Pts. 1 & 2 pp. 118-7 ff.

65, *Bom. Gaz.* Vol. II, Pt. i, pp. 558

The names of the Kadamva chiefs are found from Nos. 20,31, 35, 37, 42 and 47. In No. 61 we find the name of Nāgakheḍi who on account of his name might have belonged to the Kadamva family, He was a Dūtaka and Mahāsāmanta under Indravarman of Svetaka line of the Gaṅgas. It proves that the Kadamvas lived under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara line and the Svetaka-line, as responsible officers.

We give below a list of the officers with their names and designations serving under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara :—

I. The Sāndhivigrahika :—

(1) Devasimhadeva ... ... G. E. 39
(2) Raṇāmeya, son of Sāmirāja ... ... G. E. 342
(3) Vejika .. ... ?
(4) Sāmapuna .. .. ?

II. Rahasika :—

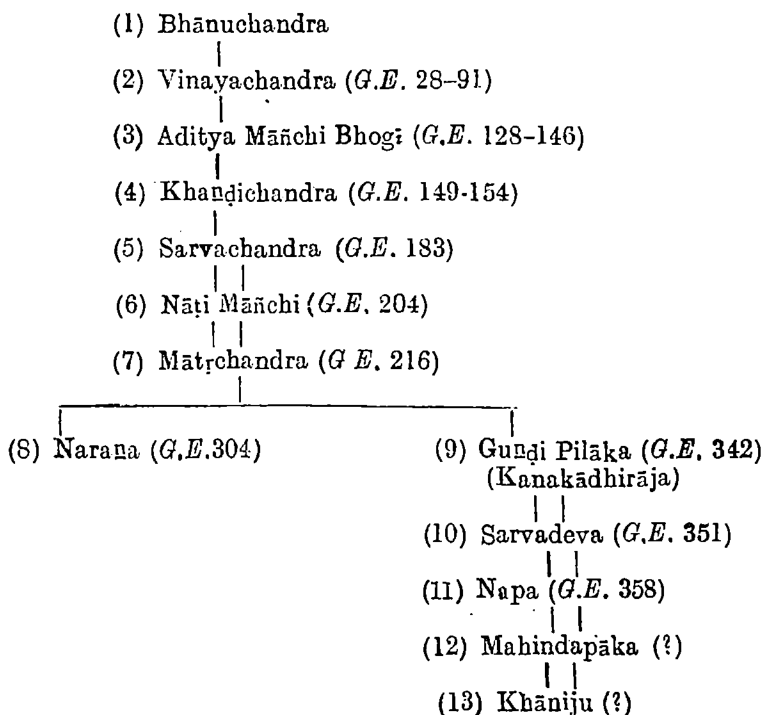
(1) Saṅkaradeva ... ... G.E. 128
(2) Durgadeva .. .. G.E. 254
(3) Dugapa ... .. G.E. 304
(4) Sarvachandra ... ... G.E. 308
(5) Vīrapa, son of Khaṇḍyama .. ... G.E. 351
(6) Chīḍapa; son of Khaṇḍyama ... ... G.E. 393

III. Akshaśālin :—

(1) Aditya Mañchi, son of Vinayachandra ... G.E. 128
(2) Bhogika ... ... G.E. 146
(3) Khaṇḍichandra, son of Adityabhogi ... G.E. 149-154
(4) Sarvachandra, son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogī ... ... G.E. 183
(5) Bhogī .. .. G.E. 195
(6) Nāṭi Mañchi's son .. ... G.E. 204
(7) Matṛchandra .. .. G.E. 216
(8) Srī Sāmanta .. ... G.E. 254
(9) Naraṇa .. .. G.E. 304

(10) Khaṇḍimalla	*G.E.* 306
(11) Srī Sāmanta-Khaṇḍimalla	*G.E.* 308
(12) Srī Sāmanta	?
(13) Kanakādhirāja-Guṇḍi Pilaka, son of Mātṛchandra	*G.E.* 342
(14) Sarvadeva	*G.E.* 351
(15) Napa	*G.E* 358
(16) Mahindapāka, son of Viyana	?
(17) Khāniju	?

It is interesting to note here that Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra, whose name is recorded in the first known inscription of the Gaṅgas, *i.e.* in *G.E.* 28, continued to hold the office upto *G.E.* 91. Thus, it is known that he was in the service at least for 63 years under the Gaṅgas. In no record had he given his designation as *Akśhaśalin*; but his son and successor Aditya Māñchi called himself as Akshaśālin. We give below a genealogical table of this officer's dynasty from Bhānuchandra onwards :—



From their family titles, namely Chandra, Māñchī, Bhogī, Pilāka, Deva and Pāka it is supposed that they were the followers of Jainism and belonged to South-Indian group. We are not aware of their actual relationship after No. 7.

IV. Amātya :—

(1) Devachandra, father of Rahasika Saṅkaradeva .. .. (G.E. 128)

(2) Nkikaṭa, father of *lekhaka* Bhavadatta ... .. (G.E. 146)

V. Lekhaka :—

(1) Sreshṭha Prabhākara ... ... (G.K.E. 133?)

(2) Bhavadatta, son of Nkikaṭa, the *Amātya* ... ... (G.E. 146)

(3) Pallavachandra, son of Mātṛchandra of Apūrva-naṭa family ... ... (G.E. 183-192)

(4) Madanāṅkura Pallava, son of Mātṛchandra of Eraṇḍapalli, belonging to Apūrva-naṭa family .. .. (G.E. 195)

(5) Gaṅgopādhyāya .. .. (G.E. 216)

(6) Ugradeva, son of *Rahasya* Durgadeva ... ... (G.E. 254)

(7) *Srī Sāmanta* Sarvachandra * .. .. (?)

(8) *Rahasika* Sarvachandra * .. .. (G.E. 308)

(9) *Srī Sāmanta* Sarvachandra * .. .. (G.E. 310)

(10) Sāmirāja .. .. (G.E. 313)

(11) Sarvadeva .. .. (G.E. 383)

(12) Madhupa .. .. (?)

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* It is to be noted here that Sarvachandra might have been promoted either from the position of *Sri Samanta* to *Rahasika* or *vice-versa*. Any way, in Nos. 7–9 the officer is the same person. Because in No. 7 the writer has not given the date of the inscription. We are not able to detect whether his title of *Rahasika* comes first or that of *Sri Samanta*.

VI. Mahāmahattara or Mahattara

(1) Gauri Sarmā . . . (*G.E.* 146)
(2) Hari Sarmā .. .. (*G.E.* 154)
(3) Savara Nandi Sarmā .. .. (*G.E.* 183-192)

VII. Sarvādhikṛta :—

(1) Sāmvapuropādhyaya, son of Hastyadhyaksha Dharmachandra .. . (*G.E.* 149-154)

VIII. Hastyadhyaksha :—

(1) Dharmachandra .. .. (*G.E.* 149-154)

IX. Adhikṛta :—

(1) Nāgana, son of Sankara .. .. (*G.E.* 195)

X. Shtānādhikṛta :—

(1) BipraSomāchārya .. .. (*G.E.* 254)

XI. Purohita :—

(1) Chharampa Nandi Sarmā .. .. (*G.E.* 195)
(2) Adityadeva .. .. (*G.E.* 254)

XII. Srī-Sāmanta :—

(1) Khandimalla ... ... (?)
(2) Sarvachandra .. .. (*G.E.* 308-313)
(3) Nāgarāja .. .. (*G.E.* 351)

XIII. Sāmanta :—

(1) Nalachandāla .. .. (?)

XIV. Mantrī :—

(2) Vachhayya of the Kayastha caste .. .. (?)

XV. Mahāsandhivigrahi :—

(1) Dronāchārya .. .. (?)

XVI. Sandhivigrahi :—

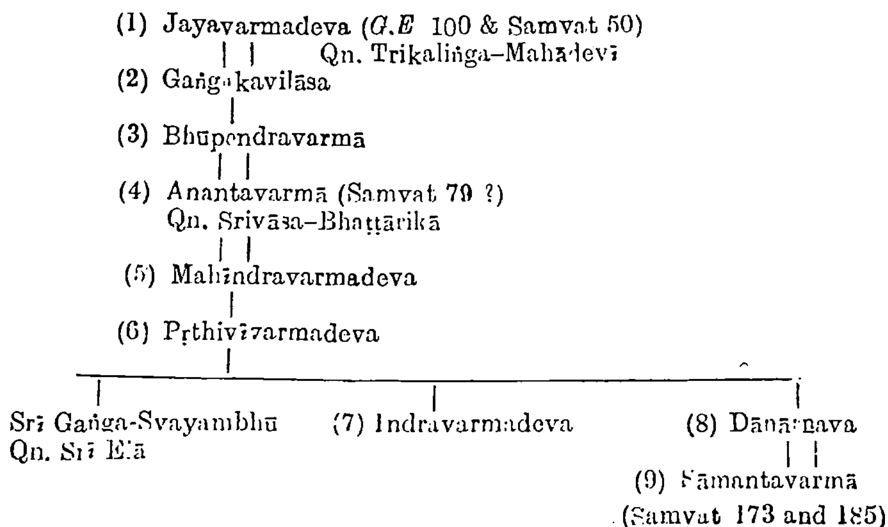
(1) Sāmapuna .. .. (?)

XVII. Daṇḍanāyaka :—

(1) Sri-Maḍapa-Bhīma .. .. (?)

The Gangas of Svetaka

The Genealogical table of the Gaṅgas of Svetaka



By careful study of the grants, issued by the Gaṅgas of Svetaka, we find that the earliest known king of this family was Jayavarmadeva who started his career as a *Mahārāja*, under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, by using the Gaṅga-*era* and the inferior title of ***Rāṇaka***. But, in his second and third grants (Nos. 54 and 55) he used the title of *Mahārāja*.

It is necessary to give here a short note regarding the-then prevailing political condition of Kaliṅga and Koṅgoda. After the decline of the Sailodbhavas of Koṅgoda, the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara seem to have annexed the territory of Koṅgoda to their own and used the title of *Sakalakaliṅgadhipati*. It was accomplished some time before *G.E.* 79 (705-6 A.D.). It was then required to create an out-post in between Kaliṅga and Koṅgoda for their own safety. So, Jayavarmadeva was posted in Svetaka as a *Rāṇaka* under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara in or about 100 Gaṅga-*era*. A few years after this, the Bhauma-kara kings, coming either from Assam or Karṇasuvarṇa, captured Toshali and advanced their sway as far south as the river Rishikulyā in Ganjam. They started their own family-*era* which we call the Bhauma-*era*. It was started in 736 A D. Thus, it is presumed that there was contest between the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara and the Bhauma-karas for subjugation of koṅgoda and Svetaka. During that conflicting period Jayavarmadeva of Svetaka gave up the title of ***Rāṇaka*** and used Mahārāja establishing an alliance with the Bhaumas. In No. 56 it is stated that Jayavarma granted a village in Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala after obtaining permission from Unmattakeśarī, the first powerful Bhauma-king of Toshali. By doing so he must have created enemity with the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, under whom he was formerly a *Rāṇaka*. The hostility between the two branches of the Gaṅgas (Kaliṅganagara and Svetaka) continued for some years to come. The Gaṅgas of Svetaka, who retained friendship with the Bhaumas, must have received military support from the latter. Actually, Unmattakeśari's successor, Subhākaradeva of the Bhauma family subjugated the country of Kaliṅga. This event is recorded in the Talchera plate of Sivakaradeva (Vide *Orissa under the Bhauma kings*, pp. 41-). We have quoted the verses, found in this inscription in Appendix I below. In Kathmandu inscription of the Assam-Bhaumas, we find that one Harshadeva of the family of Bhagadatta (Bhauma) claims to have conquered Gauḍa, Oḍra,

Kalinga and Kosala. (Vide *I.A.*, Vol. IX, pp. 178 ff.) Therefore, it goes without saying that due to the interference of the Bhaumas from the north-east the Gangas of Svetaka found an opportunity to free themselves from the bondage of the Gangas of Kalinganagara.

After Jayavarmadeva, his successor Bhūpendravarmā obtained the suzereign power and used the glorious titles of *Mahārājadhiraja*, *Parameśvara and Paramabhaṭṭāraka*. After him his successor, Ananta-varma, also used the same titles, although he recorded a *Samvat* instead of *Vijaya-rājya-samvatsara* or the Ganga-*era*. This seems to be the Bhauma-*era* which was used in No. 56 by Jayavarmadeva. I suggest that the *Samvat* 79, recorded in the grant of Anantavarma (No. 58), corresponds to (736+79) = 815 A.D.

After Anantavarmadeva, his descendants Pṛthivīvarmadeva and Indravarmadeva retained the same titles of suzereingnty. But, (Indravarmā) towards the middle part of his reign gave up all these titles and used only *Mahārāja* in Nos. 61 and 62 for some reasons not known to us But he regained the former status towards the end of his rule which we trace from No.63, so that his younger brother Dānarṇava, used all these glorious titles in a conventional manner, while he could not give up his inferior title of *Rāṇaka* in the grant No. 64. Again his Successor, Sāmantavarmā, didnot use any title at all in No. 65. But, in No.66 (Sāmantavarmā) used the glorious title of *Sakalakalingādhipati* like his contemporary Ganga-kings of Kalinganagara. Sāmantavarmā gave his grants (Nos. 66 and 67) in *Samvat* 173 and 185, which should be the same *Bhauma-Samvat*, found in Nos. 56 and 58. Therefore, his time is to be fixed in (736+185=) 921 A.D.

Now, we give below a list of names of officers which offer a clue to determine the chronological position of the Kings of Svetaka:-

No.	*Name of the king*		*Officers*	*Date if any*
53.	Jayavarmā (Rāṇaka)		Vimalachandra	*G.E.* 100
54.	Do	(Mahārāja)	(1) *Daṇḍaka-Mahāsāmanta-* Pūrṇadeva	
			(2) Vichitrahasta	?
55.	Do	(Do)	Subhavandin	?
56.	Do	(Do)	Bhaṭṭa Nannata Mahttara, the donee of Vatsa *gotra*	*Samvat* 50

No	*Name of the king and title*	*Officers*	*Date if any*
57	Gaṅgakavilāsa | Bhūpendravarma (Mahārāja, Parameśvara–Parama-bhaṭṭāraka)	(1) Aśoka Datta (2) Vimalachandra.....	?
58.	Anantavarmā (M.P.P.)66	(1) Aśokadatta (2) Govindadeva (3) Mahādevi Srīvāsabhaṭṭarikā (4) Mahindrabhīma..... (5) Nanaṭaśarmā of Vatsa *gotra*	*Samvat* 79
59.	Mahīdravarmadeva | Pṛthivivarmadeva (M.P.P.),*	(1) SrīSāmnta Svayambhū......	?
60.	Pṛthivīvarmā | Gaṅga-Svayambhū Qn. Srī–Elā; Indravarmā(M.P.P.).	(1) Svayambhū,67 son of Napa, (2) Srī Gosvāminī	
61.	Indravarma(Mahārāja)	(1) Mahāsāmanta-Nāgakheḍi (2) Mahāpratihāra Adityavarmā (3) Mahāsandhivigrahi-Chandapāka (4) Deva Pilāka	
62.	Do (Do.)	(1) Padmachandra	
63.	Pṛthivīvarma | Indravarma(M.P.P.)	(1) Svayambhū,son of Napa (2) Mahādevi Gosvāmini, the Parama-Vaishnavī	

66. *Maharaja-Paramesvara-Paramabhattaraka-*

67. We find a Napa, designated as *Akshasalin* or the engraver in No. 34 above which gives a date as 358.

64. Pṛthivīvarma
|
Dānārṇavadeva(M.P.P. and Rāṇaka) (1) Dāmodara
(2) Dhanadatta
(1) Padmachandra ..... ?

65. Sāmantavarma(?)

66. Do, (Mahārāja and Sakalakaliṅgādhipati) .... *Samvat* 185

67. Do. (?) (1) Umvaradeva
(2) Padmachandra .... *Samvat* 173

From the above list we find that the writer of the grant of Jayavarmadeva is Vimalachandra (No. 53) who appears in the grant of Bhūpendravarma, son of Gaṅga-kavilāsa (No. 57) as the engraver. He belonged to the caste of *Kanśara* or smith. Then again, the donee in No. 56 of Jayavarmadeva, whose name is recorded as Bhaṭṭa Nannaṭa, Mahattara of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneya-charaṇa, Kāṇva-śākhā and Vatsa-Darda-Bhṛgu etc. Paṅcha-rishi *anupravars*, happens to be the donee in No. 58 which is the grant of Anantavarma. Therefore, Bhūpendravarma and Anantavarma must have lived within a short time after Jayavarmadeva. To corroborate this, we may cite the name of Aśoka Datta who comes in the grants of Bhūpendravarmā and Anantavarmā (Vide Nos. 57 and 58)

Then comes Pṛthivīvarmā, son of Mahindravarmā in whose grant (No. 59) we get the name of the engraver as Svayambhū. The same engraver appears in the grant of Indravarmā, son of Pṛthivīvarmā, (Nos. 60 and 63). Finally, we get the name of Padmachandra in the grant of Indravarma (No. 62) as well as in the grants of his successor Sāmantavarmā in Nos. 65 and 67.

The last known inscription of the Gaṅgas of Svetaka is dated in *Samvat* (Bhauma-*era*) 185 (No. 66) which corresponds to (736+185) = 921 A D. The first known inscription of this line is dated in *G.E.* 100 (No. 53) or (626-7+100 = 726-7) A. D. Thus, all these inscriptions (Nos. 53-67) of the Svetaka-Gaṅgas should range from 726-7 A. D to 921 A D.

In the time of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara and Svetaka the country was divided into several divisions for the purpose of administration. A list of them is given below :—

I. The Divisions under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara :—

(1) Boṅkhāra-bhoga (2) Dāgha–Pañchalī (3) Varāhavarttani * (4) Koshtṛka-varttanī (5) Deva–Pañchalī (6) Korāshoḍaka-Pañchāli * (7) Kurakarāshṭra (8) Rūpyavatī–vishaya (9) Pushyagiri–Pañchali (10) Phareya–bhukti (11) Devadāmadavam-Vishaya (12) Tirikaṭu Visaya (13) Pushkariṇī–vishaya (14) Lohasṛṅga (15) Kṛshṇamatamva (16) Mahendra–bhoga–vishaya (17) Galela-vishaya (18) Kaṇṭakavarttanī-vishaya (19) Laṅkākoṇa (20) Chikhali–Pañchāli (21) Ramjumara-vishaya (22) Kolu–varttanī (23) Bhiliṅgā-bhoga.

II. The Divisions under the Gaṅgas of Svetaka :—

(1) Khalugakhaṇḍa-vishaya (2) Aṇḍadāsṛṅga–vishaya (3) Sāmanta-bhukti vishaya * (4) Janora-vishaya (5) Paduṇikhaṇḍa-vishaya (6) Jalamvora vishaya (7) Hemvakamaṭamva-vishaya (8) Hallamvara-vishaya (9) Jayaḍā–vishaya (10) Hāmanibhoga–vishaya (11) Lohasṛṅga-vishaya.

CULTURE AND RELIGION UNDER THE GANGAS

The Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga were the followers of Saivism which was very popular in this region, from about the 6th century A.D., when Anantavarman of the Māṭhara family called himself a Paramamāheśvara. (68) Then the Sailodbhava king Mādhavarāja of Kongoda adopted the same title in the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. (69) The Sailodbhavas had their religious centre on the top of the Mahendra mountain in Ganjam. The Gaṅgas who came after the Sailodbhavas established their family deity Gokarṇeśvara on the same mountain. All the Gaṅga-copperplate grants sing the glory of the Mahendra mountain and the god Gokarṇeśvara, their family–deity.

* The star-marked divisions are also found in the inscriptions of the Matharas of Kalinga.

68. *Ins. Or.* Vol, I, Pt. ii, pp. 31 ff.

69. *Ibid.* pp. 163 ff.

It is interesting to note here that Mādhavarāja in his Khurda plates claims himself as an author of Kāvyas and Dharmaśāstra, which will be evident from the passage quoted below.

" भगवन् महेश्वरचरणयुगलैकशरण: शैशव एव
विद्याचतुष्टयाभ्यासोन्मीलित सहजप्रज्ञातिशयावगत -
समस्तार्थतत्व: स्वमत विरचितात्यद्भुत काव्यार्थबोधनैक
कार्य्यसंगृहित बिद्वज्जनसमूहो............ ....."

Probably the renowned Smṛti writer Mādhava, who is identi fied with Mādhavavarman of the W. Gaṅga family of Mysore, may more convincingly be identified with this Mādhavavarman.

During the days of Kumārila Bhaṭṭa, a renowned compiler of Dharmaśāstra, (70) a Buddhist philosopher named Dharmakirtti was living in Kalinga. There is a stone inscription on the outer wall of a temple standing on the top of a hill near the villages of Padmapur and Jagamanda in the Gunupur taluk of the district of Koraput (Orissa) where the name of Dharmakirtti is written. The inscription is short containing only two lines. There are some small caves at the foot of the hill where the temple is.

According to Beal, Dharmakirtti who "propagated Buddhism, defeated Kumārila Bhaṭṭa, the champion of sacrificial religion, controverted the Jainas and tried to bring back Kalinga into the Buddhist fold. But, his missionary efforts were unavailing as according to Huen Tsang, Buddhism had reached its nadir in Kaliṅga." (71)

In this age keen competition was going on between Buddhism and Brahmanism. Some Saiva Acharyas came to Kaliṅga from different parts of upper–India and the Pāśupatas and the Matta-mayuras were gaining popularity in the territiry of the Gaṅgas.

70. According to Dr. S. K. De, Kumarila flourished in the 7th and 8th century A.D. (Vide *History of Sanskrit Literature*, Vol, I, Introduction, pp. XXV.

71. *Buddhist remains in Andhra and Andhra History, 225-610 A.D.* by K.R. Subramaniam, pp. 62–3 ff.

We find the name of a great scholar named Pattaṅga Sivāchārya who was the Dīkshā-guru of Devendravarman in G. E. 184. He was a compiler of a Dharmaśāstra which will be clear from the lines quoted below :—

वेद वेदाङ्गेतिहास-पुराण न्याय-विद्या-
स्वसिद्धान्ताधिगताय भगवत् पतङ्गशिवाचार्य्याय
गुरवे दीक्षोत्तरकाले गुरुपूजार्यैद त्तः ॥"

He was living with his *Sishyas* and *Praśishyas* in the temple of Yāgeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka near the village of Gurandi in the Mahendra regions. His name indicates that he belonged to the Matta-mayura sect which was thriving in the Madhyapradesa and Kosala (the Sambalpur region).

This was the age when the great Sankara established one of his four *Piṭhas* at Puri, after travelling through the territory of the Gaṅgas, where his influence must have been felt.

We find that one Pila-śarman was well-versed in the Vedas and Vedangas (No. 16). The donee Vishṇu–Somachārya (No.18) was also a learned scholar of Parāsara *gotra*. Similārely the donee Sridhara Bhaṭṭa, son of Vishṇudeva, was a master in the Vedas and Vedāngas (No. 22). We find that Devendravarman granted some lands to a Guru, namely Vinitasasi, who was residing at Sri–Parvata (Srisailam) (No. 25). The donee in No. 28, son of a *Mahā-pratihara* (whose name cannot be read) was a *Su-kavi* or good poet. One Kamalāsana Bhaṭṭāraka, son of Khandyama Guru, (No.33) was a *Devasthāniya* (temple-superintendent) and was well-versed in the *Paramartha–tatva*. Most probably he was a follower of Sri Sankara. The donees, Narasimha, Bhaṭṭa and Madhava Bhaṭṭa sons of Drona Bhaṭṭa, of Kamakayana *gotra*, were accomplished persons and well-versed in Vedas and Śāstras (No. 43).

LANGUAGE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

The language in which the grants of the Gaṅgas were written was Sanskrit thoroughly influencedwith the local Oriya-prakrit. We find many colloquial Oriya words like.

माड दुइ, दुइजणक, दोलि, वडबेट(एट), No. 47; साहास, बिदगध, ध्योडिबिसइ, मिलन्तदिन (No.37); दरसन, गउरब (No. 63); दुइभाग, तले, भीतरे, (No.46); दुइ, देढ (No.42); पञ्चदेढ़ (No.40);अठबनशाह (No 34) etc. etc.

Mostly these words of (the Oriya Prakṛta are found after the 2nd century of) the Gaṅga-era which clearly proves that the language of the common mas in Kaliṅga was Oriya although most of the scripts have been moulded by the South-Indian influence.

A glance at the Sanakhimedi plates of Indravarman of Svetaka line (No. 60) will convince us that most of the words have been written according to the Prakrit usages.

APPENDIX - I

The Ganga-era

Very many attempts have been made by scholars to solve the problem of the initial year of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. But, up till now it remains unsolved although many scholars have accepted a latest view offered by Mahamahopadhyaya V. V. Mirashi. According to him, the Gaṅga-*era* was started in 498 A. D. (1) But, in the face of several historical facts, this view cannot be accepted. I am, therefore, going to review the question basing on records, discovered up till now. Before this I give the views of different scholars who have attempted to solve the problem.

In 1887, while editing the Parlakimedi plates of Indravarman (Vide No–8), Dr. Fleet threw a dim-light on the problem saying that "In publishing the Chicacole grant, I wrote it is possible that Indra of 128 year (Vide *I.A.* Vol. XIII, pp. 119–22) is identical with Adhirāja Indra who is mentioned in the Godavari plates of Pṛithivīmul (Vide *J.A.S.Bom*, Vol. XVI, pp. 116), as combining with other chiefs and overthrowing a certain Indrabhāṭṭaraka. This Indrabhaṭṭāraka must be the E. Chālukya king of that name, younger brother of Jayasimha I (SS.549 to 579–82) and father of Vishṇu II (SS. 579–82 to 591). This is the period to which all the grants of Indra may be allotted on palaeographical grounds. As already intimated, the clue to the date may be found in line 10 of the grant of 128, of an eclipse of the full moon day

1. Amanta Chaitra Su. di. 1 in the Saka year 420 corresponding to the 14th March, 498 A. D. (Vide *E.I*, XXVII, p. 192)

of Mārgaśira". After this he suggested that the said eclipse might fall within the years of SS. 549 to 646 and that was possible as the Indra who defeated Indrabhaṭṭāraka might be the king in which case the lunar eclipse mentioned in the grant of 128 *G. E.* should be looked for in the period 627–725 A.D., for its precise determination. Again, Dr. Fleet, while writing a paper on "Hindu Chronology" in the *Encyclopedia Britanica* (Vide the 13th Edition, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 496), said :— "..... various details in the inscriptions enable us to trace the origin of the Gaṅga kings to Western-India, and to place the initial point of thier reckoning in A. D. 590, when a certain Satyāśraya Dṛivarāja Indravarman, an ancestor and probably the grand-father of the first Gaṅga king Rājasimha Indravarman I, commenced to govern a large province in the Koṅkaṇa under the Chālukya king Kīrtivarman I". From the Karellika grant of Dṛivarāja Indravarman, we learn that he was a subordinate ruler in the Revati Island under Pṛthvīballabha Mahārāja *alias* Maṅgalīśa of the Chālukya family. This inscription was granted in the 20th year of 'Vijaya-Rājya-Samvatsara' corresponding to the Saka year 532, Māgha, Su. Di. 15, in the Kheṭahara country (vide *J.A.S.B*, Vol. X, P. 365).

2. Dr. Burnell, following the suggestions of Dr. Fleet, says that the Gaṅga-*Era* took its start in A. D 590 (Vide Burnell's *Antiquities of India*, P. 95).

3. Raybahadur G H. Ojha, while contradicting the above suggestions of both the Drs , says that the Gaṅga-*era* must have started on or about A.D. 570. His theory is entirely based upon the synchronic facts mentioned *in* the Godavari plates of Prithvimul (Vide G.H, Ojha's *The Palaeography of India*, 1918, P. 176-77),

4. Dr. Kielhorn suggests that the Gaṅga Indravarman of Kaliṅga should be considered to have fought with Indrabhaṭṭāraka-varman of the Vishṇukuṇḍin line, who was living up to A.D. 520.

5. The above suggestion of Dr. Kielhorn was accepted by Dr. G. Jeuvean-Dubreuil, who, in his *Ancient History of India* (Page 76-91) as translated by V. S. Swaminatha Dikshitayar, writes as follows :—

" We have six documents that give us information about the Kings of Kaliṅga. We have said that, about A.D. 340, Samudragupta

met on the coast of Orissa with Manṭarāja, king of Kerala, Svāmidatta, king of Kottura, Damana of Eraṇḍapalli and Mahendra of Pishṭhapura. The last of them had probably the title of king of Kaliṅga. (2) We see that Saktivarma (Vide Ragolu plates, *E.I.* XII, 1-3) who also reigned at Pishṭhapura had this title. The six documents we had mentioned being all in Sanskrit are probably posterior to the year 400 A.D. On the otherhand the coast of Orissa was conquered (3) by Pulakeśin II (Vide Aihole Ins. *E.I.* VI. P. 6) about 609 A.D., and was probably shared between the E. Chālukyas in the South and the E. Gaṅgas in the North. The date of six documents are, therefore, between 400 and 600 A. D."

6. Mr. G. Ramadas, B. A., of Jaypur in his paper on *the Chronology of the E. Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga*' (Vide *J.B & O.R.S.*, Vol. IX Pt. 3 and 4 P. 398-415) says that the Gaṅga-era started from S.S. 271 or A.D. 349 (Vide *J.A.H.R.S.*, Vol. IV. Pts. 1 & 3, P. 9-20.) This view need not be considered after the discovery of several new inscriptions of the Gaṅgas.

7. R. D. Banarji, M.A. said that the Gaṅga-era must have started in the '1st. or 2nd. decade of the 8th. century A. D.' (Vide '*History of Orissa*,' Vol. I, P 239) as he assumes that Gunamahārṇava of Choḍagaṅga's line is the same Guṇārṇava, father of Devendravarma who lived some time before G.E. 183.

8. Prof. R. Subbarao, says that the "Gaṅga-*era*" must have started in A.D. 493 (vide his paper on the "Gaṅga-*era*" presented to the All India Oriental Conference, held at Patna in 1930; and *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. V. Pt. 3., P. 200-04). His arguments are based on the synoronic aspects relating to the Godavari plates of Pṛithvīmul, He says that the Indra of the South, as mentioned in the said plates, is the king of the same name of the Vishnukuṇḍin dynasty; and the other Indrabhaṭṭāraka of the north is no other than Indravarma of Kaliṅga, who, according to the Jirjingi plates (No. 2) was living in G. E. 39. He argued that "one of the later (Gaṅga) king Madhukāmārṇava actually used the year 526 of Gaṅga-*era*". (vide No. 38) He further said that from

2. Please see my Ins. Or. Vol. I, pt. II pp. 58.

3. In the Aihole Insc. it is mentioned that Pulakesin defeated the kings of Kalinga, Kosala, Pishthapura, Kuntala and Kanchipura (Vide *E.I.*, VI., P. 6)

Anantavarma Vajrahastadeva, we get a regular genealogical account of the Gaṅgas including their dates in Sakābda. The reigning time of Madhukāmārṇava, according to Vajrahasta's plates, is S. 941-959 or A.D. 1019-1037. "Granting that this king granted the plates of the year 526 *G.E.*, as soon as he came to the throne, the *era* would start in A.D. 493."

9. Mr. Jogesh chandra Ghosh attempted to rectify the supposed error committed by Subbarao (vide *I.A*, Vol. LXI, P. 237-8) saying that the initial year of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga must have commenced in A.D. 495-6. He argues the point as follows :—

"From the Simhapura grant of Dharmakheḍi we learn that this king Devendravarma ruled in 520 *G.E.* As Devendravarma *(alias* Kāmārṇava, son of Vajrahasta*)* ruled for only six months, 500 *G. E.* must coincide with 1015-1016 A.D. This being so, the initial year of the Gaṅga-Samvat cannot but correspond to (1015-1016 minus 520) = 495-96 A.D. "In support of this he added that" the Chicacole grant of Indravarman of 128 *G.E* which records a lunar eclipse in the month of Mārgaśira, is coinciding with A. D. 623-24, when there was a lunar eclipse in the same month as stated in the Indravarma's plates. (vide Swamikanun Pillai's *Indian Chronology*, Table X, P. 55).

10. Sri B.V.Krishna Rao, in his paper on *The Commencement of the Victorious Gaṅga-era* (read in the Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935) says that "the initial point of the Gaṅga-era would be Bhādrapada-vahula, the 13th *tithi*, S.419 expired, corresponding to Monday, the 11th August, 497 A.D., and thus the first year of the Gaṅga-era would end in 498 A.D." (vide *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. XI, pp. 19-32 ff.)

11. Sir Vepa Ramesam says that "the initial point was probably 498, Kārttikādi, 1 (if all the years were current) or 497 Kārttikādi, 1, (if the years were expired years)" (vide Andhra Chronology, pp. 36).

12. While editing Pherava grant of Sāmantavarman (No. 66) Dr. R.C. Majumdar writes that "the epoch to the Gaṅga-era has not been finally determined yet, but there is a general consonance of opinion that it commenced towards the very end of the 5th or by the middle of the 6th century A.D." (vide E.I. XXVII, pp. 108 ff.)

13. While editing the Tirlingi plates of Devendravarman of G.E. 192 (No. 16) Sri R. K. Ghoshal remarks that "the date in words as well as in figures, is the 30th day of Māgha of the year 192 of the increasing and victorious regime". But, Sri Ghosal failed to point out the lunar eclipse on which occasion a *Kanyā-dāna* was made by the donor.

14. Sri M. Somasekhara Sarma says, while editing the Ponnuturu plates of Sāmantavarman of G.E. 64 (No.3), that "after the Jirjingi plates of Indravarman, the present is the earliest of the E. Gaṅga grants that have so far come to light.. ... This grant makes one point clear and that is about the system of reckoning of lunar months then in vogue in Kaliṅga during the rule of the E. Gaṅgas. This is confirmed by some early grants also. The Urlam plates of Hastivarman (No. 5) record a grant made on the 8th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of the month of Karttika in the Tekkali plates of Devendravarman (No. 16). This date, according to Purnimānta system, happens to be Purnimā or the 15th day of the bright fortnight."

15. Mahamahopadhpaya V. V. Mirashi, while approving the calculations made by R. Subba Rao, fixes the date of the commencement of the Gaṅga-era as the 14th March, 498 A. D. He based on astronomical dates found in the Gaṅga records. (Vide E.I. XXVII, pp. 192 ff.)

16. The latest opinion regarding the starting point of the Gaṅga-era is given by Sri N. Ramesan in *The Hindu* (a Daily newspaper of Madras) 17th May, 1953, page IV, while editing the Andhavaram plates of Indravarman (No. 9). This grant of Indravarman was issued in Tumburu-vamśa-pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara 133, and in the Sravana-Amavāsyā when there was a solar-eclipse. According to Ramesan, this era is equal to the Gaṅga-era and that because this eclipse is not astronomically supporting the theory of Prof. Subba Rao, it needed revision According to him, it should have been started from 434 A.D which would support all the other eclipses recorded in the inscriptions of the Gaṅgas.

The above suggestions of the scholars relating to the Gaṅga-*era* are mostly based on the theory of Prof. R. Subba Rao who fixed the close of the 6th century A. D for its starting period. But, this view does not appear reasonable while considering the following facts :—

1. The kingdom of Kaliṅga was divided into several small principalities during the invasion of Samudragupta to this land (Kaliṅga) in *circa* 360 A. D. But, a short while after his invasion Kaliṅga was unified by Umavarman of the Māthara dynasty, who is assigned to about the close of the 4th century A.D. He introduced the title of *Kaliṅgadhipati* in his 30th regnal year.(4) After him atleast ten kings of his family succeeded to the throne of Kaliṅga and used the glorious titles of *Kaliṅgadhipati* and *Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati*. According to my calculation.(5) these Māṭhara kings ruled Kaliṅga from *circa* 314 A.D. to 536 A.D , the total number of kings being twelve. They issued grants from the districts named (1) Korāshoḍaka-Pañchāli which is mentioned in Nos. 11 and 16 above (2) Varāhavarttanī which is mentioned in Nos. 4, 6, 24, 25, 32 and 50 above and (3) Bhilaṅgā-Bhoga Vishaya which is mentioned in No. 46 above. It proves, that the Māṭharas ruled in the same area where the Gaṅgas established their kingdom. Therefore, it is highly improbable to say that two different families ruled in the same area in the same time, using the same titles of *Kaliṅgadhipati*.

(2) Our second point is that according to Sumandala plates of Mahārāja Dharmarāja of Gupta-*era* 250 or A. D. 570, one Pṛthivīvigraha was the governor of Kaliṅga (Vide *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, No. 21, pp. 113 ff) And shortly after the Gupta-*era* 300 (620 A D.) Mādhavarāja of Sailodbhava family of Koṅgoda used the title of *Sakalakaliṅgādhipati.* (Vide *Ibid* No. 33, pp. 162 ff.) If the Gaṅga-*era* would start from 498 A.D., then Pṛthivīvigraha and Mādhavarāja must have lived in *G.E.* 72 and 122 respectively. During this period either Mahārāja Sāmantavarman or his successors Hastivarman and Indravarman I were the kings of Kaliṅga with the titles of *Trikaliṅgādhipati* and *Sakalakaliṅgadhipati*. It is, therefore, quite absurd to suggest that either Pṛthivīvigraha or Mādhavarāja could rule the country of Kaliṅga when the powerful Gaṅgas were there.

(3) Our third point is that Jayavarmadeva; who issued one of his grants in *G.E.* 100 (written in numerical symbols and in words) (Vide No. 53 above) was a contemporary king of Unmattakeśarī of

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4. Ins. Or, Vol, I Part -II Appendix after page 80.
5. „ „ „ Section I, Appndix II

Bhauma-kara family of Virajā (Vide No. 56 above). The Bhauma-kara kings of Toshali introduced a *Samvat* of their own, which according to my calculation started from 736 A.D. Therefore, Jayavarmadeva a contemporary of Unmattakesari issued the grant in *G. E.* 100 which must be near about to 736 A.D. (6)

It is not out of place to point out here that Unmattakeśari's successor, Subhākara-keśarī was a contemporary of Te-tsong, the emperor of China who flourished towards the close of the 8th century A.D. He sent a Buddhist work colled the *Gaṇḍavyūha*, the last section of *Buddhāvataṁśa*, as a presunt to the emporor of China (Te-tsong) through a Buddhist monk. This work was translated by M. Sylvain Levi, the French Sinologist, who explained the name of the king from the Chinese language as "one who does what is pure, the lion". which means Subhākarakeśarī. According to Levi, the said manuscript was sent to China in the 11th regnal year of Te-tsong, which fell in 795 AD. R. D. Banerji while editing a copperplate grant of the same king Subhākaradeva of Bhauma-kara family (vide E. I. XV, pp. 1-6 ff.) read the date. in line 30 as " सम्वत् ८ मार्गे व. दि. २३ ". But, Pt. Vinayaka Misra, who published a revised reading of the text of the said inscription, reads the same as " सम्वत ५४ मार्गे व. दि. १३ " (Vide *Orissa under the Bhauma kings*, pp. 7 ff) I am inclined to accept the revised reading of Pt. Misra for the reason that a continuous family *era* of the Bhaumas was introduced from the predecessor of Subhakara-keśarī or Subhākaradeva. If, therefore, Subhākaradeva reigned in (736+54 -) 790 A.D. then it should be equal to 164 Gaṅga-*era* when either Indravarman of *G.E.* 154 or his successor Devendravarman of *G.E.* 183 ruled the country from Kaliṅga-nagara. In No. 56 we find that Jayavarma issued a grant in Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala after obtaining permission from Mahārāja Unmattakeśarī who lived at Virajā. The inscription gives a *Samvat* as 50 which figure is, of course, not quite clear. As Jayavarmadeva called himself a *Rāṇaka* instead of *Mahārāja*, I think that he lived as a subordinate king under Unmattakeśarī upto (736+50 -) 786 A.D.

Another interesting fact which I like to discuss here is that a stone inscription of Dhauli, near Bhubaneswar mentions the name

6. O H. R. *J.* Vol. I No. 3 pp. 208-11, &
   „ Vol. IV Nos. 3 & 4 pp. 67-74 ff.

of a *Bhishak* as Bhaṭṭa Loyomaka. He was the son of Bhīmaṭa and grandson of Nannaṭa. This inscription was incised in *Samvat* 93 (Bhauma-*era* ?) when Sāntikaradeva of the Bhauma-kara family was the king of Toshali. (Vide *E.I.* XIX, pp. 263-4 ff. and *Orissa under the Bhauma-kings*, pp. 11 ff) Probably the grandfather of Loyomaka whose name is Nannaṭa Bhaṭṭa is the donee in the grants of Jaya-varmadeva of *Samvat* 50 (vide No. 56 above) and his successor, Bhupendravarma's successor, Anantavarman of *Samvat* 79 (Vide No.58 above). According to these two grants, Nannaṭa Bhaṭṭa belonged to the Vatsa-*gotra*, Vājasaneya-charana, Kānva-śākhā and Bhṛgu-Darda-Chyavana-Jāmadagni-pravara. From the Dhauli inscription we understand that the family was known as *Bhaṭṭa* and they were *Bhishaks* (doctors). If Nannaṭa's grandson was living in *Samvat* 93 as per Dhauli inscription, then it is quite probable that Nannaṭa lived in the same *Samvat* 50 and 79 as per Nos. 56 and 58 above. Therefore, these dates may be taken as the Bhauma-*era* which was used by the Bhauma-kara kings of Toshali.

Although these syncronic facts await further scrutiny, it is quite certain that Jayavarmadeva, who issued his first grant in G.*E.* 100, was the same king who issued another grant in Bhauma-*era* 50. Jayavarma, who lived in Bhauma-era 50 or 786 A.D., issued his first grant in Gaṅga-*era* 100 or 726 A.D , i.e. sixty years before his last grant was made. Although a reign of 60 years is not common, it is not impossible. (7)

The Talachera plate of Sivakaradeva of the Bhauma family states that there flourished two powerful kings namely Unmattaśimha and Subhākara. The former married the daughter of the king of Rāḍha and the latter subjugated the Kaliṅgas. The relevant verses are quoted below.

"आसीद्दोर्दर्पदासीकृत सकलरिपुः पारतुल्यः प्रतापी
तस्मिन् वंशे क्षितीशः प्रथितपृथुयशा श्रीमदुन्मत्तसिंहः ।
आकर्णाकृष्ट चापस्रुत निशितशरा सादिघोरे रणे यः
कन्यां राढाधिपस्य प्रियमिव विजयोपार्ज्जितामाजहार"

7. Anantavarma Chodagangadeva reigned for about 70 years.

तस्माद्वैरिवधूकपोलबिलसत्पत्राङ्कुराकर्षको
राजारञ्जितदिक् शुभाकर इति प्रख्यातनामा भवत् ।
वंशे येन कुभोजनेकरतिना निमूल्य पृथ्वीभृतां
सन्दीप्य प्रकट प्रतापदहनं कालिङ्गकाः साधिताः ॥" (8)

The above verses prove that the Bhauma-kings captured a portion of Kaliṅga, probably Śvetaka, and made the Gaṅgas their subordinate chieftains for some time.

(4) Prof. R. Subba Rao and others have confused the problem of the Gaṅga-*era* by suggesting that this *era* and the Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era* (No. 31) are one and the same. It is not so. Because, Dharmakheḍi, the grand-father of Udayakheḍi, is no doubt one and the same person who issued the Singhipur grant in G.*K E*. 520 (No.31) and was a contemporary of Anantavarman (*alias* Vajrahasta) In this inscription we get the following names of kings among the Gaṅgas and their subordinate Kadamvas :—

GANGAS	KADAMVAS
	Niyārṇava
	|
Anantavarma	Bhīmakheḍi
|	|
Devendravarma	Dharmakheḍi(*G.K E*. 520)

In No. 35 above we get the following names :—

	Bhīmakheḍi
	|
Anantavarma	Dharmakheḍi (S 900 plus sapta rasa)

It proves that Dharmakheḍi, son of Bhīmakheḍi was living in the times of Anantavarma's son Devendravarma and his son Ananta, shown in Nos. 16 and 18 of our first genealogical table.

It is significant to note here that according to No. 29 Yuvarāja Rājendravarma issued a grant which was engraved by one

rissa under the Bhauma kings, pp. 43 ff.

Samirāja. This inscription is dated in *G.E.* 313. Then, in *G.E.* 342 the same king (Rājendravarma) issued a grant which was engraved by Sāmirāja's son Raṇāmeya. (Vide No. 30). Then, again, in No. 38 we find that the inscription was engraved by Raṇāmeya. This grant was issued by Madhu-Kāmārṇava, son of Anantavarman in *G.E.* (?) 526. It is quite absurd to say that Raṇāmeya was living in the Gaṅga-*era* 342 and 526 Therefore, the date which is mentioned in No 38 as 526 must be a an *era* other than the Gaṅga-*era*. Most probably, it is the same as the Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era*, found in No. 31. Hence, we cannot take Madhu-kāmārṇava beyond the middle of the 4th century of the Gaṅga-*era*.

Another syncronic aspect may be dealt with to prove that Dharmakheḍi was living before *G.E.* 383. In No. 40 we find that the grant was issued by Vajrahasta *alias* Anantavarmadeva (No 20 of the first table), son of Bhūpendravarmā in *GE.* 383, and in No 42 the donor was Udayakheḍi, son of Ugrakheḍi and grand son of Dharma-kheḍi. Udayakheḍi issued his grant in the time of his over-lord Devendravarmā, son of Bhūpendravarmā. We have shown in the first genealogical table that Bhūpendravarmā had two sons, namely Anant-varmā and Devendravarmā. It is, thus proved that Devendravarma came to the throne some time between *G. E.* 383 and 397, when Udayakheḍi, the grand-son of Dharmakheḍi, was living. So, we cannot say that Dharmakheḍi, lived in *G.E.* 520, as per No. 31, while his grandson, Udayakheḍi, lived in between *G.E* 383 and 397.

I have discussed this point in details while editing two copperplate inscriptions of the Gaṅgas in *J.B.R.S.* Vol. XXXV, pp.1-27ff. In that paper I attached a statement in Appendix I where I have shown how the Gaṅgas and Kadamvas, with thier engravers and officers, recorded in the grants were identical and they all lived during the 4th century of the Gaṅga-*era*. After *G.E.* 397 we are not getting the name of the *era* mentioned in any of the documents. Therefore, we need not confuse the issue by saying that Madhukāmārṇava of G K.E. 526 is identical with the king of the same name, mentioned in the second genealogical list, who ruled from 1018-38 A.D.

It is significant to note here, that Dharmakheḍi, whose grandson Udayakheḍi lived in between *G.E.* 383 and 397, and whose overlords Anantavarma's son Devendravarma and his son Anantavarma

(Nos 16 and 18 of the first table) must have lived in between *G.E.* 351 and 358, corresponding to (626–7+394=) 930–31 A.D. and (626–7+358) 984–5 A.D. Now, according to No. 35, Dharmakheḍi issued a grant in Sakāvda 'Nava-śataka-saptarasa' which is interpreted by scholars in different ways. I accept the interpretation, made by Dr. D. C. Sircar who says that it should be a mistake for Saḳāvda Navaśataka saptadaśa, or Sakāvda 917 or A. D. 995. If, therefore, Dharmakhedi and Anantavarman of 358 *G.E.* lived close to A.D. 995. Then the Gaṅga-era might start some where near (995-358) 637 A.D.

Basing on this analogy let us proceed on astronomical factors which would be helpful to arrive at the actual point when the era took its start.

First of all, we will deal with the eclipses, solar and lunar, recorded in these inscriptions. For this purpose the grants of the following Nos. are to be considered :—

1. Inscriptions where the lunar eclipses are mentioned :—
   Nos. 10 and 16.

2. Inscriptions where the solar eclipses are recorded :—
   Nos. 13, 19, 22, 24, 27, 32, 34 and 44.

All these grants are dated in the Gaṅga-era, and most of them do not mention the month and *tithi* in which the grants were issued. Inspite of that it is an important clue to find out their corresponding dates in a chronological manner.

With referince to "*The Indian Ephemeris*" of Swami Kannu Pillai let us examine each case, applying, astronomical test, to find out whether the era started from 498 or 626–7 A.D. :—

In No. 10 in line 20 the date is recorded thus "प्रवर्द्धमानविजय-राज्यसम्वत्सर [:] १००. २०. ८. चैत्र दि.१०. ५." And in lines 10 and 11 "we find the actual date when the grant was made" "........पुण्याभिवृद्धये मार्ग्गशिर पौर्णमास्यां सोमोपरागे सलिल पूर्वान् कृत्वा ....." So, it is quite apparent that the grant was issued in Mārggaśira-Paurṇami and the inscription was engraved after three and half months *i.e.* Chaitra–

Amāvāsya, within which period the Gaṅga-era *128* was not changed. According to our suggestion, the corresponding date is 754-5 A.D. as a lunar eclipse fell on the 4th December, 754 A.D Wednesday.

According to Mirashi's calculation it falls on the 16th May, 626 A.D. Friday.

II. In No.16 we find in lines 12 and 23-24 the occasion of grant and the date as quoted below :—

L. 12. "सोमोपरागे कन्यादानसमये सम्प्रदत्त:"

Ll.23-24 " प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्यसम्वत्सर शतेद्विनवत्युत्तरे १६२ माघमास दिवसेत्रिंशतितमे३०." So, it is clear that the grant was made in *G E.* 192 in Māgha-Paurnami when there was a lunar eclipse.

According to our calculation it fell in (626-6+192=)818-9 A.D. It corresponds to the 26th January 818 A. D., Tuesday.

According to Mirashi's calculation the corresponding date will be (498+192)= 690 A.D. As *the Indian Ephemeris* of S. Pillai starts from 700 A.D. we have to consult the *"Eclipses of the moon in India"* by Robert Sewell and found that there occurred no eclipse in the month of Māgha in between 23-1-638 A D. and 13-1-697 A. D. Therefore, this test doesnot support Mirashi's theory.

III. In No. 13 we find that the grant was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse as per lines 14 and 15 of the text which are quoted here : ' पुण्याभिवृद्धये सूर्य्योपरागे सलिलपूर्वकं· ····" In line 29 the date is recorded as shown here : "प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्य सम्वत्सर [:] १००. ५०. ४."

According to our calculation this date is equal to (626-7+154)= 780-1 A.D.

Two solar eclipses are found during 780 A.D. (one in 10-2-780 and the other 5-8-780 A.D.) As the monthis not recorded we can not ascertain as on which date actually the grant was made.

IV. No. 19 was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse and the plates were engraved in "प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सर शते २२१ आषाढ

दिन पञ्चमी उक्तीर्ण्णं शासन [म्]." As there can be no eclipse on a *Pañchami-tithi* we may conclude that the inscription was engraved in a date immediatly after the occurrence of the solar eclipse. According to our calculation, *G.E.* 221 corresponds to (626-7+221 =) 847–8 A.D. The immediately preceeding solar eclipse before Ashādha-Sukla-Pañchami occurred on the Ashāḍha-Amāvāsya which corresponds to the 5th June, 848 A.D. Tuesday.

According to Mirashi's theory this date i. e. G. E. 221 corresponds to (498+221 =) 719 A D. in which year there was an additional Ashāḍha (अधिक आषाढ़) and a solar eclipse occured in the मलमास on the 24 May, 719 A.D. But in a *mala-māsa* no sacred functions are done.

V No. 22 mentions that the grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse (line 18) and the date was "गाङ्गेयवंश प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्य सम्वत्सर शता त्रिणि चतुरोत्तराणि " (see the lines 28-29) According to our calculation it corresponds to (626–7+304 =) 930–1 A. D. and it is equal to the 29th June,930 A.D. Tuesday when there was a solar eclipse.

VI In No. 24 a grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse (line 17) and the date is given in lines 28–29 as "गाङ्गेय राज्य सम्वत्सर शतत्रयेषडोत्तिरत:" i. e. G. E. 306. This date corresponds to (626–7+306 =) 934–5 A.D. when there was a solar eclipse on the 6th April, 935 A.D. Monday.

This is the second instance to prove that Mirashi's theory does-not agree to the test. Because, according to his calculation the Ganga-era 306 will correspond to (498+306 =) 804 A.D. in which year there occurred no solar eclipse at all. From 25–4–803 A.D. to 16–9-806 A.D. there occurred no solar eclipse.

VII Nos. 32 and 33 which have been granted on the solar eclipses during the Ganga-era 351 * which correspond, according to our calculation, to (626-7+351 =) 977-8 A.D. The first eclipse occurred on the 13th December, 977 A.D. and the second on the 8th, June, 978 A.D.

* In the inscriptions the date is wrongly put as 51 for 351. For further details see page 352 above.

Therefore, it is proved that in between these dates (i.e. 13-12-977 and 8-6-978 A.D.) or between Pousha-Amāvasyā and Ashāḍha-Amāvāsyā there was no new year in the counting of the Gaṅga-era.

According to Mirashi the corresponding date of G. E. 351 is (498+351=) 849 A D. during which year there occurred no solar eclipse The nearest solar eclipes to this date (849 A.D.) are those which are found in 5-6-848 A.D. and 9-10-850 A D.

VIII. No 34 was granted on the occasion of solar eclipse (line-17) and date is recorded in lines 23-24 as G.E. 358. The date corresponds according to our veiw, to (626-7+358=)984-5 A.D. as on the 30th July, 984 A.D Wednesday there occurred a solar eclipse.

IX No. 45. was granted on a solar-eclipse (line 2?) and the date is mentioned in lines 40-41 as "प्रवर्धमान विजय राज्यसंवत्सराणां शत-त्रय सप्ताधिकानवति[:] अङ्केनापि ३६७" This date corresponds, according to our calculation to (626-7+397=) 1023-4 A. D. There was a solar eclipse on the 9th June, 1021 A.D. Tuesday,

Apart from the above tests of eclipses, we may presume that most of the Brahmanas were granted on some auspicious occasion of *Sankrantis*, which has been prescribed for *dinam* in the *Dharmaśastras.* We may quote here the following verse from a *Dharmśaastra* to corroborate the above :—

> " अयने विषुवे चैव ग्रहणे चन्द्रसूर्य्ययोः ।
> संक्रान्त्यादिषु कालेषु दत्त' भवति चाक्षयम् ॥"

(Vide वैद्यनाथ दीक्षितीये स्मृतिमुक्तावल्ये धर्मशास्त्रे वर्णाश्रमकाण्डः)

With regard to the charters, issued to Brahmanas on the days of Sankranti, we may cite here the Nos. 5, 11, 17 and 20 where the names of the month and *tithi* are mentioned.

(I) In No 5 the date is found in lines 22 and 23 and the names of the month and *tithi* are mentioned in the line 13 as : " प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्य सम्वत्सर आशीतिः ८० ।" and कार्त्तिक कृष्णाष्टम्या सुदकपूर्व्व सम्प्रदत्ता " respectively. According to our calculation, the *G.E.*

80 corresponds to (626-7—80=) 706-7 A.D. the 8th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Kārtika fell on the day of Tula-Samkrānti, corresponding to the 23rd September,. 707 A D. Friday.

(2) No. 11 is a grant made in favour of the Brahmanas. The date, in the inscription is given in line 23 as follows :
प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर: १००. ४०. ६. माघ दि. १०. ३
(i. e. G. E. 146, Māgha di. 13) and the occasion of the grant is mentioned in line 15 as "माघ सप्तम्या मुदकपूर्व्व मस्माभि: सम्प्रदत्त:" Thus, it is clear that the inscription was granted on the 7th *tithi* of Māgha, and engraved on the 13th day of the same month in *G.E.* 146. Now, according to our calculation, the corresponding date of *G.E.* 146 is (626-7+146=) 772-3 A.D. and the occasion of the grant was the 7th *tithi* of Māgha which fell on the auspicious day of Makara-Samkranti or the Uttarāyana-Sankrānti, corresponding to the 21st, December, 772 A.D., Monday.

(3) No. 17 was granted in *G.E.* 195, equal to 821-2 A. D. In the lines 28-29 in the text the date is given as "प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर शते पञ्चनवते १००. ९०. ५. श्रावण कृष्ण दिने पञ्चमे ॥" and the occasion of the grant, is found in line 14 as "दक्षिणायने उदकपूर्व्वं सम्प्रदत्त:." So, it is clear that the grant was issued on the day of Dakshināyana or the Karkaṭa-Sankrānti which was also the 5th *tithi* of the month of Ashāḍha. On the 23rd June, 821 A. D. which was Sunday, there occurred the Karkaṭa–Sankrānti, or Dakshināyana which was the 5th *tithi* of Ashādha as per *Amānta* system.

(4) No. 20 is a grant made in *G.E.* 254 or 880-1 A. D. and in the month of *Phālguna-Prathama Paksha-Pratipadā.* Here, the term *Prathama–Paksha* implies the dark-fortnight so that the day of ***Pratipadā*** fell on the Kumbha–Sankrānti, corresponding to the 20th January, 881 A D., Friday.

From the Gaṅga records it is learnt that both the systems of Purnimānta and Amānta were adopted. It indicates that the Gaṅgas followed the Pañchāṅgas of South-India as will as of North-India ungrudgingly, as was the case with the scripts used in their grants.

Finally we should point out that the Tumvuruvamśa-*era* in No. 9 and Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era* in Nos 31 and 38 are not the same as the Gaṅga-*era*.

It should be noted here that the Kadamva king Dharmakheḍi, who lived in *G.K.E.* 520 (No. 31) was the grand-father of Udayakheḍi, a contemporary subordinate king of Bhūpendravarmā, son of Devendravarma (No. 42). Bhūpendra-varma's son Vajrahasta issued his grant (No. 40) in *G.E.* 383. So, Dharmakheḍi must have lived prior to this year, and in Gaṅga-Kadamva-era 520. It is thus proved that the *eras* named Gaṅga-Kadamva and Gaṅga are not identical,

The Gaṅg-*era*, I belive. commenced from the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada, which is called "Suniyā". From our test No. 1 in page XII above it is apparent that the Gañga-*era* was started neither from Chaitra-Pauruṇami nor from the month of Vaiśākha.



INDEX

Abbreviations :— (c)-country; (d) (dt)- district; (f)- family; (g) god or goddess; G. E.-Gaṅga era; (h) hill, (o) officer (p) province; (r) river, (ś or ś ś) śakāvda; (t) - town (v) - village.

(C)

(E)

(S)

(T)

(U)

(V)

ERRATA

Paga.	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
24	4	*(G.E. 79)*	*G.E. 87)*
38	4	G.E *133*	Tmburu-*era 133* (?)
51	30	*Pañcha i*	*P'chali*
122	*10*	Chachhanali	*Akkali*
147	*18*	13-*12*-977 A.D.	8-9-78 A.D.
147	*19*	ro	no
176	10	तिशया [']	दिश [']
217	4	DEVENDRA VARMN OF	DEENDRA VARMAN
217		The lines 12 and *13*	revisl as follows :—

6. Topography..............Bhiliṅgā-bhoga (L.)
Maḍa-grama (v)
7. Donees ....(1) Biṭhana, son of 'rolaya
(2) Pāṇḍava, son of 'chiya Nāyak

218	*3*	स्व रसी (त्सि)	स्व स्ती सित)
249	6	Simhapura	Svetaka
256	*10*	will be edited	was editl
292	*18*	No. 57,58	Nos *65* ad 67
328	1-2	Srī hharaamparāja	Srī Chhaamparāja
334	29	eite	cite
335	20	(śś 79 or 82),	(SS. 579 or 82),
335	21	or śś, 82 to 591),	or SS. 582 t 591),
336	*12*	distute	dispute
336	17	Vishnukundin	Chalukya
337	12	in Ganga the	in the Gaṅga
338	*6*	head-quater	head-quarter
338	*24*	Tooth-ıclic	Tooth-relic
341	10	I st	lost

Page	*Line.*	*for*	*read*
341	11	occ pying	occupying
342	11	स्वयं वृतपति द्वं व	स्वयं वृतपतितद्वं व
342	12	गङ्गावाड़ि	गङ्गवाडि
342	13	यश्छक्र सुरसदम	यश्चक्रे सुरसद्म
342	17	मङ्गावाड़ि:	गङ्गवाड़ि:
342	6	विर्निगत	बिनिर्गत
343	11	(3)	(35)
345	26	Kalinaa	Kaliṅga
346	27	G. Gaṅgas	W.Gaṅgas
347	9	oach	each
347	23	श्च त्वारिंशत	श्चत्वारिंशत
348	13	thi d	third
348	28	elimate	climate
348	35	aohe ents	adherents
351	30	the above	this
352	14	party	partly
352	27	625-7 A.D.	626-7 A.D.
352	33	*ti his*	*tithis*
358	4	relating	relating to
398	in *f.n.*no.61	ccording	according
359	3	Ghikati	Chikiti
359	26	thar	that
362	10	(*G.K.E.*133 ?)	(Tumburu-*era* 133 ?
366	15	(Indravarma)	Indravarmā
366	22	No. *66*	No. 66 he
369	in *f.n.* line 1	alse	also

Independence day

15TH AUGUST 1960.

First Edition - 1000 Copies

Printed by:—

SRI P. K. MAHAPATRA, B. A. (Hons)

SRI SARADA PRESS,

BHUBANESWAR-2

1960.